Almost Every Person Has Time to Read in the Evening Paper

Victoria Daily Times.

Only a Few Have Time to Read in the Morning.

VOL. 17 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1892. NO. 28

We claim our regular prices are fully

TEN PER CENT. LOWER

than others in our line, and in addition we

GIVE 5 PER CENT.

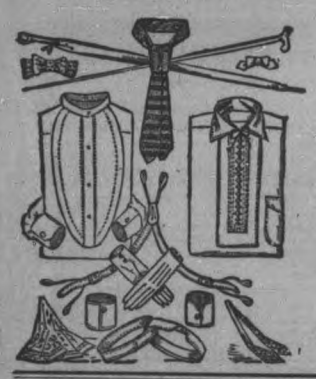
in goods on all cash sales.

CAMERON

The Clothier,
55 JOHNSON STREET.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

Victoria Shirt Factory



52½ Government Street.

FIRST PRIZE AND DIPLOMA
At Victoria Exhibition.

Satisfaction as to fit and quality guaranteed.

Seven different improvements of recent design applied in the making of our shirts for gentlemen.

GUARANTEE A FIT.

A good agent can make money by taking orders for our factory.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

To the Citizens of Victoria:

The undersigned beg to announce that they have bought the business of Mr. J. H. Simpson, Tailor, 86 Government street, and having a long experience in the line of fine tailoring they are prepared to attend to the wants of all well-dressed Victorians. They carry positively the finest line of Suitings in British Columbia.

J. C. LEASK & CO.,
jy12-m-w-f-2m 86 Government Street.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

BOURCHIER & CO.

SYNDICATE

—AND—

ESTATE - BROKERS

26 Fort Street.

INSURE WITH

The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society.

SHEPHERD HOMANS, PRESIDENT. R. H. MATSON, MANAGER FOR CANADA.
S. H. MATSON, MANAGER FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

5138 Policies issued in 1891 to the value of $16,200,605

THE RATIO OF NET ASSETS HAS BEEN INCREASED

From $238.00 to $261.77 for each $100 of Net Liabilities.

jy20-tf

Try Lemon Sugar and Lime Fruit Juice

Two of the finest Summer Drinks in existence.

SINCLAIR'S BACON, HAM and LARD, just received.

WATSON & HALL,

Telephone 448. je23-3m m-w-f 55 Yates Street.

THE COLONIAL METROPOLE

31, 33, 35, 37, 39 Johnson Street.

THOS. TUGWELL, PROPRIETOR.

Without Exception the Very Best Moderate-Priced House in the City.

Meals in first-class style, 25c. Special rooms for families and others. Extra precautions taken to guard against infectious diseases. Only those accepted as guests who have clean bills of health.

THE MILLS AT HOMESTEAD.

Many Non-Union Workers Gathered by the Company—Preparing the Plant.

Some of the Returning Union Men Frightened From the Mills by the Strikers.

The Doctor Issues Another Favorable Report on Chairman Frick's Condition.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—The bulletin of Surgeon Leitchfield at 9 o'clock this morning says: "Mr. Frick passed a comfortable night and is resting easy, but he is doing more than that, he is almost well. His wounds are not only healed, but there is no trace of inflammation, nor has suppuration been noticed. He eats heartily, reads much and sits propped up in bed. Daily the heads of the departments report to him, and practically the wounded chairman directs the conduct of the enormous Carnegie business."

The gas retorts in the Carnegie city union mills started this morning and will be increased in pressure until the mill is ready to start. About 150 machinists are making repairs to both plant, which are nearly finished. Meanwhile the strikers stand idly by. The company is prepared to fill both mills with non-union men at short notice. Enough more non-union men were sent to Homestead last night and this morning to increase the number there to 900. This morning the tug boat Tide took 75 men up the river to the Homestead mills. There have been no other departments started, but the entire plant, with the exception of a couple of mills is doing business, single turn.

Superintendent of Police Roger O'Mara will make no further charges against anarchist Frederick Mollick, arrested at Long Branch as an accomplice of assassin Berkman. He says one charge is sufficient to keep him.

The superintendent ridicules the attempt to arrest him for kidnapping Mollick, made by what he called "two cheap lawyers." He had the authority of the city of Pittsburg and he says Mollick came willingly. Besides this the prisoner was not in his custody until after they crossed the Pennsylvania line. No further arrests of anarchists have been made here this morning, but the police made a vigilant search. Henry Bauer's room revealed a pocketbook containing letters from August Spies, Nina Vanzandt and Most, and other information which will be used as evidence. Bauer's possessions show him to be a member of the inner circle of anarchists. The police have photographs found in Bauer's room of the man who was with Berkman just before the tragedy occurred at Frick's office. It is said Berkman will be defended by a fund to be raised among his New York friends.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—Of the total number of Homestead strikers returned to work in the mill, about 125, it is said every man has received a terrible warning of dire punishment if he does not quit work at once. Men on going home have found sandbags tied to their doors every morning for the past week, and requests and warnings have been hung on the front door knobs. They have received letters through the mails which contain bloodthirsty threats of punishment for deserting the ranks of the strikers. In addition to this, committees of strikers have approached each man and personally warned him of his peril in remaining at work. These threats have been reported to the Carnegie officials, who have promised protection, both inside and outside the works. The strikers have driven six foremen out of the best paying department in the Homestead mills. The men earned $12 a day each. They were told to leave off work under pain of being violently dealt with, but they stayed for a week. Then when one of them was caught outside the mills he was severely beaten. The others were told they would be murdered if they did not leave. Six foremen left on Monday and were given by the officials ten days to return or their positions would be forfeited. Two of them returned, but they were late and were not re-employed.

Henrietta's Big Suit.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Miss Henrietta Green, of Brooklyn, has through Burr & Delaney, lawyers, brought suit for $450,000 against Hyman Israel, owner, and Richard Mares and Charles Phelps, lessees, of the Hotel Royal, which was burned down on the morning of February 7 last. Miss Green in her affidavit says the defendants knew the building was without suitable means of escape in case of fire. At the time of the fire she occupied a room on the 5th floor. She ran into the hall, but the stairway, only means of escape, was on fire. She had to jump out of a window. Her left thigh was broken in nine places, her skull was fractured and she was injured internally. For four months she was confined to the hospital, and now is a cripple for life. Miss Green also brings suit for $4500 for breach of promise against the man who occupied the room with her at the time of the fire. She declares she met this man when she was cashier in the Sturtevant House. He took her to a ball on the night of Feb. 7, and after the ball they had supper at the Hotel Royal. The man suggested, she says, that she should take a room in the hotel and not go to her home in Brooklyn, as it was late. He promised to get another room for himself. He got a room for her, but as there was no other vacant room in the hotel he asked permission to sleep on a sofa in her room. She consented, and during the night, she says, he accomplished her ruin, under promise of marriage. The man was only slightly injured in escaping from the hotel. She says that when she was at the hospital he called on her and renewed his promise of marriage. The case will not come up until October.

Governor Chase.

Governor Ira P. Chase, of Indiana, is a Campbellite preacher of note and still at times goes into the pulpits of his denomination wherever he may happen to spend a Sunday. He succeeded the late Governor Hovey, who died in office a year ago. Since then he has been a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, which was given him last month on the first ballot. The fight in Indiana will this year be of particular interest as it is the state the President hails from and in which the party leaders will do their utmost to score a victory. The Democrats are preparing for a vigorous campaign and announce even before their convention that they will nominate the strongest ticket ever put into the field by them.

POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS.

An Attache of the Swiss Legation Suffers an Indignity.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—The charge of theft preferred against Dr. Albert George, an attache of the Swiss legation at Washington, may lead to international complications. Dr. George was among the excursionists from Washington to Bay Ridge on Wednesday. He was standing near the dairy lunch counter, when Mrs. W. D. Borde, of Baltimore, came up to make a purchase. She laid her pocketbook on the counter, as she thought, but when she wanted to make payments she found the pocketbook missing. She called a deputy sheriff and had Dr. George arrested. He protested, but was taken to Annapolis and searched. After a hearing before Justice Flood, as there was no evidence against him, he was discharged. Dr. George, upon his return to Washington to-day complained to the State Department about the indignity heaped upon him, and Secretary Foster has telegraphed Governor Brown for the facts of the case. The pocketbook with its contents undisturbed was found on a bench where Mrs. Borde had previously been sitting. The arrest of Dr. George was contrary to international law, and he will probably claim and obtain a heavy indemnity.

To Blow Up the Cattlemen.

BUFFALO, Wyo., July 28.—Startling discoveries have been made at Fort McKinney. Keyser, a soldier under arrest at that post, has confessed that he was hired to blow up the building in which the stockmen were confined when brought from the T.A. ranch. On this information a bomb made of four feet of two inch pipe was found under the floor. It contained two sticks of giant powder and the vacant place was filled with cotton. Keyser says he was paid $25 in advance and was promised $450 upon the completion of the job. It was to be fired by an electric friction tube, but he pulled the wire too sharply and it came away without igniting the charge. A man named Balzer, formerly a soldier, was arrested to-day for connection with this affair and the subsequent burning of the cavalry quarters. Several arrests have been made at the post.

Both Were Killed.

SOMERSET, Ky., July 29.—A desperate fight occurred at Flatrock in this county yesterday afternoon between Deputy-Sheriff Grant Sellers and John Coffey, in which both were killed. Coffey had been arrested and tried the day before and fined $30 for adultery. Yesterday when Sellers went to Coffey to serve a caplas Coffey shot him through the breast. Sellers drew his revolver and shot Coffey four times. Both men died in a very few minutes. The men were both married and of middle age, Sellers having been appointed deputy-sheriff only two weeks ago.

Thoroughly Disinfected.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 29.—A tramp came to town to-day so offensively unclean that the police ordered him away. He went to the railroad station and boarded a train, but the passengers at once objected and the conductor put him off. Then the tramp was taken in hand by several men, marched to the woods, his clothes taken off, burned, whitewash prepared and freely applied on the body with a brush, his head shaved, and after that he was scrubbed with soap and water.

The Heat Overcomes a Senator.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Senator Cullum, of Georgia, was overcome by the heat yesterday while visiting some of the down town departments. He was taken to his residence on Capitol Hill and for a time his condition was regarded as critical. He improved somewhat during the day, and last night rested comfortably.

Two of the Al-Ki's Men Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—A dispatch was received from Captain Plummer, of the steamer Al-Ki, this morning, reporting the drowning of two of his sailors at Newport, Cala., last night. The dispatch gave no particulars.

DEATH IN THE HOT SPELL

Cities in the East Suffering Fearfully From the Long Continued Heat.

Sixty-two Deaths Reported in New York in the Course of Twenty-Four Hours.

Toronto Also Visited—Street Car Horses Succumb to the Scorching Rays.

TORONTO, July 29.—The street car traffic has been greatly interfered with by the intense heat. Six horses have died from the effects of the heat, and many others are laid off. Ninety-four degrees was registered at the observatory yesterday afternoon. The officers there say this is the hottest and longest spell of hot weather for some years.

OTTAWA, July 29.—After three weeks of excessive heat a terrible rain storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, passed over the city to-day. The market building was struck by lightning and badly damaged. Trees were blown down and considerable damage was done to property in the city.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Excessively warm weather continues. At 10 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 90 degrees, with humidity 66 degrees, and the indications are that unless the predicted cold wave arrives to-day will be as hot, if not hotter than yesterday, when the maximum thermometer at 4 p.m. registered 98 degrees in the shade. Five deaths from heat occurred in Bellevue hospital during the night, which added to eight through the day, makes a total of 13 deaths for the 24 hours. Several cases of prostration by the heat were reported to the police this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—It was 96 degrees here at noon; humidity, 57. Thirteen deaths from heat were reported to the coroner this morning. The prostrations numbered half a hundred.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Up to 11:30 o'clock this morning, 62 deaths from heat were reported at the coroner's office, all of which occurred since two o'clock yesterday. For the last 24 hours, ending at noon to-day, the total number of deaths from all causes is reported at 223, of which 111 were children under 5 years of age. At noon to-day, in New Brunswick, N. J., the mercury registered 95 degrees. All the rubber industries sent their employees home and stopped operations completely. The national iron foundry, Norfolk, and New Brunswick hosiery and Janeway & Co.'s wall paper factory, all suspended operations. In the brickyards at Sayersville, near New Brunswick, the thermometer at 10 o'clock registered 108 degrees. Many workmen were prostrated. One death from sunstroke is recorded at Plainfield, N.J. There was much suffering from excessive heat at midday on the streets. In the shade the temperature has been 103 to 104 degrees and business has been practically at a standstill. At Long Branch and other resorts along the New Jersey coast the sultriness last night surpassed anything in recent experience.

Buschoff Acquitted.

BERLIN, July 29.—The long drawn out prosecution of Buschoff, a Jew residing at Cleves, and who was recently accused of having murdered a Christian boy for ritual purposes, has at last come to an end. The absurdity of ever having brought charges against the man is now apparent even to the most violent of the anti-Semitic party, who are responsible for what has turned out to be a disgraceful persecution of an innocent man. The dead body of a boy named Hegemann was found in a stable about two months ago, and it had been mutilated in a way that suggested some anatomical knowledge on the part of the murderer. The discovery caused intense excitement in the town, and suspicions fell on the Jewish butcher Buschoff. The case was taken up in the most violent manner by the anti-Semitic agitators, who roundly alleged that the boy had been murdered in order that his blood might be used for Jewish ritual purposes. This charge was repeated in public meetings and in pamphlets which were distributed broadcast through the city. Buschoff was arrested and brought to trial, and after a prolonged investigation he was released, the evidence against him being insufficient. A month later, after the popular agitation had reached an extraordinary pitch, he was re-arrested, the police having obtained fresh evidence, and he was eventually sent for trial before a jury. The proceedings were prolonged. The number of witnesses for the prosecution was 99, while 18 came forward for the defence. Upon the prisoner being called upon by the judge to say whether he was guilty or not, Buschoff declared in the most emphatic terms that he was guiltless of the crime imputed to him. The presiding judge in opening the proceedings pointed out to the jury that the sole motive put forward in the indictment was that Buschoff desired to take revenge on the boy because he had damaged some Jewish gravestones. The evidence brought forward by the prosecution was of so flimsy a character that the jury, although containing several who are known to be in sympathy with the anti-Semitic party, was obliged to acquit the prisoner.

The Cholera.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—Four deaths have occured in Warsaw. The disease has also appeared at Acce, where three deaths were reported on Sunday. Of 735 deaths in Moscow during the past week nearly one-half were due to intestinal complaints.

Lightning's Freak.

LANCASTER, Ont., July 29.—On the evening of Monday, July 25th, the dwelling of Mr. David Tait, of this place, was struck by lightning. The bolt came through the chimney, which it shattered, passing along the stovepipe and out through the stove in the dining room, tearing the floor up for about a foot around where Mrs. Tait was sleeping. It then took its way to the cellar, but did no further damage. No one was injured.

VANCOUVER ITSELF AGAIN.

No New Cases Reported and Everything Quiet Again.

VANCOUVER, July 29.—The News-Advertiser this morning praises the Government in connection with the World's Fair.

The thermometer registered 85 deg. in the shade to-day.

No new cases of smallpox reported and everything is quiet again. The C.P.R. is selling tickets to all points as formerly.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.

Fatal Stabbing Case—Lumber for the World's Fair Building.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 29.—Emma, the klootchman stabbed by George McLean, a half-breed, is reported dying. Physicians say she can live but a few hours. McLean is undergoing a month's imprisonment on the charge of being drunk and disorderly.

Prof. Saunders, the Canadian World's Fair commissioner, left for the east this afternoon. Mr. Saunders completed arrangements with a delegation of lumbermen for the exportation to Chicago of the lumber required for the interior finishing of the Canadian building.

ITALIAN RUFFIANS.

Take Possession of a Town and Terrorize the Citizens.

STAR CITY, Ind., July 29.—Five hundred Italian laborers employed in laying pipes between the gas fields and Chicago, quit their camp yesterday and took possession of this town. Stones and sticks were thrown through windows in houses, and in fact the little community was completely terrorized. For half a day they paraded the streets, defying the authorities, breaking windows and tearing down fences. Two saloons were broken into and cleaned out, the desperadoes drinking all the liquor they could find and rolling barrels out on the streets and demolishing bottles and glasses. Going to the railway depot the rioters robbed the office of what money it contained and assaulted H. B. Stanton, the agent, in a horrible manner. After beating him nearly to death they dragged him out upon the street, stripped him of his clothing and suspended him by his arms to a tree. He was rescued almost an hour later in an exhausted condition and may die. When night fell the people of the village abandoned their homes and fled to the surrounding towns for protection. The rioters are still in control, and have secured whiskey from other places. The scenes are being re-enacted, except that the fighting is among the rioters, as the citizens have not dared to return to their homes. The sheriff has endeavored to restore order, but the people are in such fear of the desperadoes that they refuse to obey his summons and he is powerless.

Premier Dibbs' Mission.

LONDON, July 28.—Premier Dibbs, of New South Wales, left London to-night on his journey homeward. He will stop at Liverpool for a day, and then proceed to Queenstown, catching the Umbria on Sunday. He will spend a few days in New York and go thence to Montreal and Ottawa. His object in visiting Canada is to sound prominent capitalists in the Dominion in regard to the plan of laying a new cable between England and Canada, and a line between British Columbia and Australia, and also as to the establishment of a new steamship line between Canadian and Australian ports. He hopes that capitalists in the United States will also be interested, as the new enterprises will directly be of much benefit to that country. He believes Australia will be willing to pay a good share of the expenses. The premier says that he has found that it will be easy to raise any necessary amount for the purpose in England. The premier is an ardent Imperial Federationist. His visit to the Queen and his reception of the honor of Knighthood seem to have somewhat strengthened his enthusiasm in favor of British institutions. He is fervent in his praise of the Queen, and says he was much impressed by her great tact as well as by the wonderful courtesy of the Prince of Wales. The Queen, he declares is the finest woman in the world.

Australian Bankers Arrested.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., July 28.—A sensation was caused by the arrest of Mr. Abagail, chairman of the Australian Banking Co., of this city, Mr. McNamara, manager, and Mr. Lelmon and Mr. Twist, auditors of the company, on a charge of having entered into a conspiracy to defraud the concern. All the arrested persons have held high positions in the community.

A Scottish Farmer Delegate.

OTTAWA, July 28.—John Lee, the Scottish farmer delegate appointed by Sir Charles Tupper to enquire into the capabilities of the Northwest as a country for intending British emigrants, has returned to the city after a three months' stay in the west. He will report favorably when he returns to England. He left for home yesterday.

Cholera at Warsaw.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—Cholera has made its appearance in Poland. Several cases are reported from Warsaw. It continues to rage with violence in southeast Russia.

Reprieved.

PASADENA, Cala., July 29.—Governor Markham this morning said he had granted a reprieve of 30 days, pending the action of the courts, to Geo. W. Bruggy, the Santa Rosa murderer, who was to have been executed to-morrow.

A 1 shaving materials at Fox's.

Plate, Ornamental and Sheet Glass, Paints, Oils, &c.

MORSE'S ENGLISH SANITARY CALCARUM

For Tinting Plaster Walls and Ceilings, at

J. W. MELLOR'S, 76 and 78 Fort Street, above Douglas,

SANITARY and other WALLPAPER

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire From All Parts of the Dominion.

The schooner Kate capsized in a squall near Picton, and two of her crew were drowned.

Alderman Rolland has announced that he will oppose James McShane for the Montreal mayoralty next year.

At the instance of the Bank of Montreal, the sheriff has been appointed receiver of the Windsor Electric Railway. The cars will be kept running as usual.

The striking Hamilton moulders, who have been out for seven months, were made happy Thursday by the opening of Williams' foundry with a force of union men.

The promoters of the Duluth, Rainy River and North Western Railway are now in Winnipeg. They say the line is being constructed rapidly and will be extended to Winnipeg next year.

Negotiations are going on for the purchase of the Joggins, N. S., coal mines by a syndicate of New York capitalists who, it is understood, desire also to acquire the Joggins railroad and other mining properties at Joggins river.

Wednesday evening, in Down township, Arnold Reid was struck and instantly killed by lightning. His brother was knocked insensible by the same stroke, but survived. The storm did damage in other parts of Western Ontario.

Edward Farrer states that his reason for quitting the Globe was owing to the difference between his own views and those so firmly declared by Sir Oliver Mowat recently. Farrer repeatedly desired to resign, but had been prevailed upon to remain until now.

Mr. Fauvel, M.P. for Bonaventure, writes to the Chronicle emphatically denying that he authorized any one to act or vote for him at the alleged Liberal caucus recently held in Montreal or that he had lost confidence in the Liberal party in Canada or its leader, Mr. Laurier.

The Winnipeg street railway company (the horse car outfit) have taken legal proceedings to prevent the construction of the new electric street railway on the streets now operated by the first named company. An injunction is asked. It is expected a long and costly litigation will follow.

George Stephen and wife, of Chesley; the Misses Stephen, two sisters, of Guelph; Mrs. L. Currie and daughter, of Wiarton; two white men and one Indian left Cape Crocker in a sail boat for Wiarton. When ten miles from the latter place a squall struck the boat, which capsized. All were drowned except the two white men and the Indian.

Thomas Kelley escaped seventeen years ago from the Toronto police after being sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for larceny. He went to Cleveland, O., where he has resided ever since and lived an honorable life. He returned to Toronto a few weeks ago to visit his friends and was arrested. The Minister of Justice has now released him.

Western Ontario was visited Thursday by a most severe rain and hail storm accompanied by a high wind, thunder and lightning. Many farm buildings were burned and cattle and horses killed. The crops were damaged by rain. Several buildings were wrecked in Wiarton and several persons killed in the vicinity of Dresden and Port Elgin.

Stewart Sills, the unfortunate man who was struck with smallpox at Morden, Manitoba, died on Tuesday evening. He was confined during his illness in a small shacke rected on the Hudson Bay property, south of the town. The deceased was a dry goods merchant, and his case is the only one there. So the place is entirely free from the disease now.

Reports have been circulated in Montreal to the effect that ex-Premier Mercier is suffering from an acute attack of diabetes, and that the chances for recovery are small. Being called up by telephone, he personally answered from his country estate regarding his health. He denied that he was suffering from any form of disease, and said that for the last two days he had been working in the hayfield, and that the exertion had not in any way inconvenienced him.

Dominion Quarantine Defects.

OTTAWA, June 28.—Though the cholera is advancing toward the American continent with great strides, the Dominion Government has done and is doing little or nothing to ward off its inroads by a proper system of quarantine.

Dr. Montizambert, the superintendent of the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, in his last report points out the danger arising from the defective service. Dr. Montizambert had a long interview with the Minister of Agriculture this morning and urged upon him the necessity of improving the quarantine service. The doctor regards the situation as most alarming in view of the number of Russian refugees now coming to this country.

Minister Carling is not at all afraid of the introduction of cholera this year, and expressed the opinion that with the special vote of $24,000 obtained from Parliament at the recent session he would be able to provide all the modern disinfecting apparatus required.

QUEBEC, July 28.—The provincial board of health and the council of the board of trade are taking steps to impress upon the Canadian government the necessity of at once improving the Grosse Isle quarantine station.

"Montserrat," the favorite Summer beverage in England, Canada and United States. Pure and sparkling, and as cooling and refreshing as the secret spring in the rock. Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice is the drink for you. 6-f

Pure coffee, with pure cream, at the Dairy Kitchen.

Phœnix Lager Beer.

The Canal Toll Dispute.

KINGSTON, Ont., July 28.—Sir John Thompson, leader of the Conservative party in the Dominion House, was in this city. Speaking about the canal tolls question, he said that the United States Government would certainly put the canal tolls bill recently passed in force on August 1st. In view of this the Canadian Government will not raise the tolls on the Welland canal, but will refer the matter to the British Government, claiming that the American Government had violated a treaty with Canada. The Canadians will ask that they be protected, or in other words that the Americans be required to pay the Canadian vessel owners the damages they may sustain through the passage of a retaliatory measure. It will be a cause of arbitration to ascertain if the Canadian Government has discriminated against American vessels on the St. Lawrence river. If the Canadians are guilty they will have to pay damages to people who had to pay the tolls. If Canada is sustained the Americans will have to stand the loss.

LONDON, July 28.—The grain and vessel men here are much excited over the retaliatory tolls adopted by the American Goverament, but claim to see in them an election dodge, and will not believe that the new law will be enforced. All agree that the enforcement means the closing down of trade until the Canadian Soo canal is ready for use.

A Heterodox Clergyman.

LONDON, July 28.—The Presbytery of Berwick met to-day to consider the case of Rev. Mr. McGuffie, the eloquent young Scotch minister who was ordered by the synod to cease preaching in the little border village of Fal, because of his alleged unorthodox expressions of doctrine. Mr. McGuffie refused to obey the order, and his congregation threatened to leave the English Presbytery and join that of Scotland, or else maintain an independent church all by themselves, unless they could have Mr. McGuffie as their pastor. These facts being laid before the presbytery to-day, several members expressed their doubt of the wisdom of proceeding to extreme measures, but the majority were furious at being openly defied by a minister, and voted for Mr. McGuffie's formal deposition from the ministry of the Presbyterian church. It transpired that his congregation had already decided to sever their connection with that body, and it will not make advances to the Scotch church but will remain independent. They have granted Mr. McGuffie an adequate salary for his services. The minister is, however, too much of a fighter to be satisfied with the existing state of affairs, and he is debating the possibility of testing in court the legality of his expulsion. Several good lawyers have advised him, however, that he has no case against the Presbytery.

The Irish Members.

DUBLIN, July 28.—At the meeting of the Parnellites to-day Mr. Redmond declared that the policy of the Parnellites was to get as much as they could from both Conservatives and Liberals. In regard to voting in Parliament, he said they must follow the independent policy laid down by Parnell. A meeting of the Irish Federation was also held to-day. Michael Davitt said if the members of the party would remain glued to their seats in Parliament during every moment that the interests of Home Rule required, they would be met with victory written on their banner. He was confident of the advent of Home Rule and did not believe the Labor party would oppose Gladstone. Tim Healy had calculated the expenses of the Parnellites' recent elections amounted to £11,000. In coming to Parliament the Parnellites would be stirred by the hands that furnished the money. Rockford Maguire, for whom the Parnellites found a seat in Clare, was a pal of the Duke of Abercorn and the Tories. He regarded Maguire as the Parnellites' paymaster, and said Maguire would practically be the destiny of the Redmondites.

The Belgian Anarchists.

PARIS, July 28.—The trial of the Anarchists connected with the stealing of dynamite cartridges from Soisy Sous Etolles, at the beginning of the dynamite scare of last spring, was finished to-day. Fauqox was sentenced to twenty years' hard labor, Calbert to twelve years, Drouliet and Dix to five years' solitary confinement, Etivant to five years' imprisonment. The jurymen and judge continue to receive threatening letters. One juryman will take his family from the city to-morrow, as he was warned that he would be killed before August if he participated in rendering a verdict of guilty.

Emperor William.

POTSDAM, July 28.—Emperor William arrived here on his return from his whaling trip to the north last evening.

Mrs Annie W. Jordan

Of 165 Tremont St., Boston, was in very poor health, from bad circulation of the blood, having rush of blood to the head, numb spells, and chills, and the physician said the veins were almost bursting all over her body. A collision with a double runner brought on neuralgia of the liver, causing great suffering. She could not take the doctor's medicine, so took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and soon fully recovered, and now enjoys perfect health. She says she could praise Hood's Sarsaparilla all day and then not say enough.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

EXTRA

Special Cable!

"WE LIVE IN A PROGRESSIVE AGE."

The Latest Move of the Street Railway.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Is as But the Calm That Precedes the Storm

THAT WILL BE CREATED BY OUR LATEST PRODUCTION

[THE CABLE EXTRA.]

Every genuine "Cable Extra" Cigar has around it a Red and Gold Band, with a design of a Shield in the centre, upon which is printed "S. D. & S. Cable," as a protection (from fraud) to the consumers, and to enable them to more readily distinguish this particular brand.

S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal, the largest and highest grade cigar manufacturers in Canada. 29-30-1

Notice to the Public.

I WISH to notify the public that the Victoria Transfer Company have strictly refused to carry any persons or baggage in any way connected with smallpox, and that all our drivers have had special orders from the time the first case was known in the city, to avoid and refuse any connection whatsoever with the disease. All our premises and conveyances are regularly and systematically disinfected, and I can therefore safely and conscientiously recommend our hacks and wagons to our patrons and the public,

A. HENDERSON,
jy15 Supt. Victoria Transfer Co., L d.

ADVICE.

Instead of Blarneying about the Canada Western, etc., during the warm weather, you should look in at D. Campbell & Co's, the Only Tailors in the province, and see their fine Summer Suitings, something that will keep you cool and comfortable.

D. CAMPBELL & CO.,
88 Government St.
m-w-f

C. P. N. COMPANY, L'D.

UNTIL further notice the steamer Yosemite will leave for Vancouver daily at 7 o'clock a.m.

JOHN IRVING,
jy15 Manager.

DR. YEN KEE,

Physician and Surgeon.

HAS cured many cases of smallpox. In China, where there is smallpox every year, cures are easily effected at the commencement. Do not delay to consult me. Fisgard street, opposite the church. jy14-1m

BUY SLAB-WOOD!!

Only Half the Price of Cordwood.

Sawn to lengths to suit purchaser. Sawdust for sale.

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Guitars, Mandolins & Zithers in volume and quality of tone are THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Warranted to wear in any climate. Sold by all leading dealers. Beautifully illustrated souvenir catalogue with portraits of famous artists will be mailed FREE.

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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"THE BLUCHER TIE"

The Latest Ladies' Shoe in Town.

THEY ARE WORTH INSPECTING.

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GEORGE E. MUNRO

82 DOUGLAS STREET.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Total Claims Paid Since Commencement - $72,000,000
Paid at Chicago, Boston and St. John's Fires, 5,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS, $31,000,000.

Losses Paid Without Reference to the Head or other Branch Office. jy2 0-1m

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

Established 1873.

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Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

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In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there, is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

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STEAMBOATS.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

CARRYING UNITED States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

FOR HONOLULU

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1892, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, Without Change.

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Iron Steamer Mariposa.....THURSDAY, Aug. 18th, 1892, 8 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Frahcisco.

JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS.
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ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER ISABEL

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after November 19th, '89,

Until further notice,

The Steamer ISABEL will sail as follows:

CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo.....Tuesday, 5 a.m
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday 7 a.m

For freight or passage apply on board. oct7

Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Co.

TIME CARD.

VICTORIA ROUTE.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF KINGSTON

8:00 a.m	*Lv	Tacoma	Ar	5:15 a.m.
10:15 a.m	Lv	Seattle	Lv	3:00 a.m.
1:30 p.m	Lv	Pt Towns'd	Lv	11:45 p.m.
4:30 p.m	Ar	Victoria	Lv†	8:30 p.m.

PORT TOWNSEND (MAIL) ROUTE.

11:00 p.m	*Lv	Seattle	Ar	3:00 p.m.
12:30 a.m	Lv	Pt Madison	Lv	2:10 p.m.
.....	Lv	Kingston	Lv	.....
3:00 a.m	Lv	Pt Gamble	Lv	11:00 a.m.
4:00 a.m	Lv	Pt Ludlow	Lv	10:00 a.m.
6:00 a.m	Ar	Pt Towns'd	Lv‡	8:00 a.m.

SNOHOMISH RIVER ROUTE.

7:00 a.m	*Lv	Seattle	Ar	2:00 p.m.
8:45 a.m	Lv	Edmonds	Lv	12:30 p.m.
10:30 a.m	Lv	Muckilteo	Lv	10:45 a.m.
11:00 a.m	Lv	Everett	Lv	9:45 a.m.
12:00 m	Lv	Marysville	Lv	9:30 a.m.
2:00 p.m	Lv	Lowell	Lv	8:00 a.m.
3:00 p.m	Ar	Snohomish	Lv*	7:00 a.m.

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday ‡Daily except Monday.

Snohomish River steamer leaves Tacoma, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6:00 p.m.

Steamer City of Kingston makes close connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

G. G. CHANDLER,
ja18 G. F. & P. A., Tacoma, Wash.

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Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Umatilla - - - - August 1

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 17,

Taking effect April 1, 1892.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING,
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent Manager.

COLUMBIA MILLS

Manufacturers of all kinds of

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SPECIALLY FINE LINE OF FLOORING,

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Fifteen years' practical experience.

Pruning, Flower and Vegetable Gardens laid out and kept in order by day or contract.

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All communications attended to promptly.

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BOATING SUITS, FINE FLANNEL SHIRTS, LIGHT WEIGHT JACKETS, CRICKETING PANTS, STRAW HATS, SUMMER SUITS

For Men and Boys.

LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
97 Johnson Street.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

How a Miner was Suspended Over an Awful Abyss for Six Hours.

It was in the days before the whistle of the locomotive woke up the echoes of the Rocky mountains that a young miner named Tom Hanson, accompanied by a half breed guide and partner named Paul Lafarge, began to prospect along the swift streams that flow from Wet Mountain valley into the Arkansas about twenty miles above Canyon City.

They carried all their outfit on a packed mule, and as they had ventured into the mountains before the snow was all gone, they found the streams swollen; but if they could not search for gold immediately, there was no need of their being idle, for that part of the mountains abounded with game. After establishing a camp, Paul Lafarge, who cared more for pelts than he did for gold, set his traps, and the young white man went off every morning to hunt antelope till the waters subsided.

But the men were not permitted to live here in peace. A few days after their arrival, on going out to examine the beaver traps they found them gone, and the impress of moccasined feet near by told that the thieves were Indians.

"Men that steal traps will murder or rob a camp," said Lafarge, as with heavy hearts the two made their way back to camp. Here their worst fears were realized, for during their absence that morning the camp had been plundered and even the mule was missing.

After the first discovery the men sought to allay their indignation and disappointment by strings of profanity; then Hanson declared, as he struck the butt of his rifle and pushed back his hat:

"If we can't pan for gold, Paul Lafarge, I don't see what's to prevent our hunting for thieves."

This met the approval of the half breed, who had no great love for work, but who dearly loved a fight. In order to have a good start, the companions waited till the following morning before taking up the trail of the Utes, for it was agreed that the Indians were of this tribe.

The tracks soon scattered or were lost on the hard rocks to the west of the camp, but they succeeded in keeping one in sight, and this led directly toward the canyon of the Arkansas. As it was made by a mule, it was particularly interesting to them.

It was well on in the afternoon, and they were up on the towering cliffs through which the Arkansas cleaves its way at this point, when they were startled by a cry that seemed to come from the bowels of the earth.

"There's some one over the canyon wall!" shouted Lafarge, as they hurried forward.

They reached the top of the canyon, where they heard the cry repeated, and they distinguished the words, "Help! help!" in unmistakable English.

Throwing themselves flat on their faces they peered down, and a hundred feet below them they discovered the form of a man in hunter's dress clinging with desperation to the pinnacle of a rock that jutted out from the main wall. He was hanging face downward, and in such a position that if he released his hold he must be plunged at once into the river, roaring and foaming 2,000 feet below.

A PERILOUS POSITION.

The chances were that this man was one of the robbers, but forgetting all about this for the time, Tom Hansom made a trumpet of his hands and shouted down:

"Hold hard, old fellow, there are friends up here!"

"Thank God! Thank God!" came the response from the man on the cliff.

"How long have you been down there?"

"'Bout six hours."

"How long can you hold on?"

"Not long. I'm nigh give out."

A brief examination of the place showed that the man must have fallen over the cliff, and that he could not be reached without the aid of a rope, but the necessary hundred feet of rope was not at hand.

Drawing his hatchet from his girdle, Paul Lafarge said to his companion:

"Shout to keep his courage up, Tom, while I go off to find a rope."

Then he vanished down the ravine in which the tallest trees were dwarfed to the size of bushes.

Leaning over the wall, Tom Hanson shouted to the man below to "Keep good heart" and "Hold on like grim death!" but even as he shouted he felt the hopelessness of the situation.

After being gone an hour, that seemed like a week to the man watching from the top, and an eternity to the poor fellow clinging to the cliff, Paul Lafarge came back. He brought with him an immense knotted coil of soft elm bark, as strong as rawhide and, in the green state, far more pliable.

"I didn't know there was an elm tree within a week's tramp," said Tom Hanson as he examined the rope.

"But I did; I remembered seeing them when I was in here two years ago," said the half breed.

As all the man's strength as well as the use of his arms were necessary to hold him to the rock, it was evident that he could not aid his rescuers.

Paul Lafarge let over the rope. It struck against the man down the cliff, with ten feet to spare, but this knowledge brought no solution of the difficulty.

There was not within reach a tree, shrub or rock to which the rope could be made fast.

Tom Hanson studied a moment, then said, as he began to throw off his boots and belts:

"You must brace yourself against this rock, Paul, and hang onto the rope like grim death. I am going down."

Lafarge protested for the honor, but his companion would not listen to him. Calling out, "Hold hard, Paul!" he seized the rope and swung over the cliff, and hung in midair above the awful abyss.

Down, down, hand over hand, he went, slowly and steadily, till he reached the exhausted man below. Balancing himself on the giddy ledge, he made the rope securely fast under the man's arms, then looked up at the climb that lay before himself.

Up he clambered, more slowly than when he went down. At times it seemed as if his strength must give out, but he set his teeth and stuck to it, till, gasping for breath, he staggered out at the top.

It was fully five minutes before Tom Hanson could come to the help of his friend. Then they pulled away, and at last they seized the man and dragged him back unconscious from the edge of the canyon.

The man was a hunter who had long lived in these mountains, and so was jealous of the coming of the prospectors to a territory which he felt to be his. He and some Ute Indians had plundered the camp, and in trying to escape he had gone over the cliff.

The man's gratitude when he recovered sufficiently to express it was unbounded, and his penitence and humiliation were complete. The next day he restored the mule and the outfit to their owners, and he conducted them to a place farther up the river where they found gold in such abundance as to exceed their most ardent expectations.

A Legend of Purgatory.

There is in the cliffs at Newport, R. I., a well known cleft or chasm, known far and wide as "The Purgatory." How it came to be called by this singular name tradition does not inform us.

But while the origin of the name is unknown, The Purgatory is not without its traditions. In the hard rock certain tracks are pointed out to the visitor, and he is told that "they are the devil's footprints." But here is the story that accounts for them.

When Roger Williams began his missionary work in Rhode Island, he found the Indians inclined to be friendly, all excepting a gigantic and particularly ugly squaw, who was know as Nee-sho-tam, or "white man hater."

Nee-sho-tam hated the white man, or Englishman, as the early settlers called themselves, as the archfiend is said to hate holy water, but when Roger Williams appeared she made an exception in his case. Regardless of the fact that the great missionary claimed to be married, the giant Indian woman determined to have him. She attended his preaching, which she could not understand, though she pretended to do so, and she submitted to being baptized, though it wrought no change in her heart, except it might be to increase its wild affection for the white man.

If Roger Williams guessed her secret he kept the knowledge to himself, and rigidly continued his work of converting the heathen to righteousness.

Nee-sho-tam was a very bad and a very impatient woman. Finding that she could not become the good white man's wife, she determined to kill him, but her attempt on his life failed.

Her own people, disgusted with her conduct, drove her from their midst, and then she swore in her native tongue to kill the first seven white men she met, and, armed with a mighty stone hatchet, she started off to keep her vow.

She killed six men; three of them had been strangled in her powerful arms. One day, as she was hunting for the seventh man, she came to The Purgatory, and there, to her great delight, she saw a queer looking white man sitting with his legs hanging over the cliff.

Nee-sho-tam ran forward to hurl the man down, but before she could do so he sprang lightly to his feet and said in the Pequot language:

"Hello, old woman! Do you want to wrestle?"

"I will send you to the white man's hell!" she shouted, as she sprang at his throat.

The white man smiled and showed a fine set of ivory teeth. He seized Nee-sho-tam by the waist, and, powerful though she was, she gasped for breath and tried to free herself, but without avail.

In the scuffle that ensued she tore off the man's hat, and saw that he had horns; she stripped off his cloak and found that he had a tail; then he kicked off his own boots, and lo! she saw his hoofs. He was the devil against whom she had heard the good missionary uttering his warnings.

The marks on The Purgatory rocks were made by the hoofs during this struggle. Of course it could end in one way only. Nee-sho-tam was hurled over the cliffs, and far down, even unto this day, you can see the red splotch that marks where she fell.

Pious in Season.

"I have a black woman who has been my cook for fifteen years, and she is so skillful and patient that I regard her as a veritable black diamond," said a Boston friend, whom I was visiting some time ago.

In illustration of Chloe's shrewdness this gentleman tells the following story:

"Last winter out near my place the colored Methodists had a revival, and they continued it with much vigor for fully six weeks, or until it got so cold in the wretched old meeting house that the services had to be abandoned.

"Among the men who claimed to be converted at this time was a man named Roberts, whose reputation for laziness and honesty was far from being enviable. At the time of his conversion Roberts was in need of boots and an overcoat, and to secure him these necessary articles the colored clergyman took around a subscription paper among his white friends. I subscribed a dollar, and when Chloe heard of it she sighed and shook her head, but said nothing.

"In the early spring Roberts, who had attended meeting regularly all winter, was arrested for larceny, and the case against him was so clear and strong that he was sent to the penitentiary.

"When Chloe heard of this she came into the library where I was sitting and said: 'Mistah Edwahds, dat man Roberts hes turned out as I 'lowed he would. Now, sah, let me gib yo' some advice?'

"'What is that, Chloe?' I asked.

"'Nebber gib money, sah, to a niggah wat gits pious in de wintah.'"

ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

Phoenix Lager Beer.

A BY-LAW

In Aid of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia passed at the last session, intituled, "The Victoria & Sidney Railway Act, 1892," a company was incorporated with power to lay out, construct, maintain and operate a line of railway from some convenient and accessible point within the City of Victoria by the most feasible and available engineering route to the Townsite of Sidney in the District of North Saanich.

AND WHEREAS, under and by virtue of another Act of the said Legislature passed at the last session thereof, intituled, "The Victoria & Sidney Railway Subsidy Act, 1892," power was taken by the Government of British Columbia to guarantee the payment of interest, until maturity, at two per cent. per annum on bonds of the said railway company, issued to an amount not exceeding $300,000, or its equivalent in sterling money, the principal of such bonds to be payable not later than 25 years from their date.

AND WHEREAS, under and by virtue of section 104, subsections, 2, 3 and 4 of the Municipal Act, 1892, the Council in every municipality is authorized from time to time to make by-laws, among other things for endorsing and guaranteeing the payment of any debentures or interest on any debentures to be issued by any railway or tramway company, constructed or proposed to be constructed, either wholly within the limits or partly within the limits and partly without, for the money by them borrowed, and for assessing and levying, from time to time, upon the whole rateable property of the Municipality a sum sufficient to discharge the debt or engagements so contracted.

AND WHEREAS the said Railway Company have applied to the Corporation of the City of Victoria for a guarantee of payment of interest on certain of the bonds of the said Company upon the railway proposed to be constructed by the said Company, by virtue of the said charter, to the amount of three per cent. on the sum of $300,000, for a period of 25 years.

AND WHEREAS, under and by virtue of the foregoing recited Act, intituled the "Victoria and Sidney Railway Subsidy Act, 1892," provision is made in clause 2 thereof that in case, at any time, an agreement is entered into by the Company with the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the furnishing by the said Corporation of a guarantee of payment of interest to a further amount of two or more per cent. on the bonds of the Company, up to not more than $300,000, the Government may make such arrangements for permitting the said Corporation to share any security taken by them for advances hereunder, and such provisions as to the manner of holding the same as to them may seem fit.

AND WHEREAS the said Company was thereby empowered to charge its undertaking and its tolls and property, real and personal, with the repayment of all the moneys paid by the Provincial Government in respect of the guarantee thereby authorized second and subject only to the charge given in favor of the bondholders under the Company's Act of Incorporation, and with further power to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into all agreements which might be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said Act.

AND WHEREAS it is desirable that a guarantee of payment of interest on bonds by the said Corporation should be made, and an agreement to that effect entered into by the said Corporation with the said Company, and that an arrangement should be made by the said Corporation with the said Government for permission to the said Corporation to share any security taken by the said Government for advance by them and by the said Corporation and otherwise as provided by the said Act.

AND WHEREAS it will require the sum of $9000 to be raised annually by special rate for paying the amount of the said guarantee in the event of the said Corporation being called upon to pay the same.

AND WHEREAS the whole amount of the rateable land and improvements of real property of the Municipality, according to the last revised assessment roll, is $17,563,148.

AND WHEREAS it will require an annual special rate of half a mill on the dollar for paying the amount of such guarantee in the event of the Corporation being called upon to pay the same.

AND WHEREAS the total amount of such guarantee in the event of the Corporation being called upon to pay the same is $9000.

THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria:

1. There shall be assessed and levied in each year an equal special rate of one-half of one mill on the dollar in addition to all other rates to be levied in each year for the payment of the interest payable under the said guarantee.

2. The amount of such special rate shall be collected in each year from time to time as the said Corporation may be called upon to pay the amount of the said guarantee.

3. The Corporation of the City of Victoria shall guarantee interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the bonds of the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company to the amount of $300,000 for a period not exceeding twenty-five years from the date of this By-Law going into effect, under and subject to the conditions prescribed in this By-Law.

4. Any sum or sums of money which may hereafter be paid by the Corporation under this guarantee shall be a first charge upon the undertaking, tolls and property of the said Company, subject only to the said bonds and to such division thereof as between the Government of British Columbia and the Corporation as may be agreed upon by the said Government and the said Corporation, and the acceptance of the benefit of this By-law by the said Company shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the assent of the said Company to all the terms of this By-law.

5. All the moneys obtained from the proceeds of the said bonds in respect of which interest is guaranteed by the said Corporation shall be applied by the said Company in payment of the right of way, construction, equipment of the said railway and expenses incidental thereto.

6. It shall be lawful for the Mayor for the time being of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to endorse, or cause to be endorsed, on the said bonds so proposed to be issued by the said railway company the guarantee in the form and manner prescribed in the memorandum of agreement set forth in the schedule attached to this by-law, and for the clerk of the said Corporation to countersign and seal the said endorsements.

7. This by-law is passed upon the express condition that the said Company shall actually and bona fide commence the work of construction of the said railway on or before the first day of October, 1892, and thereafter prosecute the same with reasonable diligence until the completion of the railway ready for active operation; in any event such date of completion not to be later than the first day of September, 1894, and that a failure to observe such time limit or limits shall render the Company liable to a penalty of One Hundred Dollars ($100) per day for every day beyond such time limits the Company shall be in default in commencing or completing the said road, which said penalty may be recovered by action in any Court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of the Corporation or Government aforesaid.

8. The said Company shall not directly or indirectly employ Chinese upon, about or in connection with the work of construction, and in the event of so doing, or of any of the said Company's employees or any sub-contractor under them so doing the Company shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars ($10) for each day for each Chinese so employed, to be recovered as specified in Clause 7 of this By-Law.

9. The Company shall not pay any dividends to any shareholder or other person so long as any money remains due or owing to the said Government or the Corporation of the City of Victoria in respect of the said guarantee.

10. The said Railway so to be constructed shall be of standard gauge and to be operated by steam power, and one train per day (Sundays excepted) shall be run over the said line from each end thereof.

11. Plans of the location of so much of the line and terminal works of the said Railway as shall be within the limits of the City of Victoria shall be filed by the Company in the office of the City Clerk, and shall be subject to the approval of the Municipal Council before any work of construction shall be proceeded with within such city limits.

12. All expenses connected with, or incidental to the passage of this By-Law, shall be borne and paid by the said Company to the Corporation of the City of Victoria before this By-Law shall be submitted to the ratepayers.

13. No contract in connection with the construction of the said proposed railway shall be let to any person or persons, firm or corporation, who have not been for over six months prior to the date of calling for tenders for the said contract, resident or residents of the said Province, from the date of receiving tenders for the said work.

14. This By-Law is subject to the agreement made between the Government of the Province of British Columbia, and the Corporation of the City of Victoria, and the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company, in the words and figures set forth in the schedule hereto, which schedule is hereby incorporated herewith, and made part of this By-Law.

15. This By-Law shall, before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the municipality, in the manner provided in the Municipal Act, 1891, and shall take effect on the 25th day of July, 1892.

SCHEDULE.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made and entered into the seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, between the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company hereinfter called the Company, of the first part, the Corporation of the City of Victoria, hereinafter called the Corporation, of the second part, and the Minister of Finance and Agriculture, acting for and on behalf of the Province of British Columbia, hereinafter called the Minister, of the third part.

WHEREAS, the Company are duly incorporated under the provisions of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Act, 1892, and in and by the said act the Company are empowered to borrow money on mortgage or on bond or either and they may in manner prescribed in the act issue bonds not exceeding twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00) per mile of railway, payable at such time and in such manner and in such place or places in Canada or elsewhere, and bear such rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. (8 per cent.) per annum, as the Directors may think proper.

AND WHEREAS, by section one (1) of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Subsidy Act of 1892 it is provided that the Government of British Columbia may guarantee the payment of interest until maturity at 2 per cent. per annum on bonds of the Company issued to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) or its equivalent in sterling money, but subject nevertheless to the conditions and restrictions in the said section contained, and the Company are thereby empowered to charge its undertaking and its tolls and property, real and personal, then existing, or any time thereafter acquired, with the repayment of all moneys to be paid by the Provincial Government in respect of the guarantee thereby authorized, subject to the rights of the bondholders for payment of the principal of the bonds on maturity.

AND WHEREAS, by section two (2) of the last mentioned act it is provided that "in case at any time an agreement is entered into by the company with the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the furnishing by the said Corporation of a guarantee of interest to a further amount of two or more per cent. upon the bonds of the company up to not more than three hundred thousand dollars, the Government may make such arrangements for permitting the said Corporation to share any security taken by them for advances hereunder, and such provisions as to the manner of holding the same as to them seem fit."

AND WHEREAS, the Company have applied to the Government to give such guarantee as aforesaid of interest on the sum of three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000.000.00) for a term of twenty-five years (25) years, at the rate of two per cent. (2 per cent) per annum, and agreed in consideration of such guarantee to pledge its undertaking and its said tolls and property as security therefor, which the said Government has agreed to do and accept.

AND WHEREAS, similar application has been made by the Company to the Corporation to guarantee the interest to a further amount of three per cent. (3 per cent.) upon the Company's bonds up to not more than three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000.00) which the Corporation have agreed to do but subject, nevertheless, to ratification by the Ratepayers of the City of Victoria in manner prescribed by section one hundred and eleven (111) of the Municipal Act, 1892.

NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH, that in pursuance of the premises it is hereby agreed by and between the several parties hereto, as follows:—

1. The Company shall commence the construction of their said intended railway on or before the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in default of so doing this agreement shall be void and of no effect.

2. The Company shall within ninety days (90) after the date hereof proceed to issue the whole of the bonds authorized by the said Act of Incorporation, payable in twenty-five years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, but not to exceed in the whole the sum of three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000.00), such bonds to bear coupons for the half-yearly payments of the interest thereon, which bonds, subject to the provisions of section one (1) and two (2) of the said "Victoria & Sidney Railway Subsidy Act, 1892," shall bear the following endorsement, which endorsement shall be signed by the Minister and the Mayor for the time being of the city of Victoria, and be countersigned and sealed by the Clerk of the Corporation:—"The payment of the interest but not the capital of this bond at the rate of two per cent (2 per cent.) per annum half-yearly on the first days of March and September in each year is undertaken and guaranteed by the Government of the Province of British Columbia for twenty-five years from the first day of September, A. D. 1892, to the first day of September, A. D. 1917, and the further payment of interest but not the capital of this bond at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the days and for the time aforesaid is undertaken and guaranteed by the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

3. The Government and Corporation shall guarantee in manner aforesaid the payment of the interest on the bonds so agreed to be issued as aforesaid in the proportions and at the times aforesaid, and the signature of the "Minister" and of the Mayor, respectively, to the coupons may be affixed by printed, stamped or lithographed fac-simile.

4. The work of construction shall be placed in charge of a competent engineer or engineers selected by the Company, and approved of in writing by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works on behalf of the Government, and by the Mayor of the City of Victoria on behalf of the Corporation, and the Company may remove such engineer at pleasure and appoint another engineer, subject also to the same approval.

5. The aforesaid bonds, when issued, shall be handed by the Company to the "Minister," who shall have them duly noted in a book to be kept for that purpose, and immediately upon completion of such noting he shall deposit the bonds in one of the chartered banks carrying on business in Victoria, to be approved by the parties hereto.

6. The Company shall negotiate the sale of their said bonds as soon as possible after their issue, having due regard in disposing of them to the best advantage, and may, with the approval of the Minister and Corporation, employ such agent or agents, as they may deem proper.

7. The proceeds of the sale from time to time of the said bonds shall be deposited in one or more chartered banks in the City of Victoria at interest to a special account in the name of the said Railway Company, and shall be drawn out by cheques of the Railway Company, but no such cheques shall be paid by such bank unless attached thereto is a certificate of the engineer of the said Railway for the time being, countersigned by the City Engineer and by the Surveyor-General of the Province specifying the nature and character of the work, supplies, materials or other expenditure for which such cheque is given, and such certificate shall be retained by such bank.

8. All moneys paid by the Government of British Columbia and the Corporation respectively in respect of the aforesaid guarantees shall be considered as a debt due from the Company to the said Government and Corporation respectively, and shall be taken and considered and are hereby made a charge upon the undertaking, and the tolls and property of the Company real and personal now existing or any time hereafter acquired, and the Minister of Finance and Agriculture for the time being shall be held and deemed to be a mortgagee or incumbrancer upon the said property in trust nevertheless as to two-fifths thereof for the Government of British Columbia and as to three-fifths in trust for the Corporation.

9. The company shall upon demand made by the said Minister execute to him a legal mortgage of all the aforesaid property of the Company as security for the repayment of all moneys paid by the said Government and Corporation respectively in respect of the said guarantees, and the costs, charges and expenses they may be respectively put to, or incur, in connection therewith, and the said Minister shall hold the said mortgage and all other securities, if any, of the Company which may come into his hands and the moneys thereby secured in the proportion and upon the trust hereinbefore mentioned and declared, and which said mortgage shall contain all the covenants, powers and conditions usually inserted in mortgages of real and personal property together with the additional power of sale in default of the Company operating their said Railway for a period of three months, whilst any moneys shall be owing by the Company to the Government or Corporation respectively in respect of the said guarantees.

10. The said Company hereby agree to complete their said Railway on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and thereafter to continually maintain and operate the same so long as any of their said bonds shall remain unredeemed within the said period of twenty-five years.

11. Provided always that Chinese shall not be employed in the construction of the said railway, and provided also that in case a by-law to ratify this agreement on the part of the Corporation shall not be submitted within sixty days from the date hereof for the vote of the ratepayers, under section one hundred and eleven of the said Municipal Act, 1892, or if such by-law shall be submitted and shall be defeated at the polls, or shall not be carried, then, and in such case, this agreement and everything herein contained shall be void and of no effect.

12. The Company shall not pay any dividends to any shareholder, or other person, so long as any moneys remain due or owing to the said Government or the Corporation of the City of Victoria, in respect of the said guarantee.

13. The books of the Company shall be open to the inspection of any person authorized to inspect the same by either the said Government or the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at all times.

14. The Company shall operate and run over the said line of railway when constructed at least one train each way per diem (Sundays excepted) for the whole length of the railway.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company and the Corporation of the City of Victoria have hereunto respectively set their corporate seals, and the said Minister has set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

JULIUS BRETHOUR,
President.

[L. S.] ROBERT IRVING,
Secretary Victoria & Sidney Railway Company.

ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor of the City of Victoria. [L. S.]

J. H. TURNER,
Minister of Finance and Agriculture.

Passed the Municipal Council the 5th day of July, A. D. 1892.

Reconsidered and finally passed the Council this 20th day of July, A.D. 1892.

[L.S.] ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

5 STORE STREET,

Have the following very desirable properties for sale on terms to suit. Sure to turn out first-class investments.

100 acres, only $25 per acre; easy terms, 7 per cent. interest.
100 acres, only $45 per acre; with good cottage; 20 acres under cultivation.
100 acres, only $75 per acre.
50 acres, only $50 per acre.
100 acres, only $50 per acre.
8 acres, only $500 per acre; cleared; splendid soil and position.
9½ acres, only $425 per acre.
9 acres, only $425 per acre.
1 cottage, Victoria West, $800; easy terms.
1 house, Victoria West, $1050; easy terms.
1 house, Oak Bay avenue, $1600; $600 cash balance on mortgage (snap).
3 lots Fowl Bay, close to tram, cheap.
1 lot, splendid building site, Richardson street, $2000.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

Store street, Victoria, B. C.

Millers of China and Japan Rice

RICE MEAL,

Rice Flour, Chit Rice, Etc.

VICTORIA

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

Delta Brand Family Flour,
Superfine Flour Bran and Shorts

No. 64 & 66 Store St. Victoria.

PLATE GLASS

We have a consignment of Plate Glass which we expect

To Arrive About April.

APPLY TO

MUIRHEAD & MANN

NAVAL CONTRACTS.

Tenders will be received here on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon of Monday, 1st of August next, for supplying such quantities of Salt Beef, Soft Bread, Lime, Lumber, Coffins and Graves as may be required for Naval purposes.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained at this office.

JAMES H. INNES,
Naval Storekeeper, &c.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt,
21st July, 1892.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WIFE WANTED—A farmer, German by birth, and 35 years of age, would be pleased to hear from a young woman, about 30 years of age, with a view to matrimony. Address C. Hansen, TIMES office. jy18-2w

WANTED—To borrow two buggy horses for two months; keep for work, also two buggies. H. C. TIMES office. jy12-tf

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, three lines or under, two insertions, FREE. This applies only to men or women, boys or girls, looking for situations.

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper or parlor maid; just from England; good references. Apply to E.M., P.O. Box 236. 29-2

WANTED—A girl of fourteen would like situation as nurse girl or light housework. Address V.M., TIMES office. jy29-2t

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

ROOMS TO LET—Clean, nice, furnished rooms by week or month. Good bathroom in house. For terms apply 101 Pandora street. jy28-1w

TO LET—Two unfurnished rooms suitable for housekeeping. Apply 29 Kane street. jy27-3t

TO LET—Comfortable bedrooms, with partial board (breakfast and late dinner). Bathroom. Car passes the door. 127 Menzies street. je29-1m

LOST OR FOUND.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

LOST—A riding bridle, this morning. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to TIMES office. jy29-3t

LOST—An English pug dog, answering to the name of "Blaine." Any person returning same to 288 Yates street will be suitably rewarded. F. G. Richards, Jr. je-21-tf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE—One yoke of work oxen. L. Goodacre. jy28-tf

FOR SALE—Furnishings of a commodious and desirable hotel. Apply to Weiler Bros., 55 Fort street. jy13

PHYSICIANS.

DOCTOR MacGILLIS, 45 Yates Street. SPECIALIST: — Skin, Kidney and Private Diseases. june 30lm

H. D. LEITCH, M.D.C.M. SPECIALTY:—Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Rectum. Office with Dr. Frank Hall, Driard Block, 60 Douglas street. Residence corner of Pandora and Fernwood Road. Office telephone 420. Residence telephone, 181.

DR. G. L. MILNE, OFFICE—36 DOUGLAS STREET. Telephone at office, No. 16. Telephone at residence, No. 208. my28

DR. A. T. WATT, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office and residence No. 364 Douglas street (near Fort), Dr. Milne's old residence. May 19-d&w-tf

HOMŒOPATHY DR. JOHN HALL 98 Yates street, over Cochrane and Munn's Drug Store. CHRONIC AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES A SPECIALTY. Office hours, from 1 to p.m only except ng unday and holidays.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Ewing's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER, ARCHITECT. Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

PIANO TUNING.

PIANOFORTE TUNING AND REPAIRING By a competent person from the leading manufacturers in the United States. City references:—All the music stores, where orders may be left. JAMES SHERIDAN. je9-3m

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 78 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins, Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O. Box 422. m14-tf

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE Victoria Council No. 2, R. T. of T., meets every Monday night in the Pandora Temperance Hall, at 8 p.m. Visiting members welcome. Select Degree meets 1st Wednesday in each month. A. H. MATTHEW, G. SUTHERLAND, S.C. ap12 R. Sec.

I. O. G. T. PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 1, I.O.G.T., meets every Tuesday evening in Temperance Hall, Pandora avenue, at 7:30 o'clock. my17

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy8 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 139, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, sojourning companions cordially invited. E. LANGLEY, 1-1v Scribe N.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K. of P. Regular convention every Friday evening at Foresters' Hall, Government street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, oct9 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. J. M. MURDOCH, Secretary.

Victoria's Leading Merchants

TRADERS :-: AGENTS :-: PRODUCERS

CHAS. E. REDFERN
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
Chronometers rated by Transit Observations.
NO. 43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

LEWIS HALL, D.D.S.
DENTIST.
Graduate Philadelphia Dental College.
SPECIALTY:—Administration of Gas or Ether for painless extraction of teeth.
HOURS:—9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
OFFICE:—Corner Yates and Douglas.

SIMON LEISER
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer.

The Finest FAMILY Grocery Establishment in B.C. is that of
HENRY SAUNDERS
39 & 41 JOHNSON STREET.
Give him a call and inspect his well selected stock of Fine Groceries and Table Luxuries.

S. SHORE
DEALER IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Builders' Material
Guns, Ammunition, Whips.
45 JOHNSON ST.

FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING
At moderate charges, at
Cohen's Printing Office
38 FORT STREET.

OSBORNE HOUSE
TEMPERANCE HOTEL.
Corner Pandora and Blanchard Streets.
34 Large and Airy Rooms.
Board and Lodging, $5 per week, or $1 per day. Day Board, $4 per week.
C. W. MONK, - - - PROPRIETOR.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT
that your advertisement is not
IN THE TIMES?

Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co.
EWEN MORRISON, MANAGER.
Manufacturers of all kinds of rough and dressed
CEDAR AND FIR LUMBER.
Rustic, Shiplap, Flooring, Mouldings, Laths, Shingles, Pickets, etc., kept in stock or cut to order.
Yard: Discovery St., bet. Store & Government
VICTORIA, B.C.
Address all communications to Postoffice Box 298.

MISTER:
I am a strong-minded woman and I believe in Woman's right to vote, and all her other rights, including the right to pop the question.
Therefore I ask you to meet me at the altar. I make no threats, but by my black cotton umberella, if you don't meet me there I will know the reason why! Fortify your courage with Falconer's Champagne Cider, and be there at the appointed time.
Warningly yours,
SOOSIE POOSIE.

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, Established 1797. Amount insured £20,000,000. H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan6-1y

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. jul8

JOHN DOHERTY GENERAL SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale. a22-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. jy14 137 Cormorant Street.

QUEEN'S MARKET. L. GOODACRE. Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 126.

JOHN J. AUSTIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.O. Box 50. ap28

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT

Mrs. P. WILSON has engaged Mr. H. DAWS to manage the
Grocery Business at 185 Douglas Street.
The fruit from the celebrated
EDMONTON FRUIT FARM
IS STILL ON SALE.
Very large rich Black Currants and all kinds of Vegetables,
PEAS, BEANS, LETTUCE, CAULIFLOWER,
picked fresh daily.

JOSEPH SEARS
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c.
114 YATES STREET

FOR SALE.

ONE POOL TABLE, nearly new (9 ft. x 10 ft) by Brunswick, Balke & Co., with balls, cue and usual fittings complete. Can be seen by applying to the steward at the Club Fort street, Victoria. au22 tf

SPECTACLE WEARERS
NOTE:

The above illustration shows how you are fitted by jewelers and so-called opticians.
RESULT:—Positive ruination of sight.

This shows how you are fitted by the first and ONLY OPTICIANS in British Columbia.
RESULT:—Comfort and ease to the eyes, and preservation of sight.
F. W. NOLTE & CO
(Successors to Hyams)
27 FORT STREET.

RUPTURE!

Fig. 29.

SEELEY'S
Hard Rubber Trusses,
Elastic Trusses,
Surgical Bandages
and Shoulder Braces
A FULL LINE IN STOCK.
COCHRANE & MUNN
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS
Corner Yates and Douglas Sts. Victoria, B.C
P.O. Box 4 je22.

THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.
R. H. BERRYMAN, Proprietor.
Nice clean rooms, best of board, well stocked bar; rates low special rates made to families. Strangers in the city will find this a comfortable, homelike house to stop at. No pains spared to give satisfaction. jy15-tf

GREAT REDUCTION SALE OF
.... ART GOODS ....
Owing to the depression in trade caused by the smallpox scare we have decided to reduce our large stock of Artists' Materials, Pictures, Frames, Mouldings and Fancy Goods by offering
AT LESS THAN ACTUAL COST FOR DAYS
only, as we must have money. An examination of goods and prices will surprise and delight all.
R. G. HOWELL & CO.,
jy21 62 Government Street.

Save Money
Save Time
Save Trouble
By leaving your orders for repairs, alterations, or any other carpenter work with
J. P. Burgess,
IC Broughton St.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
Rooms 3 and 18, - - - Turner Block
ap22

BELYEA & GREGORY,
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS.
OFFICE:
White House Block, Victoria, B. C.
P.O. BOX 683.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.
A. HYAMS - - - Manager.

Get prices from Victoria Litho raph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,
At No. 37 Yates street, near Government Victoria, B. C.
SUBSCRIPTION:
Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year $10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES
Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States, or Great Britain for $2.00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:
CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., four lines or under, 25 cents for each insertion and pro rata for more space or longer time.
A "line" is a nonpareil line, similar to this type, twelve of which occupy one inch of space.
NOTICES of Births, $1.00; Marriages, $1.50; Deaths, $1.50; Deaths with funeral announcements, $2.00.
SPECIAL NOTICES, set brevier (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25 cents a line for first insertion, and 12½ cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12½ cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.
Address
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Daily Times.

THE QUARANTINE BUSINESS.

The Vancouver authorities have raised the quarantine which they illegally established against Victoria some weeks ago. That they raised it because it was illegal, and because the courts compelled them, we all know, but they may be allowed the harmless privilege of setting forth any other alleged reasons they may see fit. To "whereas" this and "whereas" that will not hurt any other person's feelings if it tends to sooth the mental hurts of the Vancouver civic fathers. Nevertheless they would have appeared more dignified if they had sensibly acknowledged that they were obliged to submit to the commands of the law, without any nonsensical "whereases." They would also have occupied a better position if they had not uttered their foolish threat to quarantine New Westminster when that city concluded to revoke its edict of non-intercourse with Victoria. If the Vancouver men had been gifted with wisdom they would voluntarily have followed Westminster's example and done this city justice. The course they pursued but gave fresh evidence of their spite and vindictiveness towards Victoria. The same remark may be applied to their treatment of the men whom they had unlawfully incarcerated. Reason and common sense should have dictated the release of those men just as soon as the judgment in the Bowack case became known; but the Vancouver incapables chose to detain them longer and heap fresh indignities upon them, apparently for no other reason than the gratification of malice. This must appear to any observer a foolish and unjustifiable action. The further pursuit of Dr. Stoker, who was quite within his rights in striving to escape from the place where he was illegally imprisoned, seems yet more insane. It seems quite probable that Vancouver will have to pay a nice round sum as damages for its arbitrary quarantine proceedings, and no one would expend much sympathy on the officials if they should be heavily assessed. They should have known better. The World ought also to bear a large share of the burden, because its persistent and deliberate lying had a great deal to do with working up the senseless panic among the people.

The insensate conduct of the Vancouver authorities is paralleled by that of the Puget Sound Board of Health and the United States quarantine officer at Port Townsend. These gentlemen, it seems, have the power to over-rule the health authorities of Seattle and Tacoma, and they have seen fit to exercise it, though why they should affect to be more careful than the others is rather hard to understand. From the ravings of the Port Townsend Leader we are inclined to believe that the grand moguls at the little burg have felt themselves slighted by the communications from this city being addressed always to the civic authorities in Seattle and Tacoma, and that they have gone counter to the former in a fit of spleen. In speaking of the course pursued by the bigger cities the Leader thus objurates:

"Now the truth of the matter is that the mayors, councils and health officers of Seattle and Tacoma or any other Sound towns need not have 'legislated' or turned their hands in regard to the quarantine against Victoria. The only thing for them to have done was to vaccinate their own people to protect them against the pestilential pits of their own towns. * * * * The action of the officers and council and newspapers of Seattle and Tacoma and the American consul at Victoria in making so much silly bluster about this quarantine matter can not be attributed to ignorance, for they know enough to apply to the health authorities at Port Townsend every time they want a favor of any kind."

This looks very like the ravings of local jealousy, and as the Leader seems to claim the honor of being the mouthpiece of the officers located there it is natural to suppose that they are also acting from a sense of wounded dignity. The Seattle and Tacoma authorities must know quite as much of the situation and be quite as anxious to guard the health of the public as the all-powerful people at Port Townsend. The stupid ignorance that prevails at the latter place may be judged from the following utterance of the Leader:

How do we know but that the moment the quarantine is raised all the suspects in the hospital at Victoria will be unloaded on America. There would undoubtedly be a rush of the disease to the Sound. Infected baggage, which has been stored up, would be rushed over, and passenger travel would come with a flood. It is not safe to raise the quarantine before at least fourteen days after the last new case.

If the officers condescend to make the slightest enquiry they will find out how far wrong all this is. It seems to us that their duty as public officers lies in the line of making some such enquiry, and not in "teaching Seattle and Tacoma a lesson" by an absurd flourishing of their "brief authority."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Monetary Times spoke thus sensibly in regard to the smallpox outbreak: "British Columbia is doing its best officially to isolate the smallpox cases which have appeared there on and near the sea coast, and it is to be hoped that success will attend the effort. At the same time it is just as well for individuals who may have occasion to go there to be wary; though persons whom the attractions of business or pleasure draw in that direction have no reason to stay away for fear of the disease. The cases are not numerous, and the prospect is that the spreading of the disease will be prevented."

It is to be hoped that Dr. Davie has carefully perused the quotation from the Lancet given in yesterday's TIMES. The last portion of it has peculiar applicability to his quarantine notions, and we cannot forbear quoting it once more: "Under the quarantine system the healthy are detained, as well as the sick and the truly suspect, and the system, as hereto practised in most parts of Europe and in the Red Sea, has been carried out in such a way as to expose the healthy to a risk of contracting the disease which it is proposed to check far beyond any which they had run before; the consequence being that the detention has to be renewed again and again until a sufficient period has elapsed since the last of the hitherto healthy who will sicken has succumbed to the disease." Dr. Davie's scheme is exactly the same as that condemned by the Lancet; it could not have been more accurately described if the Lancet writer had been here on the ground. But of course Dr. Davie holds himself superior to such small trifles as the Lancet and the medical men who regulate the English isolation methods.

Some interesting statistics relative to submarine cables are given in the latest report of the national bureau of telegraphic administration. From these it appears that the entire submarine telegraph system of the globe consists of 120,070 nautical miles of cable. Government administrations own 12,234 miles, while, 107,546 are the property of private companies. The total cost of these cables is in the vicinity of $200,000,000. The largest owner of submarine cables is the Eastern Telegraph Co., whose system occupies the seas from England to India, and comprises 21,860 miles of cable. The eastern extension, which exploits the far east, has 12,958 miles more. Early in the year 1891 the system of West African cables, which started from Cadiz only six years ago, was completed to Cape Town, so that the dark continent is now completely encircled by submarine telegraph, touching at numerous points along the coast. More than 17,000 miles of cables have been required to do this, and several companies, with more or less aid from the British, French, Spanish and Portuguese governments, have participated in carrying out the work. The North Atlantic is spanned by no less than eleven cables, all laid since 1879, though all are working at the present time; five companies are engaged in sending telegrams between North America and Europe, and the total length of the cables owned by them, including coast connections, is over 30,000 nautical miles.

TRY IT YOURSELF.

The Check Rein is as Bad for a Horse as it Would be for a Man.

Detroit Free Press.]

Over 500 veterinary surgeons have signed a paper condemning tight check reins as painful to horses and productive of disease, causing distortion to the windpipe to such a degree as to impede respiration. They mention paralysis of the muscles of the face, megrims, apoplexy, coma and inflammation as some of the results of its use. The overcheck rein will often cause a horse to become knee-sprung. It destroys the delicate sensitiveness to the bit which is most desirable in guiding a horse. Dr. Kitching says: "If a horse pulling a load has his head held in by a check rein he cannot throw his weight into his collar, and is hindered from giving his body that position which is most natural and effective." He goes on to speak of the consequent strain of his limbs and muscles, and the injury caused by the constrained position of the head, whereby the breathing and circulation are effected, and the horse made restless, irritable and uncomfortable. He says: "The check rein inflicts unceasing torture upon the animal in another way. By holding the head upwards, it puts the muscles of the neck on a constant strain. They become painfully uneasy and tired. If the horse cannot bear it he rests the weight of his head upon the rein, and his mouth is violently stretched. Thus he only exchanges one torment for another. To sum up in a word, the check rein lessens a horse's strength; brings on disease; keeps him in pain; frets and injures his mouth; and spoils his temper."

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled.

Steamer Islander is due from Alaska.

Steamer Maude went around to Esquimalt this afternoon with naval stores.

Steamer Wilmington arrived from Portland this morning with 400 tons of freight for Victoria.

Repairs to the government steamer Quadra are well advanced. New angle iron ribs and most of the steel plates have been rivetted on already. The vessel should be out of drydock Monday.

PERSONAL.

Movements of Well Known People in Various Directions.

J. P. McLeod came over from Portland last night.

Miss K. Denny returned from the Sound last evening.

Hon. F. G. Vernon will be released from quarantine on Saturday.

H. Fry, of Duncan's, and H. Steinman, of Seattle, are at the Oriental.

Hon. Theo. Davie, premier of the province, will leave for Ottawa on Saturday.

H. Pilcher and H. Fowke left for New York this morning via the C.P.R. They will take the Servia for London.

Miss Maggie Papst has returned from Toronto, where she was a very successful student at one of the principal seminaries.

J. T. Berry, R.N., Mrs. Berry, Jas. R. Berry and Miss M. Berry left for the east this morning via the C.P.R. They will take the steamship Circassian at Montreal for Liverpool.

BRIEF LOCALS.

One Day's Doings in City and Province Briefly Related.

Try the Boston cream toast, at the Dairy Kitchen. *

Prescriptions skilfully dispensed at 27 Johnson street. Bowes & Co. Night bell. Telephone 425. *

The regular street car service has been resumed and travel is "picking up" all over the system. The new line to the park is doing very well.

Genuine Boston baked beans at the Dairy Kitchen to-day. *

The harbor was liberally covered with floating rubbish last evening. The oarsmen and others are becoming inured to the nuisance, with its annoyances and dangers.

Fine fishing tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street.

The smoke from the burning rubbish heaps on James Bay flats is not much enjoyed by the residents on the north side. The smoke has a suffocating quality that argues sinister results for the lurking microbe of whatever clan, typhoid, typhus or smallpox.

If all the cures for smallpox (most of them infallible) which have been advocated this month in this city were gathered together they would make a volume of respectable size. The major portion of those cures remind one of Mark Twain's celebrated cold and how he cured it.

HETTY GREEN.

A Woman Believed to be Worth Fifty Millions.

There is a guest at the Ocean House, says a Far Rockaway correspondent to the New York World, who attracts more than ordinary attention. She is a plainly dressed woman, whose years are numbered in the sixties. Her appearance is in no way striking, but her fame as a financier is world-wide. She is Hetty Green, and her fortune is generally believed to be $50,000,000. Her son "Ned" and her daughter just out of her teens, live with her.

Hetty Green 40 years ago was Hetty Robinson, a New York belle and a prominent figure in society.

She was a beautiful girl, of the pronounced blonde type. Her admirers were many, and she finally married E. H. Green, a wealthy member of the Union League Club. On the death of her father she came into $10,000, which, by judicious investments, she has increased to her present fortune. She has always kept a tight grip on her money, it is said; has kept a detailed account of the most insignificant expenditures, and has lived principally in modest boarding-houses, although she owns block after block of real estate in the principal cities of the Union.

At the Ocean Hotel her habits are simple in the extreme. She is an early riser and after breakfast reads the New York morning papers, doubtless scanning the financial columns with a trained eye. Then perhaps she walks on the beach, goes in her son's yacht or for a drive. Not a little of her time she spends on the shady verandahs chatting with the guests. It is her custom to run up to the city to see her brokers two or three times a week, and she receives more letters and telegrams than any other guest at the Ocean House.

She says she is having a pleasant summer and is glad to be back at Far Rockaway after an absence of four summers. Her first visit to this resort was made eleven years ago.

Yachting Made Safe.

A Leith, Scotland, boatbuilder is constructing a yacht which, in regard to design and material, is probably unique. This builder is the patentee of a boat which he claims is unsinkable and uncapsizable. Hitherto he has constructed them of steel, and he claims that, owing to the manner in which the fore and aft sections, which are conical in shape, are permanently and hermetically sealed, the boats are rendered unsinkable, even if filled with water, as the water runs back into the sea through the opening in the centre-board casing. The cruising yacht he is about to build will not be of steel, however, but of an aluminium alloy. The metal is as white as silver and possesses a breaking strain of twenty-four tons to the square inch. It is unaffected by water. The yacht, which instead of being painted, will be polished, will be about thirty two feet long and eight feet broad, and will be provided with a roomy cabin paneled in oak and a commodious forecastle. All the deck fittings, as well as a centerboard dingey, which will accompany the yacht, will be made of the same white metal. If this experiment should turn out successfully a new departure in yacht construction and fittings may be expected.

THE CITY AND DISTRICT

Sheffield cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

San Francisco Sugar

Ex steamer Umatilla. Free from smallpox infection. Dixi H. Ross & Co. *

Newcombe Pianos.

Tone pure, sweet, brilliant, powerful. Kerr & Begg, 45 Government street. *

Will Install To-night.

At the regular meeting of Acme Lodge, I.O.O.F., to be held this evening, the Grand Lodge officers will install officers.

Clarence Hotel.

This hotel has been thoroughly fumigated and disinfected, and is therefore entirely free from all possible chance of contagion. W. Jones, propritor.

Dropped Dead.

A horse, while being driven along the Craigflower road yesterday afternoon, dropped dead without a moment's notice. The occupants of the carriage were of course frightened, but they soon realized their position and walked to town.

The Coquitlam.

At the conference of the sealers held yesterday, the affidavit of Capt. Kelly regarding the seisure of the Coquitlam was taken. The owners of skins on the Coquitlam have about decided to put up bonds for the release of the skins. The owners of the steamer are expected to have her released.

One More Fresh Case.

The report from the Jubilee Hospital quarantine station this afternoon at 3:20 was to the effect that there were no fresh cases, no deaths, all patients getting along capitally and everything in a very satisfactory condition. It was also reported that a fresh patient was expected up from the Ross Bay suspect house, being another of those who have been compulsarily subjected to exposure, and "got it bad."

Boys Committed for Trial.

The examination into the charges made against Thos. Doherty, aged 16, and William Winger, aged 14, of committing an unnatural crime, was concluded before Magistrate Macrae at the police court this morning, and both the boys were committed to stand their trial at the next competent court. The charges were laid on the confession of Winger, who was suffering from disease which he thought would prove fatal.

Photographs Stolen.

Some person who has an eye for beauty, but who is not overburdened with principle, last night opened one of S. Lowe's show frames on view at the foot of the stairs leading to his photograph studio, and stole two photographs therefrom. The stolen pictures were those of two young ladies, who will not be pleased at having their miniatures carried off in that manner. Mr. Lowe says he has an idea who the thief is, and there is likely to be trouble over the affair.

Dominion Lodge, I.O.O.F.

D. D. G. Master Gavin Fowlie, accompanied by the Grand Lodge staff of officers, last evening attended the above lodge and installed the following officers for the ensuing term: N.G., Alderman E. Bragg; V.G., E. Whitcomb; recording and permanent secretary, Thos. Bamford; treasurer, P. A. Babington; warden, W. Adamthwaite; conductor, H. Green; O.G., W. Huxtable; I.G., L. Cousins; R.S.N.G., W. Walker; L.S.N.G., R. Drake; R.S.V.G., D. Curtis; L.S.V.G., E. Beam, R.S.S., J. Jenkins; L.S.S., J. W. Arnold.

From Ounalaska.

The C.P.N. Company's steamer Danube cast anchor in Esquimalt harbor this morning at 10, six days from Ounalska. She brought only a few bags of mail for the navy and a few empty cases for Victoria, no passengers and no freight. While at Ounalaska the Danube lay alongside the Melpomene. The Daphne came in for a short time and then proceeded to sea. Going up the Danube experienced strong head winds with rough sea. The only incident coming down was a dense fog in the straits. The steamer is waiting orders.

He Punched Parnell.

Joseph Micci, who occasionally acts as Italian interpreter at the police court, appeared as an offender before Magistrate Macrae this morning, and admitted punching Tony Parnell after an exchange of uncomplimentary names. A $5 fine was imposed. James M. Russell and Walter Adamthwaite admitted that they allowed thistles to grow and flower on their property and each paid $5 penalty. Daniel Sanderson, a boy of about 14 years of age, pleaded not guilty to a charge of using grossly insulting language to Anna Keeler, and the case was enlarged for a day to secure witnesses.

Dancing on the Green.

Yesterday evening the little steam launch Gorge towed up to the Craigflower bridge a precious freight of forty young people, who swooped down on the canoeists' camp just to give them a friendly visit. Commodore Wilson, Captain Shaw, Master of Ceremonies McCauley and "J. C." Heap were "at home," and the visitors were entertained in the most hospitable manner. The camp fire was heaped high, oriental lanterns run up, and the lawn swept for action. Then there was a sound of revelry by night and the beauty and chivalry of British Columbia's capital assembled there whirled in the merry dance and had a better time than was ever experienced in Brussels' ball room. Ice cream, strawberries and cake were served as refreshments and all went merry as a marriage bell till the morning star warned the party that it was time to say good night.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

Fresh ranch eggs, creamery butter, pure cream and pure milk, at the Dairy Kitchen. *

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Empress of India Arrives With a Large Number of Passengers.

What Hon. J. J. Keswick Thinks of the Smallpox Quarantine Question.

The C.P.R. royal mail steamship Empress of India, Captain Marshall, dropped her anchor just off the outer wharf shortly before ten o'clock this morning, and a few minutes afterwards the tender Maude was alongside of her.

"What's the result of the English election?" was the first question asked by the many Britishers aboard the ocean liner as the tender was trying to get into position.

There were both Liberals and Conservatives among the passengers and the former of course, had the laugh, while the latter drew long faces and prophesised that Gladstone would not last long.

Both Liberals and Conservatives, however, agreed on one point at least and that was that they had had a most delightful trip across the Pacific. Leaving Yokohama on the 18th inst., they had splendid weather right into port. The only time any uneasiness, on account of seasick, was felt was last evening when the steamer ran into a little squall.

The Empress brought over a large number of both first class and steerage passengers. About a dozen of the former and a hundred of the latter landed here. She was also well filled with a general cargo.

The passengers were: First cabin—Mr. Blumenstein, Mr. J. C. Benson, Rev. Mr. Britten, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bassett, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Brown and family, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Brandon, Mr. H. Bishop, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. C. A. Cheerkoff, Mr. Wei Loong Ching, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Lieut. Currey, R. N., Mr. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. G. Clark, Mrs. Campbell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, Mr. D. De Vitre, Mr. De Geurville, Mr. T. G. Dolbisheff, Lady Gray Egerton and maid, Miss Egerton, Mr. Evans, Mr. J. C. Edwards, Mr. Edkins, Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, three children and ayah, Mr. Gibson, Mr. A. H. Heath, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves and child, Mr. A. T. Hall and servant, Mr. G. W. Hill, Lieut. Hall, R.N., Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Hawes, Miss Howe, Miss Wu Ida, Mr. Irwin, Miss K. V. Johnson, Prof. Janson, Mr. and Mrs. Keswick, Mr. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Landon, Miss Landon, Mr. and Mrs. Leary, Miss Lund, Capt. Lewis, Mr. Ley, Dr. Muller, Mr. Moffett, R.N. R., Mr. T. Mackenzie, Mr. H.R. Miller, Madame Meyerhoff, Mrs. W. R. H. Martin, Master L. T. Martin, Mr. H. A. J. Macray, Lieut. Maggridge, R.N., Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mills and 3 children, Dr. and Mrs. Matier, Mr. A. L. Norrie, Dr. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pfaff, Mr. Chen Yung Peng, Mr. Paner, Miss Rothweiler, Miss Strachan, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Lespinard Stewart, Mr. Strauss, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Turnure, Miss Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Trowbridge, Master E. K. Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore, Mr. S. W. Unjenin, Mr. Vogel, Rev. Dr. Vincent, Mr. Wilkinson, Miss Shie Mei Yu, Mr. Cho Tai Yen.

Second Cabin—Mr. Budd, Mrs. Burke, 2 children and ayah, Mrs. Blanchford and 4 children, Mr. Blundell, Mr. Chown, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Kikuchi, Mr. Roubothan, Mr. Spiers, Mr. Tweedale, Mr. Vincent.

Among the passengers who remained at Victoria were Hon. J. J. Keswick and Mrs. Keswick. Mr. Keswick is an ex-member of the council of Hongkong and a member of the firm of Jardine Matheson & Co., who have places of business in China, India and England. He left Hongkong about six months ago and has been traveling ever since. In conversation with a TIMES representative, Mr. Keswick said that he had had a delightful time, and he especially enjoyed the trip across the Pacific. A large number of travelers and residents of the Orient who formerly went home by way of the Suez Canal or San Francisco now come this way. The reason was that they wished to see Japan, and also the British cities on the Pacific. Mr. Keswick had heard of the smallpox scare in the province. "The idea of quarantining a city because there are sixty cases in it," he said, "is a farce. Some people think that because a person lives in a place where there is smallpox he can carry the contagion to another. Why it is all nonsense, as that is not the way smallpox is taken. The only way it can be caught is by actual contact. They used to quarantine cities and people in the Orient but they have got over that now and only those who have the disease are now isolated."

This is Mr. Keswick's first visit to Victoria but he has heard of the splendid sport to be had on the Island and intends to spend a month here enjoying himself. He will visit the lakes for a few weeks fishing by which time the close season for game will be over and he will be able to hunt the same game as he would in the parks of England.

Hon. John Leary, ex-mayor of Seattle, and Mrs. Leary were also among the passengers. They left Seattle in April on their honeymoon trip and have been traveling ever since. This is Mr. Leary's second trip to the Orient. He thinks Japan a splendid country and one of the prettiest places to be found, especially in the spring before the weather becomes too warm. When asked what he thought of the candidates for president and vice-president, he said he thought the fight would be a hard one and the result very close. Mr. and Mrs. Leary will probably go to Seattle this evening.

A large number of officers of the royal navy, who have left their ships in the Chinese station, were passengers on their way home. They have been on that station for several years and are well tanned. They, of course, were anxious to hear the election news.

The Empress left here about noon for Vancouver.

One of the passengers who remained at Victoria, Madame Meyerhoff, is taking an exceptionally long trip. She is travelling by herself and has been all over the eastern countries. She will visit Alaska before going home.

Phœnix Lager Beer.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Conclusion of the Argument in the Milne-Davie Appeal Case.

In the Divisional Court to-day at 12:30 argument in the Milne-Davie appeal case was resumed. This case was to have been heard on Wednesday afternoon, but was adjourned until next day at 10:30 a.m. Then the funeral of the Hon. John Robson intervened and the courts were closed until next day, this case being set for 10:30 a.m. Mr. Taylor, counsel for the city, was on hand promptly, as were several other interested persons. They waited and waited, but no appearance of their lordships. Then their lordships sent up word to lonely Mr. Taylor that they would hear the case at 12 noon. Mr. Taylor felt thankful for this, departed and returned at 11:50. High noon came, the whistles blew, the bells rang and sturdy labor homeward plodded for dinner. But no judges came. Time flew in the pleasant way that it has on such occasions, but the legal dignitaries came not. It was 12:15 and most of the crowd had gone home wearied with the law's delay, when the portly usher said in a musical basso, "Order in court," and their lordships Crease, Walkem and Drake filed into the bench, and the court came to order.

Mr. Taylor said the question in this case was based upon the Health Act. By clause 2 thereof power was given the Lieutenant-Governor to mark out health districts and over the establishment and maintenance of local boards of health. These orders of the Lieutenant-Governor having the force of law. He then enumerated the powers given the Lieutenant-Governor under the various sections and subsections, and showed that he had seen fit to discharge the appointee, of the corporation and authorized the Provincial Health Officer to appoint a new officer. He contended that they could not make, alter or repeal any rule or order in relation to clause six. But they had repealed clause six. The Legislature could not delegate to the Lieutenant-Governor power to legislate entire and in toto. Dr. Milne had been appointed and the appointment ratified and confirmed under the provincial health rules, but under the supplementary health rules the Lieutenant-Governor in Council had assumed to discharge him. They not only took upon themselves the appointing of officers but delegated authority to others to do so. The local boards of health could recommend persons as officers to the Legislature, the expense of salaries, etc., to be paid out of the consolidated revenue of the province. Mr. Taylor contended that the Lieutenant-Governor had a right to appoint or remove officers only in rural districts. Once having approved the appointment the power of removal vested with the corporation, or local board of health.

Mr. Justice Walkem said removal was involved in the act; anything else would be ridiculous.

Mr. Taylor said the supplementary order went too far altogether, for it not only took out of his hands all power regarding smallpox, etc., but as health officer of the city. Under these rules the corporation still had the power of appointment. In the first place the injunction ought not to have gone at all; in the second place it went altogether too far. He submitted that the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council had interfered with the health act.

Justice Drake said that the point to consider was whether the taking away of the appointment of Dr. Milne by the Lieut.-Governor in Council was lawful or not; the act said that he had power to cancel the appointment.

Mr. Taylor contended that the disapproval must take place at the time and not after approval has been given. In this particular instance the power to approve or dismiss rested with the city of Victoria, who had the option of removal. This the learned judges contradicted. Mr. Taylor then contended that the injunction went to far.

Mr. Justice Drake said that Dr. Milne had been removed from acting as city health officer with regard to smallpox.

Mr. Justice Walkem said the supplementary regulations practically cut the health officer out of acting in his ordinary capacity besides the smallpox. Leprosy might be stalking about the city and there would be nobody to arrest and deal with it. The city was practically left without a health officer.

Mr. Taylor then cited numerous authorities.

Mr. Davie said the health act was intended to clothe the Lieut.-Governor with extraordinary power in view of emergencies arising. Various authorities were then quoted. The right to appoint carried with it the power to annul the appointment. The Lieut.-Governor had this right and power. It could not be termed in any way a delegation of power. The municipality had not the same power as the Lieut.-Governor, he was the only functionary who had the power to make these regulations, and he would be exceedingly blameworthy if he did not. The responsibility is entirely upon him and his council.

Mr. Justice Walkem said these extreme powers were given for the purpose of saving life. It looked like a piece of tyranny for the Lieut.-Governor to compel the corporation to pay an officer appointed by him.

Mr. Taylor said that the corporation should only pay for officers appointed by itself. The Government might appoint as many as it chose if it paid them itself.

Mr. Justice Crease said the bench would consider the matter and give it out as soon as possible.

Mr. Taylor asked that they decide the matter as soon as they could as health matters were at a standstill in the city.

The court adjourned until Monday at 12 noon.

Not Finally Settled.

The case of Metherell vs. the B.C. Medical Council came up in the Supreme Court this morning but was not finally settled, although the Chief Justice advised the council to allow Dr. Metherell to practise. Dr. Metherell arrived here just after the spring examinations and the council would not allow him to practise during the interval before the fall examination. Mr. Pooley on behalf of Dr. Metherell made a motion to force the council to allow Dr. Metherell to practise. The above result was attained.

Found at last a cure for dyspepsia K. D. C., guaranteed to cure. To be had from your druggist, or Beckwith Thompson & King, agents for B. C. *

ONLY A MEMORY NOW.

The Late Scare Has Left Nothing But a Recollection and a Few Convalescents.

Ross Bay Smallpox Manufactory Is Doing Fairly Good Work, Considering Advantages.

There is nothing new to report about the smallpox, except that the suspects at Ross Bay are "catching it" as rapidly as could reasonably be expected, considering the excellent opportunities afforded them for doing so by the sage, beneficent management. Another case was reported from there to-day and he was Jubileed as quickly as possible. The Sound Board of Health refuses to raise the quarantine until perfectly satisfied that the last microbe has been lassooed and cracked. The provincial Mainland ports are open, even Vancouver yawns like Tophet for Victoria passengers and freight, but Westminster is getting it all just now. The announcement made last week that "the smallpox scare is over" still holds good and can be cashed anywhere but at Port Townsend, Port Angeles, Chilliwhack and other metropoli.

Dr. Davie's Report.

PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICE,
Midnight, July 28, 1892.

NANAIMO—No cases in city or district.

NEW WESTMINSTER—Two cases.

VANCOUVER DISTRICT—Hastings, two cases; Moodyville, one case.

VANCOUVER—Eight cases. One discharged well.

VICTORIA CITY—No cases; no suspects. Disinfection of all infected premises completed.

ALBERT HEAD QUARANTINE STATION,—Remainder of cases removed to Jubilee Hospital Quarantine station, which is two miles from business centre of Victoria city.

No. of cases 1. a.m.	61
No cases discharged. No deaths	
Two cases admitted from Ross Bay Suspect Station	2
Two cases admitted from Albert Head	2
One case of nurse from Albert Head, infected from innoculation	1
Total	66

(Signed) J. C. DAVIE, M.D.,
Provincial Health Officer.

The Sound Still Closed.

The action of the Puget Sound Board of Health in refusing to raise the quarantine against Victoria, has prevented traffic from being re-continued for the present between Victoria and the Sound ports, although the Sound cities desired the quarantine to be lifted. The following telegram was received this morning by Mr. E. E. Blackwood:—

Puget Sound and United States authorities refuse to raise the quarantine against Victoria and cannot handle passengers yet. S. S. CHANDLER.

How He Escaped.

B. W. Murray told a Seattle reporter how he "ran the blockade." He said: "I left Victoria on the steamer Rainbow on the morning of July 20th, first getting a clean bill of health. I landed at Ladner's Landing and destroyed my bill of health, as I had no further need of it. I drove from there to Blaine, where I was stopped by a man with a badge who claimed to be a marshal, but I gave him a drink or two and he let me go. I then went to Custer and took the Great Northern train, arriving here on the evening of the 21st. I was vaccinated on the train and got a certificate of the fact. I got disinfected before coming over the boundary, as I would not risk bringing the disease into my family. Fifteen people left Victoria for San Francisco on Sunday and, if I had not come through the way I did, I would have come that way."

at Seattle.

So far there has not been a case of smallpox in Seattle since the two isolated cases were removed to the pesthouse over a month ago. The North Pacific arrived at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, three hours after the quarantine was raised, and her passengers were allowed to pass unmolested.

Seattle's Expense.

The Post-Intelligencer says that Seattle has gone to comparatively little expense in maintaining the quarantine. Excepting what has been spent for vaccine points and car fare the cost has been only $50, which amount goes to Dr. Wright for ten days' work as assistant city physician. Tacoma's expenses for maintaining the quarantine will amount to a much larger sum. The health officer of that city was provided with three assistants, each receiving $15 per day.

General Notes.

Dr. Milne sent a telegram to-day to Dr. Bryce, secretary of the Ontario Board of Health, giving the number of cases in quarantine and stating that the disease was abating.

The Temple Emanuel.

The Hebrew Sunday school of Temple Emanuel will be resumed on Sunday next at 10 a.m. Services will commence on Fridays at 7:30 p.m. and on Saturdays at 10 a.m. Special services will be held on Monday next at the temple at 8 p.m. and Tuesday, August 2nd, at 9 a.m., in comemeration of the destruction of the holy temple in Jerusalem.

Disinfectants.

Use Carbo-Napthazone for disinfecting purposes. For sale by Langley & Co., 21 and 23 Yates street. *

The reduction sale of carpets, rugs, chenille curtains and art squares still goes on at Weiler Bros. Special attention is called to some large seamless velvet squares at exceptionally good value. If you intend getting a new carpet in the near future it will pay you to come and order in now.

Try the Dairy Kitchen; something new and very popular. *

Prevention is better than cure. Penzdray's Carbolic soap is a pleasant disinfectant. *

Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

Phœnix Lager Beer.

A HOUSE which seeks to enlarge and establish its business on the strength of its TRADE MARK, is compelled by its own interest to make that TRADE MARK the symbol and proof of highest excellence.

Remember! that this package and TRADE MARK represents the intelligence and honesty of our house as importers and sellers of coffees.

CHASE & SANBORN,

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

... AT THE ...

Montreal : Clothing : House

152 GOVERNMENT STREET.

$15,000 Stock will be Sold at 75c. on the $1.00

MEN'S YOUTHS' and BOYS' CLOTHING

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, ETC.

Come and See the Stock and be convinced that it is a Genuine Sale. We mean what we say.

DO NOT DELAY BUT COME AT ONCE

As the Stock Must be Sold at Short Notice.

... FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED. ...

J. MARYMONT, - PROPRIETOR.

ALBERNI.

We have the cheapest and most eligibly situated property in Alberni, for sale in five-acre blocks, on easy terms. Some of the choicest blocks still for sale.

J. E. CRANE & CO.

30 BROAD STREET.

KASLO CITY

KOOTENAY LAKE.

SINCE the opening of navigation many hundreds of people have poured into Kaslo City. The discoveries of last fall have proved as rich as expected, and many new ones, fully as important, have been located this spring. The Kaslo-Kootenay Land Company have built roads and trails into the important mines, and surveys have been completed for the railway. The contract for clearing the right-of-way for the latter will be let in a few days. Many substantial buildings have been erected so far this year, and a large number will be begun immediately, including a handsome hotel.

A large number of business and residential lots have been sold, and many have changed hands at a good profit. In a short time the Company will advance the price of all lots.

Now is the Time to Invest.

For prices, terms and full particulars, apply to the undersigned.

IRVING & HAYWOOD, - - GENERAL AGENTS

WILLIAMS' BUILDING, BROAD STREET, VICTORIA,

—OR—

THOMAS - NORQUAY

Resident Agent, Kaslo, B. C.

DALBY & CLAXTON

Have For Sale on Building Society Plan of Payment

$1600—Nice cottage (7 rooms) Belton avenue.
$3000—New cottage (8 rooms) Pandora street.
$3500—Two-story modern residence, Richmond street
$3750—Two-story modern residence (9 rooms) Chatham street.

Also Building Lots on Fort, Menzies, Kingston and Superior Streets, all near the Centre of City.

AGENTS FOR

The British Columbia Fire Insurance Company.
The Alliance Assurance Company (Fire).
The Great West Life Assurance Company.
The Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, Ld.

(The latter Corporation lends money on first mortgage, repayable by monthly installments over periods of five to eight years. Pamphlet of Rules upon application.)

SURVIVAL OF FEUDAL SYSTEM.

Annual Presentation of Emblematic Standards to Queen Victoria.

A queer old survival of the feudal system was witnessed the other day at Windsor, when the enormously fat Duke of Wellington visited the castle for the purpose of presenting the Queen with a small English royal standard, writes the Marquise de Fontenoy.

The latter is due by him every year to the Queen on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, and it is by virtue of this presentation that he holds from the crown his estate and county seat at Strathfieldsaye, and his superb London palace, known as Apsley House, in Piccadilly. This tenure is known to lawyers as "petite sergeantry." Technically speaking, if the Duke fails to present this flag to the sovereign, or to one of her representatives appointed for the purpose, his entire landed estates revert to the crown.

The flag itself is hung in the guard-room of the state apartments of Windsor Castle, where it remains until Waterloo day of the following year, when it is claimed by the officer of the guard who happens to be on duty as a perquisite.

Near it in the guard-room hangs the little French flag which the Duke of Marlborough is similarly obliged to present to Her Majesty on the anniversary of the battle of Blenheim, this being the condition on which he holds the palace and estate of Blenheim, which were presented by the crown to the first Duke of Malborough as a reward for his famous victory over the French at the battle of Blenheim.

The difference between the presentation of the flag of the Duke of Wellington and that of the flag of the Duke of Marlborough consists in that whereas the former proceeds in person to Windsor, and generally is accorded an audience by Her Majesty on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Marlborough is obliged on the anniversary of Blenheim to send his flag by a messenger, who delivers it to one of the members of the Queen's household.

The enormously fat Duke of Wellington is a welcome guest at Windsor, while the Duke of Marlborough is not so. In fact, Her Majesty has declined to accord the slightest recognition to the latter since his accession to the title.

On the death of his father the Duke, in accordance with traditional etiquette, requested an audience of the Queen for the purpose of returning to her hands the insignia of the Order of the Garter worn by his predecessor. The audience is invariably granted.

The Queen, however, made an exception in his case, and absolutely refused to receive him, deputing one of the officials of the Lord Chamberlain's office instead to receive the insignia in London.

She is very fond of the Duke's divorced wife, the Marchioness of Blandford, and makes no secret of her disgust at the manner in which the Prince Consort's favorite goddaughter has been treated.

An Awful Day in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The slaughter by the sun was still on in Chicago today. Fifty deaths and more than twice as many prostrations from heat occurred, although there is now, in a prediction of a cold wave, a possibility of relief. It is certain the number of deaths will be largely increased during the next few days. The hospitals are filled with patients suffering from sunstroke, many of whom cannot recover. The record of yesterday, which surpassed anything in the number of deaths and prostrations from heat that the city has ever known, was eclipsed by the awful work of the sun to-day. The temperature ranged in the shade from 92 to 94, and, as for days past, the wind was from the south, and blistering hot. A majority of the casualties were among laboring men and in portions of the city occupied by the poorer classes. The number of horses which were sunstruck and caused temporary blockades of crowded thoroughfares could hardly be counted. There were not enough horses in the police department to carry off the animals which fell during the day about the business centre of the city alone, and it was found necessary to call in outside help for ambulances, and the patrol wagons had all they could do to care for human beings. The police were the most overworked body of men in the city to-day, being on the jump from early morning till nearly midnight, and so severe was the work that several officers were prostrated. At the various hospitals the entire staff of physicians were kept busy all day and evening, and there was hardly enough help.

Fatal Explosion of Sewer Gas.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—An explosion of gas in the great Mill creek sewer late this afternoon wrecked half the sewer, caused loss of life, seriously injured several people and did great damage to property. The first explosion occurred immediately under the liquor store of Carl Fuchs, 1014 South Fourth street. It lifted up the basement and first floor of the building, and the wreckage fell back to the bottom of the slimy street beneath. Barkeeper Elmer Mueller was instantly killed, as was also Mr. Fuchs. The body of the latter has been discovered. Mrs. Timpe, her little son and Charles Hump, who were in the front of the building when the explosion occurred, were painfully injured by the flying debris. Another explosion quickly followed the first, blowing the heavy manhole caps off the entire length of the sewer, as well as tributaries within a radius of several blocks. At present practically 1000 feet of sewer is penned up, the streets being wrecked and yards of the Iron Mountain road thoroughly torn up. The sewer was the largest one in the city.

Mrs. Tempe died late to-night. Among the others injured are these: Firemen Gahon and Finnegan, overcome by gas, will recover; Richard Thonsall, badly hurt by flying debris; unknown man, both legs broken.

The Testimonials

Published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are not extravagant, are not "written up," nor are they from its enemies. They are facts, and prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses absolute merit and is worthy the full confidence of the people.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, effective, but do not cause pain or gripe. Be sure to get Hood's.

Home-made pastry and apple dumplings at the Dairy Kitchen. *

Crops in the Interior.

Mr. J. S. Macdonnell, Dominion land inspector, who has just returned to Westminster from a trip in the upper part of the district, reports that the crops at Chilliwhack, Agassiz, Dewdney and Nicomen are looking in first-class condition. The hay crop has been slightly injured by the rain, but the present fine weather will enable the greater part, which has not yet been cut, to be saved in a good state.

PALACE OF THE GRAND LAMA.

It is Reached by Five Ladders and Holds a Huge Idol.

Murray's Magazine: Potala, precipitous in many places, rises within the confines of the outer city of Lhasa, in the northwestern quarter. It is heaped up in the most fantastic style with halls and storied temples and monster tombs; but on looking up from the foot of these heights the whole series seems conjoined into one vast structure, surmounted by five gold-plated rectangular domes of great size.

The chief erection is the P'o-dang Marpo, or "Red Palace," a building carried up to the height of eleven stories, and which is ascended from story to story by means of wooden ladders with broad but difficult steps. This is the central edifice round which the others climb and cluster. The lower stories are built against the sheer face of the acclivity.

After passing up a steep path avenued by trees you arrive at the principal or eastern doorway of the whole establishment. Here first is a long hall, up which you may ride on pony back if you choose. The hall is garnished on either hand by long rows of massive paper cylinders, which, placed like barrels on end on well-oiled pivots, can easily be made to revolve with a touch as you pass along.

Each barrel has within it, wound compactly on the iron axle passing from top to bottom, idnumerable lengths of paper, on which has been stamped many thousands of times the well-known formula: "Om Mani Padme Hum," the special invocation to the Bodhisattwa Chedraisi, and therefore to the Grand Lama, who visibly impersonates him. At the end of the hall are broad stone steps, which mount to a paved landing where stands an obelisk. You are now again in the open air, and two long flights of steps, hemmed in by the outer walls of other buildings, ascend up the face of the hill to the ground floor of the Red Palace.

Thence the ladder-climbing commences. Five long ladders, one after the other, have to be scaled, passing up through dark and mysterious vaults—really vestibules to the neighboring buildings—some with weird-looking passages conducting who shall know whither? At the top of the fifth ladder things seem brighter, since now you enter the more habitable portion of the palace, comprising suites of rooms, set above set.

On this floor, in an adjoining apartment, are the lower limbs of an elephantic image of Jhampa, the Buddha to-come. He is seated on a platform in this room, and his figure is of such colossal proportions that it passes through the floors of the two other stories above this one. Altogether the image is said to be about 70 feet high. When you have reached the third floor of the upper portion of the palace you may walk around and gaze upon the monster head and shoulders of the gilded Buddha.

All orthodox visitors on their way up perform solemn circumambulation around the legs, the body and the shoulders respectively, once on each of the three floors through which this effigy has been reared.

Reduced Rates.

The fare on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays will be $1.50 from Victoria to Shawnigan Lake and return, and 75 cents from Victoria to Goldstream and return. *

Long Delayed Ship.

SAN DIEGO, July 28.—The British ship Frank Carville, which had been almost given up as lost by the owners and underwriters, arrived last evening, 210 days out from Liverpool, with a cargo of coal. She was 60 days in reaching Cape Horn and lost her main chain plates.

The perfume of violets, the purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the flush of Hebee combine in *Pozzoni's* wondrous Powder.

It is True

If it is not right do not do it, if it is not true do not say it. In buying the Bush & Gert's piano you do right. It is true to say it is the best piano offered for sale in this market. Agency, 37 Fort street. *

Balmoral hotel, finest restaurant in the province, excellent table board, European plan, homelike and cheerful. Strictly first-class. Cor. Fort and View, opposite Victoria theatre. *

Try Breakfast Gem, the finest cereal food for people troubled with dyspepsia, to be had at J. P. Matthews & Co., SOLE AGENTS for Victoria. *

Phœnix Lager Beer.

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pand streets

VICTORIA, B. C.

GUARANTEED

The Best Cigars on the Market.

RIALTO PERFECTO. INVINCIBLE SPOTS.

PEG TOP. L.O.C. CUBANAS.

L. O. GROTHE & CO.

MONTREAL. my21

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN, CURES

RHEUMATISM,

Backache, Bruises,

Sciatica, Burns,

Sprains, Frost-Bites,

NEURALGIA.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex "Ariadne," "Lizzie Bell," and "Irvine," large consignments of

PAINTS

direct from the manufacturers, which we are selling at Low Prices.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

We carry the most complete line of Coach Colors, Varnishes, and Paints in the Province.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF

Cor. Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria, B.C.

TELEPHONE 82. P.O. BOX 86.

— THE —

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.

(LIMITED)

Corner Yates and Government Streets

(UPSTAIRS)

is now prepared to turn out all classes of work, such as

MAPS, CHECKS, DRAFTS, BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS, NOTE HEADS, LABELS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, ETC., ETC.

Visiting Cards printed from copper plates and stone. Portraits enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art. Orders left at the TIMES office or with the manager will be promptly attended to.

W. R. CREECH, Manager.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.

A Good and Mild Smoke.

Choicest Brand of Manilla

CHEROOTS

"La Perla del Oriente."

Also Well Matured Manilla Cigars.

Full Line in Regular Articles.

T. S. FUTCHER,

41 FORT STREET VICTORIA, B.C.

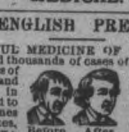
TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY:

James Allison, formerly proprietor of the Caledonian Dye House, has reopened at 116 Yates St., under the name of the Paisley Dye Works, and will be glad of the patronage of his old customers. He is now in a position to take in Piece Goods and all kinds of Fancy Work. All work guaranteed. jy16-1m

MEDICAL.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TESTIMONY. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. june19-1y



Before. After.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH

For sale by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria. june10-1y.

THE CELEBRATED FRENCH CURE

Warranted to cure "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.

Is SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1.00 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00.

BEFORE

AFTER

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5.00 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address THE APHRO MEDICINE CO WESTERN BRANCH, PORTLAND, OR. Box 27.

SOLD BY COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists Corner of Yates and Douglas streets, Sole Wholesale Agents, Victoria au29

MEDICAL.

PERFECTLY RESTORED!

"I intended to let you know results of treatment, but thought I'd best wait, and after five months I must say, that I am thoroughly satisfied that I was perfectly restored to health, both as regards physical and nervous vigor, and I may also say, that I am engaged at work for the last five months, which I never could have stood but for your treatment."

The original of above letter is on file in our office. It is No. 81 in a collection of over 2,000 similar letters from actual patients. We have a

A POSITIVE CURE

For Lost or Failing Vitality; General and Nervous Debility; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effect of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment — Benefits in a day. Mer testify from 50 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE

Johnson & Co. are instructed by Mr. Maynard, who has removed to 35 Douglas street, to sell by auction at his old stand, Yates street, all the remaining stock of Boots and Shoes, Counter, Shelving, Stoves, Seats, Lounge, Carpet, etc., etc.

Sale to commence at 7 p.m. sharp Saturday.

D. JOHNSON, - - - The Auctioneer. jy29-2t

AUCTION SALE

JOHNSON & CO.

Are favored with instructions from Mr Stephens, who is removing with his family to Duluth, to sell by auction, at his residence, 184 View street, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 1,

The whole of his excellent and useful Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, etc., including fine Feather Beds, Pillows and Bedding, Bedroom Suites and Carpets, Couch in hair seating, Loo Table, Whatnots, Side Tables, Lamps, Pictures and Ornaments, elegant Parlor Organ, an "E flat" Brass Bass Instrument, Sewing Machine, Arm, Cane Seat and other Chairs, Toilet, Glass and Dinner Ware, Stoves and Furniture, etc. The whole of which is in splendid condition.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m., precisely.

D. JOHNSON - - The Auctioneer. jy26 td

NOTICE.

The Hotel Victoria.

The Management of the Hotel Victoria have taken every precaution to guard against infectious disease.

Everything pertaining to the house is new, the sewerage system perfect.

Dr. Geo. A. Duncan, who is the resident physician of the Hotel, makes a personal inspection daily.

P. T. PATTON.

MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY for PATENTS

A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Victoria Building Society

THE semi-annual general meeting of the above Society will be held at Sir William Wallace Society Hall, Broad street, opposite View, on Friday, the 29th of July, 1892, at 8 p.m., to receive the Secretary's half-yearly statement and balance sheet, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, after which will be held the 27th drawing for an appropriation. See that your shares are in good standing. By order.

A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary.

A few shares on hand, which can be taken up by applying to the Secretary at his office, 46 Fort street. jy23.

CITY OF VICTORIA.

COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing all complaints against the assessment of 1892 as made by the Assessor of the City of Victoria, will be held at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Victoria, on Monday, the 22nd day of August, A.D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

July 21, 1892. (td)

TENDERS WANTED.

PROVINCIAL

Royal Jubilee Hospital.

(INCORPORATED 1890.)

TO CONTRACTORS FOR SUPPLIES.

Sealed Tenders will be received for supplying the above institution for 12 months to 30th June 1893, for the following articles to be delivered free: Meat, vegetables, bread, milk, drugs, medical appliances, wood and groceries, each article to be of the best quality.

All tenders to be marked for the special article tendered for therein, and directed to the undersigned not later than 3 p.m. on the 1st day of August, 1892.

H. M. YATES, Secretary.

j22-td

City of Victoria, British Columbia.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 20th August, 1892, at 4 p.m., for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B.C., amounting to $185,000 or thereabouts, in sums of $2000 each, payable in 25 years from date of issue, and bearing interest at 5 per centum per annum with principal and interest payable in currency either in Montreal, Canada, or New York, U.S.A.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The City of Victoria Act, 1892."

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

(Signed) WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., July 13th, 1892. jy14

RAILWAYS.

UNION PACIFIC — THE OVERLAND ROUTE

Tickets ON SALE —TO— OMAHA

KANSAS CITY, ST. PAUL

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS,

AND ALL POINTS

East, North and South.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS,
COLONIST SLEEPERS,
RECLINING CHAIR CARS
AND DINERS.

STEAMERS PORTLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY 4 DAYS.

TICKETS TO AND FROM EUROPE

For rates and general information call on or address

KALL, GOHPEL & CO., Agents, 100 Government street.

W. H. HURLBURT, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agt. 254 Washington street, Portland Oregon.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 16.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday, April 29th, 1892.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

No. 1 Passenger Daily.	STATIONS.	No. 3 Passenger Friday, Sat. and Sun.	Miles from Wellington.
Ar. 12.30 P M	VICTORIA	Ar. 8.00 P M	78
" 12.30	RUSSELLS	" 7.50	77
" 12.10	ESQUIMALT	" 7.48	74
" 11.45 A M	GOLDSTREAM	" 7.28	71
" 11.10	SUMMIT SIDING	" 6.50	65
" 10.50	COBBLE HILL	" 6.27	61
" 10.40	McPHERSON'S	" 6.17	59
" 10.17	KOKSILAH	" 5.53	55
" 10.12	DUNCAN'S	" 5.48	52
" 10.02	SOMENOS	" 5.32	49
" 9.00	CHEMAINUS	" 5.15	39
" 9.15	OYSTER BAY SIDG	" 155	
" 8.34	NANAIMO	Lv. 4.30	13
Lv. 8.20	WELLINGTON	Ar. 4.15	
Ar. 8.00		Lv. 3.00	

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

No. 2 Passenger Daily.	STATIONS.	No. 4 Passenger Friday, Sat. and Sun.	Miles from Victoria.
Lv. 8.00 A M	WELLINGTON	Lv. 3.04 P M	
" 8.04	NANAIMO	" 3.06	1
" 8.14	OYSTER BAY SIDG	" 3.18	14
" 8.34	CHEMAINUS	" 3.36	21
" 9.07	SOMENOS	" 4.07	33
" 9.44	DUNCAN'S	" 4.37	41
" 9.54	KOKSILAH	" 4.47	43
" 10.07	McPHERSON'S	" 4.59	45
" 10.12	COBBLE HILL	" 5.04	46
" 10.22	SUMMIT SIDING	" 5.13	48
" 10.36	GOLDSTREAM	" 5.29	50
" 11.00	ESQUIMALT	" 5.50	55
" 11.30	VICTORIA	" 6.22	72
Ar. 12.15 P M		Ar. 6.30	78

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter, where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

oct1

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

—THE—

HIGHWAY OF THE WORLD.

DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

—TO ALL—

EASTERN POINTS,

$5 and $10 cheaper than by any other line. Passengers booked to and from all

EUROPEAN POINTS

Tickets now on sale for

ROUND THE WORLD EXCURSIONS,

Good to go in either direction.

For time tables and full information apply to

D. E. BROWN, Asst. Gen. Fgt. & Pass. Agt., Vancouver, B.C.

ALLAN CAMERON, Fgt. & Pass. Agent, Corner Government and Fort sts., Victoria, B.C. au14

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

—AND—

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations etc., call upon or address

TEOS A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent No. 1113 Pacific Ave., Washington Block

E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agt. Tacoma, Wash.

FROM TERMINAL OR INTERIOR POINTS

— THE —

Northern Pacific

RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of late equipment,

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

— ELEGANT DAY COACHES —

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains routes and other details furnished on application to any agent, or

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 121 1st St. cor Washington, Portland

G. O. CHANDLER, General Agent, Headquarters Building, Tacoma, Wash.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria B. C.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

THE merchants on Fort street, between Broad and Government, are complaining bitterly of the quantity of foul matter being brought to the surface by the sewage contractor. It appears evident that the workers have tapped some old cesspool or interfered with some kind of drainage, for the refuse brought to the surface appears of that description. Now, no one desires to unnecessarily retard the work of the contractor, yet due regard must be paid to the convenience, comfort and health of the residents and business men on that street. If the street committee will stroll around that neighborhood, they will be able to inhale the refreshing breezes that play around the army of Italians at work there, and their own olfactory organs will be a strong argument towards urging them to compel the contractor to find means to remove the nauseous matter to a remote distance.

Great laxity at present exists in the erection of buildings. Each architect, contractor or mechanic uses his own mind and will as to the plan or construction of any building he erects in the city. In all properly managed corporations every contractor must receive a building permit before he is permitted to commence construction. The reason for this building permit is obvious. The corporation should have regard for the sanitation, safety and morality of its residents. The proper construction of a building tends to the promotion of these three features and now that Victoria has emerged from the babyhood of a Hudson's Bay settlement into the manhood of a vigorous city, the old state of things should be superseded by proper supervision. Speaking to an eminent architect of this city yesterday, he assured me that there were several buildings in the city where it was positively dangerous to life should a fire break out in the night. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

QUIZ.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITIES.

The Puget Sound and State Boards of Health Over-rule the City Boards.

There is a conflict between the health authorities representing the city, state and federal governments in regard to raising the quarantine against Victoria. The Port Townsend Leader explains the situation as follows:

"There are two boards of health supported by the state and one health officer supported by the United States government, whose duties are to protect the state as a whole against the entrance of infectious diseases into its borders. One is the state board of health, located at Olympia, and the other is the Puget Sound board of health, located at Port Townsend. The United States government officer is the quarantine surgeon, who is located at Port Townsend. All of this machinery at heavy state and government expense is provided for the purpose of protecting the state of Washington from just such scourges as the present smallpox epidemic.

The Puget Sound Board of Health, located at Port Townsend, has charge of the whole Puget Sound district, which includes every town on the entire Sound. The United States quarantine officer has jurisdiction over a wider area, and can stop vessels from entering at any port in the State of Washington. The jurisdiction of the State Board of Health is as wide and as broad as the borders of the state, and can prevent entrance by land or water. Now these: The State Board of Health, the Puget Sound Board of Health, the United States quarantine officer, all declared a quarantine against all British Columbia points. And we might add so did Seattle and Tacoma.

Now then, in the name of ordinary common sense and intelligence we would like to ask, if a vessel cannot enter any port, by virtue of the quarantine officer at Port Townsend; and if a vessel cannot pass the entrance to the Sound, by virtue of the Puget Sound health board at Port Townsend, what sense was there in Seattle and Tacoma declaring quarantine in the first place, and what good will it do them to 'raise the quarantine' and 'let ships come in from Victoria?'"

The Puget Sound Board of Health met yesterday morning to consider the question and fulfilled the prediction of the Leader that it would refuse to raise the quarantine. It maintains that it is not safe to do so until fourteen days after the last new case.

EDUCATIONAL BLUNDERING.

TO THE EDITOR:—Ought not every thoughtful person to be filled with indignation at the unjust treatment that is meted out to our teachers? Consider that they have been toiling and working for a whole year preparing for the examination, some of them teaching school and possibly paying for private lessons. Then, apparently at the whim of the Superintendent of Education, they are deprived of the opportunity of trying for a high grade certificate by his closing the examination. They dare not open their mouths to complain, or "off go their heads." Compensation may be made for an unjust cancellation, but how can those teachers who have been toiling for a whole year be compensated?

It is like when death removes a friend, too late then to regret any ill-treatment. Nothing that we can do can bring back the life. So it is with those who have worked hard for a whole year to prepare themselves for a life certificate, and then to be deprived of the chance of getting it. No regrets nor compensation can atone for the injustice done to them. Worn out in body and mind, a whole year's work lost, they must toil all next year with the prospect not only of failure to pass the examination, but even of not getting the chance of trying to pass, and all that time they will be deprived of the right of taking a situation in any high school.

How long will the people of British Columbia permit our teachers to suffer through the bungling and incompetency of our education department?

CRITIC.

No Other Sarsaparilla possesses the Combination, Proportion, and Process which make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself.

Dairy Kitchen opens to-day at 11 o'clock. *

ABOUT QUARANTINE.

TO THE EDITOR:—Your excerpt from the Lancet on the above topic is very opportune. Your efforts to enlighten the people on this absorbing question are commendable, and are in great contrast with what your local contemporaries are doing in the same matter.

With apologies to Dr. K. Grieve, I suggest that your readers substitute "Dr. J. C. Davie" for the former name and then see how completely the Lancet approves of the methods used by Dr. Milne.

By the way, can any of your readers inform me who is acting as medical attendant at the Jubilee Hospital while Dr. Richardson is in quarantine? P.C.

A PARK GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR:—A very painful sight witnessed occasionally in the park is the peculiar mania of some few, who have thought it worth while to deprive the lives of such harmless, unobtrusive creatures as butterflies. When we see children, hat in hand, striving might and main for perhaps hours at a time in futile attempts to secure these pretty captives, our imaginations are borne away to other days when juvenile tricks extended to the slaying of a robin or a jay, and probably some salutary lessons are brought home to us like little sermons during these pensive hours; but it is simply revolting to find—I was almost going to say ladies and gentlemen! but I forbear—intelligent, to all appearances, and respectable-looking men and women hopping around with net-bags in pursuit of these creatures, which are by no means a nuisance, but on the contrary tend as much to add to the beauties of the park as the lovely beds of flowers interspersed here and there, or to create animation along with the noise and chatter of surroundings.

"To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

By the way, has the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals any representation in this city or province? Surely it has outlived its usefulness, or we should not be compelled to witness these and other ruthless treatment of the lower order of creation. Take a case occurring at about 7 o'clock last evening, when in the full light of day a brutal fellow on horseback, opposite Lapierre's grocery store, clubbed and spurred the animal with fiendish malevolence, whilst howling and swearing at the poor thing; an applauding crowd apparently enjoying it all. I think it high time in the interests of humanity that all such offenders be peremptorily dealt with by the old standard, "Do as you would be done by." Could not the officer in charge at the park be empowered to inhibit such frivolous sport (if sport it be), and preserve to us in its entirety a park such as nature has favored us with? In an interview with him on the subject he expressed a desire to be willing enough not to begrudge such pastimers the use of their nets on the flies round about, and probably even pay a premium, which proposal methinks every reader of the TIMES would heartily endorse.

JOHN J. STEPHENSON.

Mothers

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents. *

NOTICE.

All persons leaving the city by train or boat will have to produce a certificate of vaccination, for examination by Dr. Watt, Medical Inspector, or show the marks of recent vaccination, otherwise they will have to submit to vaccination before leaving or they will be treated as suspects.

J. C. DAVIE, M.D.,
jy21 Provincial Health Officer.

FREE VACCINATION.

Persons wishing to be vaccinated may have it performed free of charge by calling upon Dr. Powell, 89 Fort street, or Dr. Milne, 36 Douglas street, between the hours of 10 a.m. to 12 m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

ROBERT BEAVEN,
jy18 Mayor.

NOTICE.

The Corporation of the City of Victoria having adopted free vaccination, within the city, it becomes unnecessay for the Provincial Government to further assume the expense of vaccination. The Provincial notice of free vaccination is therefore cancelled.

J. C. DAVIE, M.D.,
jy18 Provincial Health Officer.

Dr. POWELL

Has taken rooms in the building occupied by Dr. Duncan, No. 89 Fort street, where he may be consulted daily from 9:30 a.m. 12 m. jy18

FOR SALE CHEAP.

1 Stationary Engine (new) 12½x18 cylinder, complete with all fittings.
1 Stationary Engine (new) 7x11 cylinder, complete with all fittings.
1 Portable Engine and Boiler on wheels, 7x11 cylinder, complete with all fittings, etc.; 13 horse power; tested to 100 pounds pressure.
1 Single Block Shingle Machine, capacity about 10 m daily.
1 Wood Turning Lathe, complete (new).
1 Iron Lathe, complete (new), 8 bed, 16 swing.
1 Steel Upright Boiler, 14 horse power.
1 Small Planer and Matcher; single cylinder and Match to 12.

For particulars apply to
JAMES LEIGH & SONS,
jy18-d&wlm Victoria, B.C.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROGRAMME

—FOR—

FALL MEETING

—OF THE—

Victoria Jockey Club.

Thursday, September 8, 1892.

FIRST RACE—Trotting and Pacing—For stallions owned in the province six months previous to day of race. 1 mile heats, 3 in 5. Purse.....$300
SECOND—Running—½ mile and repeat. Open. Purse.....$200
THIRD—Running—1 mile and repeat. Open. Purse.....$300

Trotting—Friday, September 9.

FOURTH—Trotting and Pacing—Open to all. 1 mile heats, 3 in 5. Purse.....$400
FIFTH—Running—½ mile and repeat. For all horses foaled, owned and raised in the province. Purse.....$250
SIXTH—Running—1 mile dash. Open. Purse.....$300

Saturday, September 10.

SEVENTH—Trotting and Pacing, 2:40 class. 1 mile heats, 3 in 5. Purse.....$300
EIGHTH—Running—1½ mile dash. Purse.$250
NINTH—Running-British Columbia Derby 1½ mile dash. Purse (entrance added)....$500

Entries close Thursday, August 25, 1892, with the secretary. Entrance fees, 10 per cent. of purse.

Nominations for the British Columbia Derby of 1893 close December 31, 1892. Acceptances May 24, 1893.

For further particulars and entry forms apply to

W. H. BAINBRIDGE,
jy14 Jewell Block, Douglas St., Victoria.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL St. Leger Sweep

(GUARANTEED TO FILL.)

3000 Tickets $5 each - - - $15,000.
$9,000 divided equally among starters.
$6,000 divided equally among non-starters.
233 horses entered. Note if 15 start, each starter will draw $600.
Leaving 215 non-starters to divide $6,000—about $28 each.
Prizes paid less 10 per cent.

SWEEP DRAWN SEPTEMBER 5th
RACE WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7th.

Remit by P.O. order or registered letter.

R. H. BRAND,
j23-a31 Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)
Funeral Director and Embalmer,
52 Government street, Victoria.

C. B. LOCKHART & CO.,
Funeral Directors and Embalmers.

PARLORS: Corner of Broad street and Trounce Avenue. su15

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., L'd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.),

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes). (Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coal are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating Power, unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the Leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Dec. 30. Superintendent.

Argyle House

REDUCTIONS

IN THE PRICES

DRESS GOODS

Plaid and Figured Dress Goods, 12 yards for $1.00.

A Varied Assortment of Dress Goods, 10 yards for $1.00.

A nice lot of Figured and Plain Dress Goods, eight yards for $1.00.

Fine All-Wool Serge, plain colors, 20c. a yard.

15 yards Flannelette for $1.00.

15 yards Grey Calico for $1.00.

15 yards White Calico for $1.00.

SPECIAL VALUE.

Large size Honeycomb Quilts, $1.00
do do do 1.50

J. Horner & Co.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED dry goods firms have agreed to close their places of business on Saturday afternoons from 1 to 6:30 p.m. during June, July and August:

FIRMS.	PROPRIETORS.
Spencer's Arcade	D. Spencer
White House	H. Young & Co.
Westside	J. Hutcheson & Co.
Albion House	S. White
Victoria House	Shears and Page
City House	Wm. Wilson & Co.
Stanley House	W. S. Hampson & Co.
Lansdowne House	J. M. Partridge
Manchester House	Thos. Haughton & Co.
Vancouver House	Wm. Craft
Argyle House	John Horner & Co.
Somerset House	H. Bickford
Whitlaw Estate	T. Fowls

my31

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

—::— FOR FAMILY USE, —::—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other.

Manufactured by
ISOM LANNING & CO
ALBANY, OREGON.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, m29-tf 57 Third street Victoria.

VACCINATION

In order that vaccination may be carried out with dispatch, the medical men of the city have arranged with me to vaccinate all those who are unable to pay free of charge, and that those who can afford to pay, a charge of $1 will be made.

The public vaccinators of the city will vaccinate free all those who are in need of vaccinating.

A certificate of vaccination will be given in every case of where the vaccination has been successful.

G. L. MILNE, M.D., Health Officer.

PROVINCIAL

Royal-Jubilee-Hospital.

Any person, other than accident cases, seeking admission into this institution, must first have an order signed by either Drs. Davie or Hanington. Visitors will not be permitted to see patients in the public wards until further orders. Any visitor wishing to see a pay patient must have an order signed by Drs. Davie or Hanington.

By order. H. M. YATES,
jy14 Secretary.

PROVINCIAL

Royal Jubilee Hospital.

All patients seeking admission to the above named institution must remain outside the grounds until examined by Dr. W. A. Richardson, Resident Medical Officer, at the gates nearest to the buildings. Directors will please only sign cards of admission subject to this order.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
jy12 President.

EVERY Family Student School Library
S-H-O-U-L-D
Own a Dictionary.
Care should be taken to GET THE BEST.

THE INTERNATIONAL,
NEW FROM COVER TO COVER,
IS THE ONE TO BUY.
SUCCESSOR OF THE UNABRIDGED.
Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, over $300,000 expended.
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G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.
☞Do not buy reprints of obsolete editions.
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FLOWER SEEDS

Just received, direct from
ENGLAND AND GERMANY,
—A—
Very Choice Assortment
—OF—
FLOWER SEEDS.

G. A. McTAVISH

9 PARK ROAD, VICTORIA.

BUSINESS CHANCE

A GOOD RUSTLER can make money by calling at my store and buying my merry-go-round. The outfit consists of horses, engine, tent, sleighs, organ, etc., and is movable. The sale price can be cleared in two holidays. A great success for the right man.

a23-tf FRANK CAMPBELL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

In the matter of William Robie Brown, Deceased

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby requested to furnish particulars thereof to the undersigned forthwith; and all persons indebted to the said deceased are hereby requested to pay such indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1892.
YATES, JAY & RUSSELL,
22 Bastion street,
jy28-1m Solicitors for the Executors.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

British Ship
MARTHA FISHER
From Liverpool
W. MEADOWCROFT, Master.

THIS VESSEL IS DISCHARGING CARGO at Rithet's inner wharf. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive delivery orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 p.m. each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof, respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
Consignees of Vessel.
Victoria, 27th July, 1892. jy27-6t

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Bark Martha Fisher, from Liverpool.

NEITHER CAPTAIN W. MEADOWCROFT nor the undersigned will be responsible for the debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
jy27-1m Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

British Ship
"BEN NEVIS"
From Glasgow. J. W. GLIDDELL, Master.

THIS VESSEL will commence discharging cargo at the outer wharf to-morrow morning, 25th instant. Consignees are requested to pay freight and charges and take delivery of same. All goods left on the wharf after 5 p.m. each day will be stored at consignees' risk and expense.

ROBT. WARD & CO., LIMITED.
jy25 Agents.

ESTATE OF M. W. WAITT (DECEASED.)

ALL claims against the late firm of M. W. Waitt & Co. must be sent to the undersigned, duly certified, on or before the 1st day of September, 1892, and all persons indebted to the above late firm, must pay their accounts by that date, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection.

From this date, until further notice, no credit will be given at the Book and Music Stores of the late firm, except to firms of good standing. All transactions to be strictly cash.

H. KENT,
jy23-td Executor.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, Mr. Richards retiring. The business will be carried on at the old address 32 Broad street and at the Market by Messrs. H. Cuthbert & Co., who will receive all assets and discharge all liabilities of the late firm of Richards & Cuthbert.

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr.
HERBERT CUTHBERT.
Witness: J. St. Clair Blackett.
Victoria, July 15th, 1892. jy19-tf

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between John Earsman and Alexander McKenzie Leitch, under the name or style of John Earsman & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business will in future be carried on by John Earsman.

6th July, 1892. jy6-1m

Estate of Ira Wilson, Deceased.

All claims against the above estate are to be handed in to the executors, Messrs. George Deans and William Whittaker, who will collect all outstanding debts owing to the estate, which must be settled forthwith. All accounts must be certified and handed in to the undersigned under cover to the above named executors.

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
63 Government Street, Victoria.
Victoria, B. C., June 2, 1892. jn7-tf

FOR SALE AT SAM'L CLAY'S

Johnson St., 4 doors above Douglas

0 TONS OF PRIME HEAVY BLACK OATS.
10 TONS OF HEAVY MAINLAND OATS, well cleaned.
10 TONS OF BRIGHT ISLAND-GROWN OATS.
ALSO, A CHOICE SAMPLE OF NOR'-WEST OATS.
HAY, STRAW, WHEAT AND BARLEY.

These being consignments, I will sell on

Bedrock Prices for Cash.

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

The offices of the Company have been removed to 40 Government street, the premises lately occupied by the Telegraph Company.

Dec. 30.

NELSON TOWN LOTS

PRESENT PRICES WILL BE ADVANCED AFTER 15TH JULY.

Choice Business and Residence Property for Sale

In the Town of Nelson, Kootenay District, the Mining and Business Centre of the Finest Mineral Portion of British Columbia. Communication by Rail and Steam Daily. Prices Reasonable and Easy Terms.

Lots for Sale at ROBSON, the Columbia River Terminus of the C. & K. Ry. (2 miles from Sproat's Landing.)

FIFTY DOLLARS TO TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH.

unell Apply to F. FLETCHER, Land Department C. & K. Railway, Nelson, B. C.

NANAIMO AFFAIRS.

Another Accident to a Miner—Presbyterian Church Tenders, Etc.

NANAIMO, July 29.—Another accident occurred in one of the new V.C.Co.'s shafts yesterday. The cause was the falling of a piece of rock on to the head of John Roddick. Fortunately the rock was not large but still it made a nasty scalp wound. Dr. Praeger is of opinion that the injured man will be able to be around again in a few days.

Alex. McLean seems determined to win the coming race with Dignan on Saturday, and for this purpose has brought over his own boat from New Westminster. The distance will only be two miles and the stakes $100 a side. Both men are to row in sliding seats so that if Alex does not win it will be because he has met a better man in the amateur. So far Dignan is the favorite and quite a number will back him.

The tenders for the new Presbyterian church were opened by the building committee on Wednesday evening and resulted as follows: J. McLaughlin, $26,500; H. Bell, $27,870; W. N. Shaw, $26,466; R. Sanderson, $29,500. On motion the contract was awarded to W. N. Shaw, his being the lowest tender.

The Y.M.C.A. party went out on a picnic yesterday, this being the first picnic held in the city since the smallpox scare was first started. It is pleasant to observe that the fear of the disease reaching this city is fast dying out, and this fact is largely due to the energetic action of the health officer, who has made himself exceedingly popular by the way he has managed this affair. His duties have been arduous, but he has all the reward he asked for, viz., "He would consider himself well paid if he kept the disease away from the city." He has accomplished his task and the people are grateful to him.

A Bogus Telegram.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The Journal de St. Petersburg has declared a telegram in the Svoboda of Sofia, which it is alleged was sent to the Russian Minister at Bucharest by the chief of the Asiatic department at St. Petersburg, under date August 10th, 1887, was a forgery. The telegram stated: "The Czar's Government has finally determined to consider Prince Ferdinand a usurper, and standing beyond the pale of all laws, and all acts directed towards his removal were therefore justifiable and innocent." The alleged telegram concluded: "I beg you to assist in a confidential way all persons ready to take an active share in Prince Ferdinand's removal."

Murder and Suicide.

CHATHAM, N.Y., July 29.—James Reilly, 60 years old, a Boston & Albany flagman, shot and stabbed Thos. Kildary, a neighbor, aged 70, this morning, then went to his own house and suicided by shooting himself and cutting his throat from ear to ear. Kildary is still alive, with slight hopes of his recovery. The murder was evidently premeditated.

Murderer Almy's Case.

CONCORD, N.H., July 29.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the law under which Frank Almy, the murderer of Christie Warden, was to be hanged, and denied the motion of counsel for a new trial.

Died in Mexico.

MEXICO, July 29.—Ex-Governor O. Hardin died at his home in this city this morning. He has been ill some time. Death was not unexpected.

Gladstone's Majority.

LONDON, July 29.—The return from the election in Orkney and Shetland Island completes the Parliament. Mr. Gladstone has a majority of 40 in the new House.

Military Telegraphy.

A smart feat was performed a short time ago by the Royal Engineers' Telegraph Battalion attached to the Aldershot Division. A long line was laid in the dark over some of the roughest ground imaginable and enabled the officer commanding the troops not only to find a brigade, which had lost its way in the dark, but to control the simultaneous advance and attack of three separate brigades on an earthwork at midnight. At the time of the manœuvres last year an attempt was made to produce on a map at headquarters a plan of battle step by step as it progressed several miles away. The attempt was only a qualified success, owing to the maps available being on too small a scale. The experiments demonstrated, however, the feasibility of such a plan with sufficiently large maps.

WORSE THAN PURGATORY.

Dante Never Imagined Anything Like Prospecting in Lower California.

Ensenada Lower Californian: A man arrived at Alamo last week who could give Dante pointers on the extent and attractions of the infernal regions. He was the owner of a good macho and complete prospecting outfit when he left the aguaje of Burro Flaco, in the heart of the peninsula, seven weeks ago, and all he had as he dragged himself into La Flor camp, near Alamo, was a blanket and an appetite muy fuerte. His mule refused to go around a precipice on San Pedro and on his persuasion it backed too pronto for him. The man landed in a mescal clump, but the macho chewed sedge in Proserpine's dark garden from then on. In a day of hard work the desgraciado pulled out with a kit of a hundred pounds, which in each weary mile grew lighter as he dropped tools, rifle, clothes, and grub. He was in great agony as to water, but fortunately all the arroyos were full. The society of a few caddish mountain lions or low-down coyotes was all that saved him from madness while traversing the Lonesome Hills. At Chapalola Canon his eyes were gladdened by the sight of a deep green forest of sycamore, oak, alamos, and pine, in which sported quail, rabbits, lions, lynx, and fat deer.

The sight of living things cheered him as water snakes cheered the skinny-handed old mariner, giving him strength to take his slow trail along the yawning desert, down steep slopes into swampy cienegas and up across llanos pedregosos and through ramas of cactus, maguey, juniper, mesquit, "filaree," sage, poppy, chemisal, wild oats, catclaws, visnagas, and the thousand of varieties of flowers that run riot over the hills and blush from high mountain tops. Six weeks of wandering through forth-rights and meanders landed him in La Flor, where the generous Frenchman filled him with bouillon and took him to Alamo. He rested and fed up, and now one of the permanent fixtures of Mescal avenue in that burg is the man that can give pointers to old Dante. He tells his tale generalty in the Diablo Verde, with a fiddle prelude and on great occasions of "conwivial" import an interlude is introduced, and all sing "Old John Piper" and come down heavy on the bass.

Tangier Invested.

TANGIER, July 28.—Twelve thousand rebels are encamped in sight of the city. The Sultan is extremely unwilling to fight.

Sir Daniel Wilson's Condition.

TORONTO, July 29.—Sir Daniel Wilson continues in about the same condition as during the past few days. It can't be said that he is any better.

We give employment to white people. Nothing like patronizing those who send their clothes to the steam laundry. Fall in line and tell our teams to call.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

THE OAR.

THE NATIONAL REGATTA.

SARATOGA, July 27.—The final heats of the national regatta were rowed this afternoon. The water was rather choppy. The senior singles were won by John J. Ryan, of Toronto, in 10:24. Edwin Hadley, of Philadelphia, came next, in 10:35.

The junior singles were won by Peter L. Haney, of Albany, in 11:25; Cady, of New York, second in 11:40.

The pair-oared race was not a satisfactory one, the crews steering badly in the rough water. The Detroits collided with the Nonpareils, knocking a hole in their boat. Standish and Lynn won in 10:43, Huenecker and Hecht, of the Ionias, second in 10:55.

The double scull race was won by Park and Headley, of Philadelphia, in 9:43; Quinn and Freeth, of Brooklyn, second in 9:54.

There was wretched steering in the junior four-oared races, and the Astors' shell sank from the injuries received in the collision. The Aerials, of Baltimore, won in 9:40.

In the senior four-oared race the Modocs, of St. Louis, and the Wyandottes, of Michigan, pulled a dead heat in 4:03. The Argonauts, of Toronto, and the Atlantas, of New York, fouled near the finish.

In the junior eight-oared race the Everetts, of Boston, pulled clear away from the Dauntless crew of New York, winning in 9:05½.

In the senior eight-oared event the Athletics, of New York, known as the "Chippies," won with ease in 7:55.

LACROSSE.

The practice match between the seniors and a team captained by C. D. Lockhart was a lively game, save for delays when the ball was sent over the fence. The intermediates by extra numbers and better play than they have ever done before, gave the seniors a good rustle, and the match resulted in a draw. At the conclusion of the game the boys were entertained at lunch by Mrs. Foster Macgurn, and of course were in good condition to do justice to the excellent spread provided.

The team to play against the Westminsters in the seventh schedule game for the B.C. championship was chosen last night, and is made up as follows: Frost, goal; Ross Eckhart, point; C. L. Cullin, cover point; A. Belfry, J. McLeod, C. Van Allen, defence field; W. F. Blight, centre; W. E. Ditchburn, D. Tudhope, A. Macnaughton, home field; G. Tudhope, outside home; George Tite, inside home.

THE RING.

BANTAM WEIGHTS MATCHED.

NEW YORK, July 29.—George Dixon, champion bantam weight of the world, was matched last night to fight Jack Skelly, of Brooklyn, before the Olympic club of New Orleans, for a purse of $7500 and a wager of $5000 a side on September 6th. The men are to weigh 118 pounds at 2:30 on the afternoon of the contest.

THE TURF.

GOODWOOD RACES.

LONDON, July 27.—This was the first days' racing at Goodwood. The steward's cup was won by Duke of Devonshire's horse Marvel. The Goodwood stakes were won by Ralph Neville, Billow second, Madame Nursada third.

THE WHEEL.

Frank Dalby and C. H. Gibbons made a run out to Race Rocks (27 miles) yesterday morning. They had a great time climbing up and coming down the big hill and were pretty well puffed when they got home.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ALASKA.

C.P.N. COMPANY'S

SS. "ISLANDER"

Captain Irving.

Will leave Victoria at 8 a.m.

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 2

Calling at all points of interest in British Columbia, and at Sitka and Muir Glacier in Alaska. Also taking passengers and freight for local points.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, $95.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table, at any time, without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

jy28-1d

Fresh Vaccine.

Just received a consignment of fresh vaccine. Bowes & Co., 27 Johnson street. Headquarters for disinfectants. Telephone 425.

Try B. Sprung & Co., stalls 26 and 27 City Market, for mild bacon, fresh smoked hams, butter, eggs, etc.

Phœnix Lager Beer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STANLEY HOUSE

GENERAL DRY GOODS

55, 57, 59 Douglas Street
Corner of Fort.

In consequence of the extreme depression of business during the past month we shall continue our Sale for a further

30 DAYS

and shall add a few further lines to

OUR BARGAINS.

Sateens reduced to 12½ and 15c
Cream Table Damask reduced to 15, 30 and 40c.
Black Silk Warp Henriettas, 75c to $1.35.
Colored Bedford Cords reduced to 50c.
Blouses from 50c up.

JACKETS, MANTLES, CAPES, DUST CLOAKS, Etc., Etc.

All at immense reductions.

NOTE THE NEW ADDRESS:
Corner of Douglas and Fort streets, next door to Balmoral Restaurant.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO.

PROVINCIAL

Cattle Market

RE-OPENING!

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10

Best market price obtained for Cattle, Horses, Buggies, Produce, Ducks, Chickens, etc.

Young Steers are particularly in demand, also young Heifers.

Entries may now be made. Enquire for terms.

H. CUTHBERT & CO.,

Farm Stock and General Auctioneers

THOS. SPENCE,

Notary Public and Land Agent

KELOWNA,

Okanagan Mission, B.C.

jy29-d&w

MISS LAURA ADAMS

Will re-open the

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

On or about the

8TH OF AUGUST. jy28-tf

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr.

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL BROKER.

Agent Union Fire Assurance Society of London, Eng.

Eighteen fine Lots on Michigan, Powell and Toronto streets, the very best residential property in James Bay. Reasonable prices and liberal terms.

Lots in Fernwood, Saanich Road, Work Estate, Spring Ridge and Victoria West. Some good buys in City Lots.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to June 5th next for that magnificent homestead property known as

STEVENS' FARM AND HOTEL (Westwood Farm)

on the Saanich Road, containing 950 acres, more or less, being Sections 63, 64, 75, 76, 77, 91, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, Lake District.

There are 150 acres under thorough cultivation. A magnificent orchard of about 1000 fruit trees, all bearing. Two-story Hotel and license. Barns, sheds and all kinds of outhouses. There is a living spring stream of water running through the property.

The above magnificent piece of property can be bought on the following easy terms:—One-third cash, one-third two years, one-third five years, at 7% interest.

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr. - - 51 Yates Street.

HUGHES & O'BRIEN

Have opened their new store at

74 YATES STREET

With a full line of

Groceries and Provisions.

EVERYTHING NEW AND FRESH.

Telephone No. 530.

PREVENT DISEASE

By using

CARBO-NAPTHAZONE

Disinfecting Powder.

LANGLEY & CO., - - 21-23 YATES STREET.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£600,000 $3,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£245,000 $1,225,000.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON.

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal, New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 4 per cent. per annum.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business.

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. ap7-1y W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

SUMMER SHOES.

We have just received a fresh supply of

TAN SHOES
CANVAS SHOES
TENNIS SHOES

in ladies', gents', boys', and girls'. Also beautiful lines LADIES' OXFORDS in Cloth Top, Kid, Dongola, etc. Ladies' Cloth Top Button. Owing to delay in arriving we have determined to sell at away down prices.

CALL EARLY.

Carmichael & Paterson

35 Johnson Street.

CARPET SALE

After a very satisfactory Spring trade, we still have a large stock of

Carpets, Rugs, Art Squares, and Chenille Curtains,

and during the balance of the month of July we offer our entire stock of above goods

AT GENUINE BARGAINS.

Call early and get your choice.

WEILER BROS., 51 to 55 Fort St.

Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 8—NO. 1.
WHOLE NUMBER, 390.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1892.

TIMES PRINTING & PUB. CO. (LTD) PROPS
$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

DOWN FROM THEIR PERCH.

The Vancouver Authorities Conclude to Remove Their Illegal Quarantine.

Several "Whereases" Set Forth in Order to Let Themselves Down Easily.

All the Quarantined Persons Released Except Mr. Spinks and Dr. Stoker.

VANCOUVER, July 26.—The Vancouver council last night decided not to raise the quarantine against Victoria on the invitation of New Westminster. Acting-Mayor Anderson yesterday communicated with the Sound ports and ascertained by wire that they had no intention of lifting the quarantine just yet. Vancouver will now probably quarantine Westminster as well.

Prof. Saunders, Canada's World's Fair Commissioner, arrived to-day to advise with the commissioners here and with the Government. He will not go to Victoria, not because he's afraid of smallpox, but he objects to being quarantined 14 days on his return. It is understood the Minister of Agriculture will not go out of Victoria to meet him.

VANCOUVER, July 26.—The remains of the late Hon. John Robson arrived to-day, accompanied by his relatives. The train was about 20 minutes late. At the depot a large number of persons congregated awaiting the arrival, among whom were G. E. Corbould, M. P., Mayor Townsend, Messrs. C. J. Major, T. J. Trapp, D. Robson, Corrigan, Land Registrar, Hugh Cunningham, Warwick and others from Westminster; Reeve Sexsmith, a number of clergymen, members of the Vancouver Board of Trade, who attended in a body, and many other prominent citizens, both ladies and gentlemen. A number of beautiful floral wreaths were sent to the depot to honor the remains. At 1:30 the boat had not arrived from Westminster but when it does the procession will move from the train and the remains will be placed on board. The remains are enclosed in a metallic coffin, and were brought on a special car ahead of the mail and baggage. The proceedings here were of the most reverent character, and although the crowd was very large an air of deep sorrow and funereal quiet was apparent. It is not known yet what time the boat will leave for Victoria.

VANCOUVER, July 27.—Mr. J. B. Lynch is here, having escaped quarantine.

The decision of Judge Crease is regarded as contradictory and unsatisfactory. The citizens want their officials declared either right or wrong. If not guilty, the city has no right to pay costs. The case will be appealed.

Another case of smallpox has developed at Hastings. It has been isolated.

One of the men quarantined made desperate efforts to escape this morning, and had to be ironed and confined.

VANCOUVER, July 28.—The steamer Comox arrived last night with the officials aboard. After consultation the authorities decided not to allow them to land, and an attempt to hold a council meeting failed. A special meeting of the aldermen was held at 10 this morning, when the following resolution was passed:—"Moved by Ald. Connon, seconded by Ald. Collins, whereas from the reports issued by the health officers it appears that the city of Victoria has now checked the spread of smallpox and apparently has it under control, and whereas the city of New Westminster has seen fit to raise the quarantine against the influx into that city of passengers from Victoria and thereby rendered it a matter of very great difficulty on the part of the city of Vancouver to effectually carry out the quarantine regulations hitherto enforced, if it was considered necessary to continue them, therefore be it resolved, that the quarantine enforced up to this date be released, and the medical health officer be instructed to strictly carry out the city health by-law and provincial health regulations, so far as may under the present circumstances be considered by them necessary for the preservation of the public health."

The passengers in quarantine were allowed to depart in peace, except an Englishman named Stoker, who tried yesterday to escape, knocking one of guards down, and J. M. Spinks, both of whom appeared with R. G. Mackay in the police court. The trial is now going on. Spinks and Mackay are being tried for contravention of the health act and Stoker for assault.

As soon as quarantine was raised word was sent to the steamer Comox, and the city officials came ashore. They were previously examined by Dr. Wilson, as well as the passengers in quarantine, who were given a clean bill of health.

The city will not appeal from Justice Crease's decision. The appeal from the writs of attachment, however, will be continued.

FORCED TO EMIGRATE.

A Westminster Fish Firm Will Leave Canada—Suspicious Bundle.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 26.—Chas. Stuart, aged 70, an old miner, was found dead in his shack near Hope, Monday morning. Death was caused by paralysis.

Westminster has raised the quarantine against Victoria. A resolution was passed at last night's session of the City Council to that effect by a vote of six to three. Mayor Townsend telegraphed the other cities asking co-operation in raising the quarantine. A reply came from Nanaimo that that place had never quarantined Victoria. The Sound cities did not reply.

Mayor Townsend will officially represent New Westminster at the funeral of Hon. John Robson. Rev. E. Robson, C. G. Major, D. Robson, T. D. Pearson, T. J. Trapp, C. J. Robson, F. H. Robson, Chas. Warwick, J. S. Clute and Jno. Corrigan, of New Westminster, will also be present.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 28.—On Tuesday at midnight, a man and woman threw a bundle into the river at the foot of Douglas street. The police were grappling last night to know what the bundle contained.

Robt. Manson, a white man, was fined $50 for supplying liquor to Annie, a klootchman.

Port & Winch will transfer their shipping business to the States on account of the recent fisheries regulations, which do not give them sufficient license to properly carry on their business.

A British Army Scheme.

LONDON, July 27.—The Morning Leader exposes the latest scheme of the Government to obtain recruits for the army. In view of the reluctance of desirable young men to volunteer for the service, an order has been issued requiring all boys who apply for the place of telegraph messengers to agree to join the army at the expiration of their term in the messenger service. The paper calls attention to the immense importation of boys into the ranks of the army and the increasing difficulty of obtaining recruits, owing to the smallness of the pay; the poor chance of promotion for those without influential friends, and the chilling manner in which soldiers are treated in the places where they ought to be welcome. The Leader also condemns the Government for thus taking advantage of thirteen-year-old boys by compelling, as a condition of employment, to bind themselves to service for which they have no desire, and by inveigling many of them into signing articles of the real meaning of which, so far as the promise of the army service is concerned, they are probably ignorant.

Pacific Cable.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 27.—The presiding officer of the Senate laid before that body to-day a message from the President of the United States, with accompanying papers, relative to the practicability of laying a telegraph cable between California and the Hawaiian Islands. Secretary Tracy, of the Navy Department, in a letter states that the result of the survey shows that a practicable route can be easily selected. The report of the hydrographic office of the bureau of navigation states that the surveys show that the laying of the cable on almost any line between California and the Hawaiian Islands is practicable. A line about 300 miles wide was developed between California and Hawaii, and the results, as shown in the report, seem to indicate the most favorable routes to be a "rhumb" line between Monterey Bay, California, and Honolulu.

Carnegie's Actions.

LONDON, July 26.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie made the following statement, to-day, at his abode on Loch Rannoch: "I have not attended to business in the last three years, but I have implicit confidence in those who are managing the mills. Further than this I have nothing to say." Mr. Carnegie is said to be in daily communication with the management at Pittsburg, and is kept closely informed as to Mr. Frick's condition and the situation at Homestead. The appearances indicate that his stay at Loch Rannoch will extend through the summer, and that he will remain for a long time in Great Britain. It is rumored that he has applied for and received special police protection. The report cannot be confirmed, and is not traceable to any authentic source.

Chinese Fight Shy of Tacoma.

TACOMA, July 26.—The first of the tea ships, the Alexandria, arrived today. She left Yokohama June 25, and brought 2,487,455 pounds of the new crop of tea.

A joint meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club was held this afternoon. Resolutions were unanimously adopted favoring the admission of Chinese merchants and pledging support to the mayor and authorities in protecting them should they come.

Seid Back, a wealthy Chinese merchant of Portland, is reported as saying in Portland that none of his countrymen will come here under any circumstances. They can do all the business they desire in Portland and could not be protected here from the fury of the lawless classes.

The Parnellites.

DUBLIN, July 28.—The prominent members of the Parnellite party were present at a meeting of the Irish National League to-day, and a number of addresses were made. Edmund Lamy said the Parnellites who were returned to the House of Commons in the late elections would not go to Parliament as captious critics of any of the home rule schemes produced by Gladstone. They desired to give him fair play, but no more than fair play. Edward Harrington said the Parnellites were defeated in the recent campaign by the forces of conspiracy and lying intrigue. A promising thing for them however, was that they had the support of the young men of the country. Wm. Redmond held that the English must be compelled to concede Home Rule to Ireland.

The Heat in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The number of casualties by heat in this city surpasses by far all previous records. Besides the death of seventeen people from sunstroke, 88 have been taken to various hospitals or their homes prostrated by the intense heat. Of these several will die. The air blowing in from the prairie was like a blast from a furnace. The mercury got up to 96 by noon, and remained there till evening. Since dark it has cooled off but slightly. To add to the general discomfort some portions of the north and west sides were, during the hottest portion of the day, without water, the city mains being for a time unable to supply the tremendous demand put on them. Outdoor work has been largely suspended.

CHINA OBJECTS.

The Exclusion Bill Held to be a Violation of the Treaty With the States.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—China's reply to Minister Finley's note, tranmitting the instructions of Secretary Blaine, of October 6, 1891, respecting the refusal of China to receive Ex-Senator Blair as Minister from the United States to that country, transmitted to the Senate by the President in further response to the resolution of enquiry on the subject, is made public to-day. The reply is dated April 5, and opens with the statement that in the matter of the exclusion of Chinese laborers the United States has enacted a new law, notwithstanding the agreement in prior treaties made between the two governments that neither should lay aside or violate their stipulations. Further the United States wants China to accept as a *persona grata* a person who helped in the U.S. Senate to enact a new law in violation of the treaty. The Chinese Government does not think a person who, in his speeches in the Senate, slandered China and made insulting aspersions against Chinese laborers, could not treat in a spirit of friendliness the questions which might arise between the two countries. Continuing the reply says: "The United States cannot regard China's refusal to receive Mr. Blair as not right, as he was instructed by his Government to return and not proceed to China. This evidences a courteous spirit on the part of the U.S. Government, and the action taken is not unlike that taken in 1885, when a gentleman of San Francisco applied to be appointed envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to China. The Government of the U.S. considered the question, and being apprehensive that those who cherish a feeling of malice and hatred towards the Chinese laborers, might not change their views, decided not to appoint the person referred to, as by such an appointment the good relations existing between the two countries might be impaired." The action taken by the Government of the United States showed a spirit to cultivate friendly relations. The new exclusion act is very vexatious, and is in violation of the treaty. The Yamen as well as the Chinese Minister at Washington have frequently discussed the question based upon treaty stipulations, but the Honorable Secretary of State has never given a decided reply. China must protest against the exclusion act, which is in violation of the Treaty, and cannot regard the question any closer. In the selection of Envoys in future, if the the Government of the United States follows the international rule regarding persons who are *personae gratae*, China will not make objection.

A NEW FLYING MACHINE.

The Inventor of the Maxim Gun Describes His Ship.

LONDON, July 27.—Mr. Maxim, the inventor of the famous gun bearing his name, expects in the course of a few months to make his initial trip in his flying machine, upon the construction of which he has been engaged for several years. As the machine exists at present it is nothing more than a rectangular arrangement of steel tubes and wires, some eighty feet long and sixty feet wide, and measuring forty-three feet from the base to the top of the masts, which form important parts of the structural system. The tubes forming the framing are of thin steel. On the lower plane of the frame, which is a marble of trussing and bracing with a view to combining the utmost strength with the minimum of weight, is a modified water tube boiler, weighing in working order some six hundred pounds. The fuel to be employed is gas, made by a simple process from petroleum, and supplied to the forty-five thousand gas jets under the boilers in carefully regulated volumes. Steam from the boiler, which is designed to work at a pressure of two hundred pounds to the square inch, and has no less than forty-eight thousand brazed joints in its anatomy, is conveyed to two sets of high-pressure, compound steam engines of about two hundred horre power indicated, which revolve a couple of two-bladed wooden screws, each seventeen feet in diameter. The main portion of the large expanse of balloon silk which will constitute the aeroplane, will have an area of about five thousand square feet, set at an angle with the horizontal of one in thirteen, increasing at the back to one in fourteen, or nearly six degrees. It will be sixty feet broad, but there will be two wings, one on either side, which will give a total spread from tip to tip of 110 feet. At front and back respectively there will be a beak and rudder, capable of adjustment at various inclinations to be decided by the steersman, so as to regulate the vertical movements of the machine, besides giving increased area. The horizontal course will be determined by the relative speeds of the two propellors. With a supply of fuel, water and three men, the weight of the machine will be from two to two and a half tons, but the inventor calculates that there will be sufficient support for about four tons more. From experiments made by him, he estimates that the lifting capacity may be 14 times the push of the screws, and as, with a piston speed of 400 feet per minute, the collective push of the two propellors is 1000 pounds, the total lifting effort would be 14,000 pounds. "Many ask," says Mr. Maxim, "what use it will be put to in case it does succeed. To this I would reply, certainly not for carrying freight, and, for a considerable time at least, not for carrying passengers. Its first great use will be for military purposes. It will at once become an engine of war, not only to reconnoitre the enemy's position, as has been attempted by the so called dirigible balloons, but also for carrying and dropping into the enemy's line and country large bombs charged with high explosives. If I can rise from the coast of France, sail through the air across the channel, and drop half a ton of nitroglycerine upon an English city, I can revolutionize the world. I did not enter upon the work until I was convinced that the work was practicable."

DE MORES AGAIN.

He Wants to Fight Joe Medill, of Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The Marquis De Mores wants to fight Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune. The following letter was received at the Tribune office to-day: "No. 38, Rue de Mont Thabor, Paris, July 12, 1892. To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune. Dear Sir:—I notice the mention of my name in your issue of June 29th. I am happy to say that as far as public comment is concerned in this country, your kind appreciation of myself is not shared. I wish to know if, as editor of the Tribune, you take the responsibility of the article. Yours truly,

"MARQUIS DE MORES."

The matter to which the Marquis took exception was an editorial relating to his last duel, in which the noble Marquis was denounced as a worthless adventurer. Jos. Medill, editor of the Tribune, who looks upon the letter as a challenge, is 65 years old. He said this evening he was willing to meet the Marquis in a twenty foot ring at Jackson Park with boxing gloves, or muskets, or anything else suitable to the occasion. The Tribune will treat the matter humorously in the morning, and has wired John L. Sullivan, Bud Masterson, Bud Renaud, of New Orleans, Jas. Corbett and others throughout the country, asking them if they would be willing to act as bottleholders in case the editor should meet the Marquis in a 24 foot ring.

Where it Was Hot.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Six deaths from heat prostration is the record for to-day in this city, bringing the total since Saturday night up to 14. Up to this evening at least 30 prostrations were reported to the police to-day, and there were undoubtedly many more after Sunday night. The day opened at 80 degress shortly after sunrise, and from that the mercury rose to 94 this afternoon. What breeze there was was from the south and came like a blast from a furnace. The clamor of ambulance bells told the tale of suffering. The hospitals were busy, and many of those taken in to day have a poor chance for recovery. The prolonged heated spell has had a bad effect on the people in poor health and those who are confined in their houses by illness, and there has been a large increase in the death rate.

MILAN, Tenn., July 25.—The temperature reached 99 deg. yesterday. There were six cases of sunstroke in the country. Many cattle are dying.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25.—The temperature yesterday touched 110. There were nearly 100 prostrations, and many will, it is feared, terminate fatally.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—This was the hotest day of the season in Washington city. The thermometer registered 97 at the signal station, but on the streets the heat was terrific, and several thermometers in different parts of the city registered as high as 110.3 in the shade. A number of prostrations are reported.

Belgian Anarchists.

LIEGE, July 26.—The trial of 15 Anarchists, accused of dynamite outrages immediately after May 1st last, was concluded to-day. Of the 15 prisoners, Naniot, Beduir, Charles Jaques, Berry, Hensch and Schebach were acquitted. The rest were found guilty on nearly all the counts and received unexpectedly severe sentences. Moneau, who confessed that he was the author of the attempt to blow up the house of Councillor Rinson, because the latter pronounced sentences against Anarchists, was condemned to 25 years penal servitude. Beaujain, a painter, who helped to get the booms which were used in the explosion of the 22nd, and Wolffe, who was implicated in the same job, were sentenced to terms of 20 years each. Lacroix and Nosseut, directly responsible with Beaujain for the same explosion, and an agitator named Mariotty, were sentenced to 15 year terms, Ransen to 10 years and Mattheyson, a manufacturer's son, who was one of the receivers of cartridges stolen from the Raineuf mills, to a three years' term.

A Narrow Escape.

NORFOLK, Conn., July 27.—The big steamer Cygnus, of New York city, last night narrowly escaped being dashed to pieces on the rocks near Roton Point. The Danbury Odd Fellows were aboard the vessel, returning from an excursion down the sound, and when off this shore the pilot mistook a light on a small steamer for the lighthouse. He made his course west of Belle Isle, believing he was in the channel. When within a short distance of Roton Point rocks Captain Joseph Morrell, of Tavern Island, who was in a row boat, warned the steamer captain of his danger. His warning was not a moment too soon, and the vessel, loaded with passengers, reversed her engines just in time to avert a wreck. The steamer's bow on coming to a standstill was within 10 feet of a formidable ledge of rocks.

The Record Again Broken.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Inman line steamer, City of Paris, Captain Frederick Watkins, which left Liverpool July 20, and Queenstown 21, arrived here this morning, having completed the passage from Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook lighthouse in 5 days, 15 hours 58 minutes, beating the time of the White Star line's Teutonic which held the record made in August last of 5 days, 16 hours and 31 minutes, by 33 minutes.

Want a Full Attendance.

LONDON, July 28.—The Conservative whips are urging on members of the party the necessity for a full attendance at the opening of Parliament on August 4. The circulars usually issued by Salisbury to the Lords and by Balfour to the Commons prior to the opening of the session, have been dispensed with.

VICTIMS OF A VOLCANO.

Further Description of the Terrible Eruption on the Island of Sangir.

Success of the Expedition Against the St. Lawrence Whiskey Smugglers.

Norwegian Political Crisis — The Meeting of the British Parliament.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—The Handelsaga publishes letters from Celebes, giving details of the recent eruption at the Great Sangir Island. The eruption commenced at 6 p.m., unheralded by the slightest seismic warning. Immense flames, smoke and masses of stone suddenly burst from the volcanoes. Stones fell all over the island, killing hundreds of natives who were busy in the fields. Those who succeeded in reaching the supposed shelter of their homes found no refuge, many of the houses having been crushed beneath the weight of falling stones and roofs having collapsed under the weight of ashes, burying the inmates, in many instances whole families. Streams of lava flowed with frightful rapidity down the sloughs from the mountains. It is estimated over 6000 persons have perished on the slopes of the mountain, and many hundred more in the lowlands, but the exact loss of life has not yet been made known. The island is now threatened with famine, the crops having been destroyed. In many parts of the island the wells became dry. The Dutch authorities are doing the best they can to alleviate the distress.

The Whisky Smugglers.

OTTAWA, July 28.—The assault upon contrabrand whiskey that has been in progress in the Gulf of St. Lawrence during the last few days has come to a successful conclusion, and the military forces, two officers, sixty men and one gun, have returned from their expedition with Bouchard the smuggler under arrest. This contraband trade has been allowed by all goveraments for years and years to proceed unmolested. Everybody knew that the importation of whiskey by the way of the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon was regularly conducted. The "free traders," as the smugglers are designated, were backed by men of capital and position. It was their task to sail to the French group off the coast of New Foundland and there take on board the dregs from the Boston distelleries. This deadly stuff they carried down the gulf, distributing it among the poor fishing villages on either shore and such proportions as were not saleable below Quebec were reserved for Quebec itself. But special opportunities for its carriage into town had to be secured and while awaiting a chance to land it the liquor was usually concealed in a quiet reservoir on the Isle Aux Coadres. Laminerve says: "The whole population nearly is in sympathy with the smugglers and in most cases are prepared to defend them with arms. Stories are told to glorify the bold outlaws. In the villages it is regarded as an honor to a parish to possess any of those unscrupulous free traders."

Davitt and Labor Members.

DUBLIN, July 27.—In addressing a meeting here to-day, Michael Davitt said that the Nationalists were in reality labor members of parliament. In Ireland they had secured the greatest triumph in the history of the labor world, and they were now ready and willing to help the labor party of Great Britain to obtain similar concessions from the Tory classes. Mr. Davitt's words were cheered. They were apparently intended to indicate plainly to the labor members chosen at the last elections, that the Nationalists would support the labor programme, if by so doing they could make sure of the labor members to vote, through thick and thin, for home rule.

Twenty Men Injured.

PITTSBURG, July 28—The train passed through here this morning, carrying 56 men from Cincinnati to work in the Carnegie mills at Homestead. Before they reached their destination, however, a riot occurred. The men had not been told their destination was Homestead and when the discovery was made a break was made to get away. The guards charged the men and attempted to prevent them making their escape, and a riot ensued in which 20 men were more or less injured.

Cabinet Crisis in Norway.

CHRISTIANA, July 28.—At the meeting of the Storthing it was decided to present an address to the members of the cabinet who recently tendered their resignations owing to the refusal of the king to sanction the establishment of separate Norwegian consulates, requesting them to remain in office and postpone indefinitely the settlement of the consulate question. If this solution of the difficulty is accepted by the king the crisis is considered at an end.

A Lottery Proposed.

PARIS, July 28.—The Franco-Russian relief committee has requested Premier Loubet to try his influence with the banks to assist in the issue of lottery bonds, enabling the committee to raise 20,000,000 francs for the relief of the distress in Russia. Loubet promised to co-operate and expressed a wish that a similar plan be adopted to relieve distress in France.

The Treatment of Iams.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—Private Secretary Tate says more communications have been received by the governor referring to the treatment of private Iams than during the progress of the Homestead and coke region troubles. The correspondence is generally understood to condemn the course of Col. Streator and some ask his removal from the National Guard. Many letters are from women, and also roundly denounce the act of tying Iams up by the thumbs.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Canadian Credit in London—Intercolonia Railway Inspection.

OTTAWA, July 26.—J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, who returned from London, where he was floating the Dominion loan, to-day, says that the credit of Canada never stood so high in England as to-day. This was not only the case in regard to the Canadian Government issue, but also in regard to the Canadian Pacific.

Messrs. Haggart and Schreiber, accompanied by Dr. Montague, left today to examine the Intercolonial Railway.

British Political Matters.

LONDON, July 26.—An oculist visited Mr. Gladstone to-day, and after an examination of his eye told him that he had regained so much of its sight that he might use it briefly for reading. Mr. Gladstone's general health is good. He has now made arrangements to come to this city to-morrow, and invited Sir William Vernon Harcourt, John Morley, Arnold Morley and five other members of the Liberal party to take dinner with him in the evening.

The Conservative whip is urging upon the members of the party the necessity of a full attendance at the opening of Parliament on August 4. The circulars issued by Lord Salisbury to the members of the House of Lords, and by Mr. Balfour to the members of the House of Commons prior to the opening of the session, have been dispensed with.

Robert Lowe is Dead.

LONDON, July 27.—Right Hon. Robt. Lowe, Viscount Sherbrooke, is dead. He was born in 1811 at Hingham, Worcestershire, where his father was rector. He went to Australia and was elected to the Parliament of New South Wales. In 1851 he returned to England, and four years later was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Vice-President of the Education Board. In 1859 he entered the British Parliament as member for Kidderminster, then represented Calne, and finally the University of London. In 1868 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Gladstone's administration, and a member of the Council on Education. He resigned the Chancellorship in 1873 and took charge of the Home Office. In 1874 he went out of office with his party, and in 1880, when the Liberals returned to office, was raised to the peerage.

This Smallpox Went From Vancouver.

GRETNA, Man., July 27.—This city is now quarantined, and there are six cases of smallpox, two of them being Chinese. The first known case was a Miss Calder, who had been in the habit of visiting the Chinese quarter to do missionary work. After the discovery of this case, Dr. Donovan began to investigate the cause, and found that this girl had been visiting Chinese, and he at once examined the Chinese quarter and found two cases of smallpox. He elicited the information that the disease had been amongst them for several weeks. Some had recovered and gone south to Chicago, while others were convalescent. He further ascertained from them that the disease was brought by Chinamen who came by the Empresses of Japan and India. These Chinamen came direct from Vancouver to Gretna.

Gone to Europe.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Upon the passenger list of the White Star liner "Majestic," which sails this morning, appears the name of Chauncey M. Depew. He says during last year he did more railway work and more literary and political labor than ever before.

Anarchists Sentenced.

BRUSSELS, July 28.—The trial of the Anarchists at Lieb was concluded today with a verdict of guilty. Nonineau, the leader, was sentenced to 25 years penal servitude, Wolfe and Beaujean to 20 years each, four others to 15 years, and nine to shorter terms.

Mount Etna Eruptions.

CATANIA, July 28.—There has been a renewal of violence in the eruption of Mount Etna. Incessant rumblings are accompanied by showers of ashes. An earthquake was felt to-day at Mino, thirty-seven miles south of here.

Ancient Monastery Burned.

VIENNA, July 28.—The ancient Capuchin monastery, with its valuable library, at Meran, Tyrol, has been destroyed by fire. Nine hundred persons are homeless. The loss is $250,000.

Culpable Negligence.

TORONTO, July 27.—The verdict on the Merriton disaster holds the Grand Trunk guilty of culpable and criminal negligence in not having air brakes on the excursion train.

A Liberal Loss.

LONDON, July 28.—By a recount Thos. Southerland, Liberal-Unionist, has been awarded the seat in Greenock. This reduces Gladstone's majority by two votes.

Farrer's Retirement.

OTTAWA, July 28.—There is much talk here over Farrer leaving the Toronto Globe. Mowat was the means of his removal.

Burns in Bohemian.

Burns in Bohemian has a curious sound, but no less an enterprise, according to the Atheneum, has been undertaken by Professor J. D. Sladek, the editor of the Prague newspaper Lumir, than a translation of some 150 of the songs and ballads of Burns in Czech. This version is shortly to be published by the Royal Academy of Science and Letters in Prague. In every instance the Bohemian translator has preserved the metrical form of the original, an extraordinary feat of skill and practice.—London Daily News.

THE DAILY TIMES

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 29, 1892.

THE JUDGMENT.

However Vancouver people may regard the decision of Hon. Justice Crease in the contempt case, it will surely commend itself to all men endowed with common sense and a sense of justice. The judge has taken a lenient view of the offence committed by the Vancouver authorities, and Victorians generally will be glad to know that he has found himself in a position to do so. There are very few in this city who would have rejoiced in seeing any punishment inflicted, though it must be admitted that they have been offered plenty of provocation to anger. Had Victorians possessed the same nasty disposition and malicious desire to do injury that the Vancouver people have shown there would undoubtedly have been a hostile reception here for Mayor Cope and his partners in sin, while the judge would have been subjected to all sorts of abuse, lay and clerical, because he did not send the culprits to jail forthwith. It is to be hoped that the fiery people on the shore of Burrard Inlet will profit by the good example set them here and conduct themselves more rationally in future. And if they sit down calmly and examine the situation they will soon see how far they were wrong and the judge was right in respect of both law and equity. There is no provision in either the Provincial or Dominion health regulations which could warrant them in placing in quarantine for 14 days a man travelling, say from Victoria to Montreal; all they have the power to do, is to see that the precautions prescribed by the regulations are taken.

If the Vancouverites are at all truthful they must admit that there was something vindictive in the pertinacity with which they opposed the ruling of the court and the dictates of common sense. It is also evident that they exaggerated wilfully the extent of the smallpox outbreak here, with a view of affording themselves a pretext for endeavoring to cut this city off from all communication with the Mainland We know it is a fact that some of the more sensible and reasonable men in Vancouver were of the opinion from the first that the authorities of that city were "biting off more than they could chew," but they unfortunately had too few listeners, while the firebrands managed to catch the popular ear. The same cool-headed and moderate men were quite well aware that Vancouver was injured and not benefited by the malicious lies and exaggerations circulated concerning this city.

It should not be necessary to point out that all the cities in the province must be injured when exaggerated reports are sent abroad concerning an outbreak of infectious disease in any one of them, and that it should therefore be the duty of the rest to help the infected city and to co-operate with it, not to add all they can to its misfortunes. We suggest to the Mainland cities that they might well look at Nanaimo's experience. That city did not try to establish an absolute quarantine against Victoria, but contented itself with a strict enforcement of the health regulations, yet there has not been a case of smallpox there. To a strict observance of the regulations Victoria could not object, and would certainly not have objected. The authorities here have in fact been doing their best to enforce the regulations, in the interest of other cities as well as their own. For this their only thanks from the Mainland cities was treatment of the meanest and most contemptible kind. New Westminster has now had the good sense to raise the quarantine voluntarily, and Vancouver must do so by order of the court. It would have been very much better for all concerned had that city shown less contumacy.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

The last Canadian Gazette to hand gives further information in regard to the vote in the Chambers of Commerce Congress on Sir Charles Tupper's preferential trade amendment. The main resolution, offered by Mr. Medley, was that "any fiscal union between the Mother Country and her colonies and dependencies, by means of preferential duties, being based on protection, would be politically dangerous and economically disastrous; and that the arrangement which, more than any other, would conduce to an intimate commercial union, would be by our self-governing colonies adopting, as closely as circumstances will permit, the non-protective policy of the Mother Country." Sir Charles Tupper's amendment in its final form thus read: "That in order to extend the exchange and consumption of the home staple products in every part of the British Empire, a differential duty not exceeding five per cent. should be adopted by the Imperial and Colonial Governments in favor of certain home productions against the imported foreign articles." The vote on the amendment, as previously reported, was first taken by a show of hands, each delegate voting according to his own personal opinions. There were 34 for and 79 against. Sir Charles Tupper then demanded a vote by chambers, each association represented to vote as a unit. This was done, when the showing made was 33 for to 55 against.

It will be apparent to every reader that the chief significance of the division lies in the expression of opinion by the British chambers of commerce, since it is Britain's privilege to grant or withhold a preferential tariff arrangement just as she chooses. It would therefore be hard for the most optimistic advocate of preferential trade to extract comfort from the vote of the British chambers, of which 35 voted against and only 7 for Tupper's proposal, or exactly five to one against. If the chambers were accurately representative of popular opinion this vote would show that there is very small chance of Britain ever adopting the Tupperian scheme, but there is only too good reason to believe that popular opinion is even more hostile than this vote would indicate. Tupper and Howard Vincent will evidently have to labor for many long years before they can convince the people of Great Britain that this preferential trade scheme would be profitable to them. But there is further instruction in the analysis of the colonial vote by chambers, which the Gazette thus gives:

	For.	Against.
Canada	19	2
Australasia	2	9
South and West Africa	0	5
West Indies	4	1
India and the East	1	3
Total Colonial vote	26	20

The Gazette mentions the fact that while the New South Wales delegation voted solidly against the proposal, Premier Dibbs, of that colony, "just fresh from the constituencies," gave it his cordial support. This, the paper thinks, is an indication that the vote of the colonial chambers was not a truly representative one. But making due allowance for this, the fact remains that the colonial vote was far from being unanimously in favor of Tupper's amendment, and who knows how much educative effect in the wrong direction that fact may have in Great Britain? The 19 Canadian boards of trade supporting the amendment were those of Brantford, Halifax, Ingersoll, London, Montreal, New Westminster, Ottawa, Perth, Qu'Appelle, Quebec, St. John, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria and Winnipeg. Besides these there were delegations representing the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, or French Board of Trade, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Dominion Millers' Association and the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, which meant a duplication of votes to some extent. The two dissenting bodies from Canada were the Hamilton Board of Trade, represented by Mr. A. T. Wood, and the Woodstock Board, whose delegate was Mr. Speaker Ballantyne. It will be seen from the analysis here given that the colonial vote was not so completely favorable to preferential trade as to be likely to impress the British people very strongly. Tupper and Vincent will need to devote a little time to missionary work in the colonies as well as at home.

THE BOWACK CASE.

One would suppose that the Vancouver people have now had plenty of judicial interpretation of the law to show them that their actions have gone beyond legal bounds. The decision of the Hon. Justice Crease yesterday and that of the Hon. Justice Walkem to-day place the matter in so clear a light that it is difficult to understand how even Vancouver men can further misapprehend the situation. Still, judging from our dispatch to-day they either misapprehend it, or affect to do so. The three officials who were before Hon. Justice Crease yesterday must at least understand well enough that a lenient view of their offence was taken, and that they were held to have committed contempt to the judge's order only through being wrongly informed. But the judge very clearly pointed out that his order had actually been disobeyed. He also made it clear that there should not be any further disobedience. In the same way Hon. Justice Walkem has decided to-day that the law was clearly contravened in the Bowack case, that the Vancouver authorities, in fact, had not respected their own by-law. Those people should have no difficulty now in understanding that they are not at liberty to summarily quarantine any person for the simple reason that he hails from Victoria. That fact does not warrant them in assuming that he has been exposed to contagion and in depriving him of his liberty without even an examination such as is prescribed by their own by-law. They should have known so much without any judicial interpretations to aid them, and it looks as though their obtuseness were very largely assumed.

IRISH HOME RULE.

Now that the British elections are over and there is no doubt that Gladstone will assume the reins of government, it may be well to examine the chief battle ground of the elections—Home Rule for Ireland. There have been doubtless other reasons and forces that have swayed the British electorate, such for instance as the labor question, liquor laws and religious equality. But first and foremost as a rallying cry for the opposing forces was the question of Irish self-government. Shall Ireland have a parliament assemble in Dublin that shall control its own affairs, subject only to Imperial veto, or not? This has been the main question that has called forth the energies, enthusiasm and arguments of Liberals, Conservatives and Nationalists. Now it seems clear to British Columbians that this is a reasonable demand on the part of the Irish. To control local affairs, to enact legislation for railways, canals and roads, to pass educational measures, to have authority over police, to provide local courts of jurisdiction, are civil rights that the people of British Columbia have been so familiar with that many born in this province or those only cognizant with Canadian politics can scarcely realize that Ireland has had these privileges for years withheld from it. In common with the other parts of the kingdom, England, Scotland and Wales, the people of the Emerald Isle could only have such questions adjusted before the Imperial Parliament.

Both parties have tacitly agreed that different species of legislation are necessary for Great Britain and for Ireland. By instinct, race, religion and sympathy, the inhabitants of England, Scotland and Wales have much in common. The same laws practically rule these three countries locally, as well as imperially. It is true that the act of union which joined Scotland to England provided for the maintenance of peculiar customs and usages in Scotland; but this has never made any essential difference between the three countries. Indeed, the very individuality of Scotland has only served to emphasize the unity of the empire. But with Ireland it has always been different. Of old time the Irish have been treated as a subject race. The control of the police, the courts of judicature, an alien church, a foreign non-resident ownership of land are all questions that have stirred the Irish pulse and made Irish blood to quicken into fever heat. Is there anything unreasonable in granting to Ireland the same powers that British Columbians possess? Would the people of Victoria tolerate for a day the Dominion Government appointing the policemen of our city, and giving to those same police high arbitrary powers? Yet Ireland has been subject to this since the parliament in College Green was dissolved. The other day Victorians voted for a by-law which gave privileges to the Victoria and Sidney Railroad Company, and the local legislature had previously endorsed the application. If the Dominion Parliament had dared to interfere with this enactment the Act of Confederation would not be worth the price of waste paper. Yet Ireland cannot exercise this privilege. Our Provincial Legislature has always controlled education, and mischievous as we have held much of the present Government's educational policy to be, we would fight tooth and nail for its supremacy as against the Federal power. Yet Ireland may not control its educational policy. The supreme courts of justice, as well as the petty magistrates' courts, civic and provincial, are in British Columbia under the direct control of the province; but in Ireland every magistrate, recorder, justice and sheriff is directly appointed by the Crown, without any reference to the local wishes of the people of Ireland. The land laws of Ireland have been a disgrace for years to the civilization of the 19th century, yet to alter, amend and improve these laws Ireland has to apply to a parliament composed of a majority of landowners, whose selfish interest are opposed to any alteration or improvement. What wonder is it then that the chivalrous, generous, high-minded, liberty-loving, noble-hearted statesman, William Gladstone, has declared for "Home Rule?"

It may be asked: If Ireland is granted Home Rule why not give the same privilege to each of the other countries? This has been somewhat anticipated in a previous portion of this article. England, Scotland and Wales have largely the same views as to education, police, local affairs, religion and race; and local self-government has lately been granted to London and the counties of England and Wales which gives to these newly constituted authorities the same powers that are demanded by Ireland. Yet when the Irish Local Government bill was introduced in 1888, giving the same powers to Ireland as to England and Wales, it was refused. And when Mr. Balfour during the recent session introduced an alleged Local Government bill for Ireland care was taken that it should not grant such powers as are given to English county councils.

The Orangemen of Ulster have sought to raise a commotion over this question. They have affirmed that if Gladstone grants Home Rule for Ireland their lives and property would be in danger, civil war would be inaugurated and trade, commerce, shipping and agriculture would be paralyzed. Naturally the Liberal party pooh-pooh these wild statements. The same foolish absurdities have been uttered time and again when the country had decided to enter upon some great organic change. The Belfast Protestants who have sought to "unsheath the sword" know full well that this is only a flourish of bombastic rhetoric. Every reasonable safeguard to their liberties, every just concession to honest apprehension, every fair guarantee for justice, right and equality, will be taken and given by Mr. Gladstone in his Home Rule Bill of 1892-3. And as the grand old statesman remarked in his speech on the Irish University Bill of 1874, when he was defeated by a coalition of the Irish Ultramontanes with the Conservative party, so we put in his mouth in this year of electoral triumph the words: "There is a voice, not heard in the crackling of the fire, or the roaring of the whirlwind and the storm, the still small voice of justice. To mete out justice to Ireland, has been the work—I may say, the sacred work—of this Parliament. Having put our hands to the plough, let us not go back."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It frequently happens that unsigned letters are received on local subjects, which the writers expect to see in the next issue of the TIMES. The name of the writer must accompany every communication; when it is not enclosed the discredited letter is unceremoniously thrown away.

The World makes a comparison of the assessment of Victoria and Vancouver, and claims that for its age the latter city is without a parallel. The total assessment of Victoria is given as $19,066,407 and of Vancouver as $16,885,000. Undoubtedly for its age Vancouver is a remarkably healthy child, and the people of Victoria are pleased to know that its growth has been as solid as it has been rapid. One of the great factors in the progress of Victoria, which since the birth of Vancouver has also been phenomenal, is the fact that it had such a lusty child to feed. And Vancouver, there is no doubt, has received reciprocal benefits from Victoria.

Some few days ago a rumor was started that Hon. Mr. Laurier had made up his mind to resign the leadership of the Liberal party, being dissatisfied and disappointed. This was probably only one of a long series of rumors concocted by the Tories with a malevolent design, and was scarcely worth paying attention to. The Globe, however, takes the trouble to contradict it authoritatively, and further states that the Ontario Liberals are unanimously in favor of Mr. Laurier retaining the leadership. It is quite safe to say that all the Liberals in Canada are of the same mind. It is certain also that if Mr. Laurier did decide to retire from the leadership he would not make the announcement through the Tory press.

The Mayor of New Westminster has received a proposition from Count d'Etanges—who writes from Montreal and who may be a nobleman or an adventurer or both combined—to settle two hundred "European farmers" in British Columbia for $400,000 in cash, or lands convertible into cash, as a bonus for his services, and 160 acres of land to be given by the Government to each farmer. Very likely the Count has been reading the Crofter Acts engineered through the British Columbia legislature by the Government, and like a true Frenchman he believes that he can do better for the "European farmer" and incidently for himself than it is proposed to do for the poor Scotch Crofter and the wealthy English syndicate. One part of the Frenchman's scheme is an improvement at all events. He would give the "farmer" 160 acres of land, which is a great deal more than the crofters will ever receive. The Count should come to Victoria and "stay with" the Government next session.

Appearances indicate that the Canadian Pacific and the Dominion Government are negotiating a transfer of the Intercolonial Railway to the latter. If a bargain is concluded with the simple result of getting rid of the white elephant probably few people will be found to object, for the annual deficit of half a million dollars has been no small burden on the country. It will look somewhat strange, though, if the Canadian Pacific Company is found willing to transfer this burden to its own back without any *quid pro quo*. Possibly the management of the company finds that the Intercolonial, if run on business and not on political lines, can be made to pay, or at least to equalize income and expenses. It is a matter of notoriety that under the Government's control it has been treated as a vast electioneering agency, and used as a means of manufacturing "public opinion" for the Tory party in the Maritime Provinces. If the Canadian Pacific can now take hold of it and "make both ends meet," it will supply a very strong argument against Government control of railways in Canada.

James R. Brown, a highly respected citizen of Peterboro, and well known in railway and lumbering circles in Eastern Ontario, is dead, aged 72.

GIVE THEIR DECISION.

Captains Lewis and Devereaux Exonerate Captain Gaudin of the Quadra.

He Was Not to Blame for the Accident Which Occurred in Rose Harbor.

Captains Devereaux and Lewis have by request forwarded their decision in the Quadra accident to Ottawa. The following is the text of the decisions:—

GRAVING DOCK, ESQUIMALT,
July 25, 1892.

Wm. Smith, Esq., Deputy Minister of Marine, etc., Ottawa.

SIR,—In reply to your telegram of the 20th inst., "Law requires commissioners to give opinion. What witness gives conflicting opinion?"

I beg to report that Capt. Walbran in his evidence says: "I have been five trips in command of the Danube from here to Fort Simpson and back. I have been up the Skeena river. I always go slow, to get soundings in ten fathoms of water. Slow means about three knots an hour. I would always go slow on entering a channel regarding which I had any doubt."

This evidence somewhat conflicts with that of the other experts, and moreover, I do not consider the navigation of the Skeena river by any means a parallel case with that of the Houston Stewart channel; forasmuch as a river has an undulating bottom composed of mud, sand, gravel, rocks, etc., with more or less discolored water, whereas, on the contrary, Houston Stewart channel has a rocky bottom, with clear sea water in it, varying in depth from 20 fathoms at the eastern entrance to 11 at the narrows, and then deepening to 42 fathoms, whilst most of the dangers are clearly defined by patches of kelp growing on them, and which the book of directions says must be avoided.

Capt. Gaudin in his evidence swears that he had the ship going at half speed, and had a man at the lead. The leadsman swears that he could get no bottom at 10 fathoms.

Capt. Meyers in his evidence swears that he would go full speed through Houston Stewart channel, and would not use the lead at all, and that he had been through it five or six times.

Capt. Urquhart in his evidence swears that he would go full speed through it, and only use the lead when nearing Annette Island, where the channel begins to narrow.

Capt. Bendrodt in his evidence swears that he would, with a ship not drawing over 15 feet of water, go full speed until he arrived at a contracted part of the channel, or where the soundings were shown far apart. He would then ease her to half speed, and put a man at the lead.

Then, after weighing all the evidence of the ship's company, and that of the experts, I am of opinion that all due precautions were taken in navigating the Quadra through Houston Stewart channel, and that Capt. Gaudin cannot be charged with culpable neglect or dereliction of duty while doing it; because, if he had even stopped the engines to get necessary soundings, the lead would not have given him any intimation of the danger ahead, and before the leadman could have hauled in the line and got another cast of the lead the ship might have struck in a place where it has now been proved that the depth of water is sixty-six (66) feet on each side of a sunken rock, which was not known to exist until the Quadra struck it. Therefore, it is my opinion that there was no means of avoiding the disaster, if the captain and those on the lookout did not discover any indication—either by kelp, overpalls or broken water—of the existence of the rock while running towards it, and this all the witnesses positively swear they did not see.

Sir, in framing this opinion, I go entirely by the evidence before me, which I took verbatim, and in verifying some of it I have referred to the "British Columbia Pilot, 1888," and Admiralty Chart No. 2168.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN DEVEREUX,
Dock Master and Commissioner.

VICTORIA, B.C., July 25, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 19th instant, viz.: "Law requires commissioners give an opinion; what witness gives conflicting opinion?" In reply beg to report as follows:

It is my opinion and judgment that taking in consideration that lately so many reefs have been found not laid down on the admiralty charts, and it being the first time that the captain of the Quadra had been through the Houston Stewart channel, Queen Charlotte islands, that he did not show good judgment and take proper precaution in going through at the rate he did, and that at the rate of speed he could not take proper soundings to ascertain whether those laid down in the chart were correct.

However, the chart appears to be reliable and the soundings are given with seeming accuracy, and as H. M. S Hecate, the surveying vessel, according to the sailing directions, had steamed through said channel in 1863, and as there is no kelp to mark the existence of the rock on which the Quadra struck, I am of opinion that Captain Gaudin should be exonerated.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) H. J. LEWIS.
The Deputy Minister Marine and Fisheries.

DIFFERENCE ACCOUNTED FOR.

TO THE EDITOR:—The comparison made by the Vancouver paper between the total assessments of the cities of Victoria and Vancouver is, I believe, highly misleading. In this city improvements are only assessed at one-half their value the present year, while at the C.P.R. terminus the assessment roll shows the full value of both land and improvements within the corporation limits. I must say that in making an estimate of our lands and buildings I never could see any good reason for cutting down values by one-half in any case. In doing so we only show less to our credit than we actually possess, and the taxpayer is in no way assisted, because it is the rate—so much per cent—and not the assessment which regulates the taxes. G.

Harding & Co.'s shoddy mill at Simcoe were burned through being struck by lightning.

"SIR EDWARD COOK."

A Sharper Easily Imitates a Lord and Finds Victims.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Press says: William Wilson, who for two years past has travelled over the country under the name of Sir Edward Cook, a cousin of the Earl Dudley and Lord Mandeville, is a prisoner at police headquarters. He was captured by Detectives Titus and Krauch. Nonchalance is not the word to describe the bogus Sir Edward's demeanor when recognized at the police headquarters. He laughed when his victims identified him. Indeed he told Inspector Steers he could give points to New Yorkers on police work, as he had been head of the New Zealand force and also an officer in the eighty-eighth regiment, Connemara rifles, in Ireland. Wilson, passing as an English nobleman, swindled extensively in the west, coming to grief finally in Denver, where he was imprisoned six months. Upon his release he came to this city and made a specialty of swindling jewelers, and it is not known how many firms were nipped, but there are complaints enough to ensure the bogus nobleman a long term in prison.

CABLE NOTES.

LONDON, July 25.—Edwin Merrill & Sons, worsted spinners, in Ringley, Yorkshire, have failed. Their liabilities are between £120,000 and £150,000; assets, £80,000.

NICE, July 25.—Mr. Edward Park Deacon has been officially notified that the jury petition in his behalf has been refused. It is stated that Mr. Deacon, at the expiration of his term, will be expelled from the country.

COPENHAGEN, July 25.—Mrs. Ryder, wife of American Consul Henry B. Ryder, is accused of perjury in connection with an alleged attempt of her husband to defraud a Danish family out of 500 kron sent to them by a relative in America. Mr. Ryder is under arrest.

LONDON, July 25.—The results of the British elections have been observed with the greatest interest in the Balkans, and the authorities in those states have hastened to propitiate Mr. Gladstone by prompt congratulations. In Turkey the so-called Reform party has circulated a declaration expressing joy for Gladstone's victory, and asking him to obtain the application of Home Rule to Crete, Armenia, Albania, Arabia and other provinces of the Empire.

BREST, July 26.—During the naval manœuvres of the French fleet off this port yesterday, a torpedo ran against the ram of one of the ironclads. The torpedo boat was so badly injured by the collision that those on board had barely time to escape before it sank.

LONDON, July 26.—The first batch of honors attendant upon the retirement of Lord Salisbury includes garters for the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Abercorn.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—The Novista announces that Krupp, of Eisen, has arrived for the establishment of gun works in southern Russia. His intention is to locate them at or near Easterinoslav, and his engineers are said to be in that city where they were sent for the purpose of acquiring the necessary land.

BERLIN, July 26.—A profound sensation has been caused in Government circles, as well as among the people, by the news that at a central meeting of the South German Trades and Industries, at Augsburg, it was decided by the Swabians and Bavarians not to support the International Exhibition in 1898, but to support the movement for the Austro-German Exhibition. This is looked upon as a very sharp expression of the aversion to Prussia and Berlin, which is gaining strength in Southern Germany.

DUBLIN, July 25.—Timothy Harrington, the Home Rule leader, was married in the Melboro street chapel to-day, to the daughter of Dr. O'Neill, of this city.

VIENNA, July 26.—In Malle, South Tyrol, to-day, eighty houses, the post-office, the hotel and the Capuchin monastery, with a valuable library, were destroyed by fire.

Aimed at the Grand Trunk.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Chandler, (Republican, N. Y.,) introduced a long resolution which stated that the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, a corporation with offices in Montreal and headquarters in London, operated 4000 miles of railroad, 2000 of which were in the United States in the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, in the west, and in the States of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, in the east; that it obtained access to the United States by bridges over the Niagara river in New York State and a tunnel under the St. Clair river in Michigan; that American citizens had large mining and other interests in Canada, against which it was reported that this Grand Trunk Railway was discriminating, and requesting the commission on Interstate Commerce to investigate and report whether any legislation was necessary to protect our own commerce at home or the interests of Americans in Canada against said Grand Trunk Railway Company. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Aldrich, and with the consent of Mr. Chandler, the resolution was referred to committee.

Mr. Joseph Hemmerich

An old soldier, came out of the War greatly enfeebled by **Typhoid Fever**, and after being in various hospitals the doctors discharged him as incurable with **Consumption**. He has been in poor health since, until he began to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Immediately his cough grew looser, night sweats ceased, and he regained good general health. He cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially to comrades in the G. A. R.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

MR. FRICK'S ASSAILANT.

Berkman's Female Friend Questioned About the Motives for His Deed.

The Doctors Report the Victim as Making a Remarkably Rapid Recovery.

Some More Non-Union Workmen Imported to Take the Places of the Strikers.

HARRISBURG, July 27.—The punishment of private Iams by Col. Streator is the subject of much unfavorable comment here among civilians and they denounce it in very plain language. Governor Pattison refuses to be interviewed on the subject. He has not as yet received the protest of the newspaper correspondents calling for an investigation. Bishop Thomas McGovern, the head of Harrisburg diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, sent a written protest of Iams' punishment to the Daily Patriot. He bitterly denounces the act as a disgrace to civilization and as tending to have a demoralizing effect upon the esprit de corps of our military organization.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—Carnegie& Co., after consultation with the district attorney and chief of police, and their own criminal lawyer, have decided there is not evidence sufficient to warrant any steps being taken against Herr Most, at the present time.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—The following bulletin was issued from Mr. Frick's residence this morning:—"Mr. Frick slept soundly nearly the entire night, and his condition this morning indicates an improvement over that of yesterday. His respiration and pulse are normal for the first time since the shooting. He has a good appetite, and ate a hearty breakfast. Everything now points to his speedy recovery, and the surgeons regard the present status of his case as unprecedented in medical history.

HOMESTEAD, July 27.—There has been no compromise. The locked out mill workers are as determined as ever. O'Donnell has not been deposed from his leadership, and he denies that he offered the union advice to surrender to the Carnegie company.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—Before Judge Magee this morning Attorneys Brenner and Cox filed an application for the release on bail of Jas. Close, mill worker, arrested at Homestead yesterday on a charge of willful murder growing out of the riot. The hearing was set for tomorrow morning. It is reported that James Flannagan, Anthoney Flaherty and Samuel Berkett, who were named in the original information with O'Donnell and McCluckie have left for parts unknown.

O'Donnell's departure for New York was postponed at the last moment yesterday, but he will leave to-day. The advisory committee is sending telegrams in all directions this morning, stating that O'Donnell was in no way connected with the attempt made by newspaper men to settle the strike, and it was not authorized by the advisory committee. The force of non-unionists in the Homestead mills was augumented this morning by the arrival of 150 men from the east. They were escorted from the station at Swissvale by companies D and G of the 4th regiment and were taken across the river on the Little Bill.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Otta Goldman, a friend of Berkman, the would-be assassin of Mr. Frick, for whom the police have been hunting ever since the shooting, was found this morning in the apartments at 346 East 5th street. She is a blonde German woman of medium stature and fine figure and intelligence, rather pretty face, with clear blue eyes, well dressed in white muslin, and wore russet shoes and black stockings. Miss Goldman, on being asked what she knew of Berkman said: "I have known Berkman for a long time, and lived with him for the past two years. He is a quiet, studious and courageous fellow, who hates capitalists and tyrants."

"Did you know he was going to shoot Frick?" she was asked. "I did not," she replied. "Berkman is a man who once making his mind up to do anything does it without saying a word to anyone. He trusted nobody."

In answer to all questions relating to Berkman's crime she replied that she knew nothing about it, and she did not know where he was going when she parted from him last week. Miss Goldman, however, would not deny she had received a telegram from Berkman last Saturday, but she said none of the letters or telegrams she received contained anything in regard to attempted assassination. "The whole thing is," she continued, "capitalists are trying to trump up a conspiracy against the anarchists throughout the country because Berkman, who is one of them, tried to kill Frick. There was no more conspiracy about it than about any ordinary shooting. Berkman was prompted solely by his own feeling in the matter to do the deed. As for John Most or any other New York anarchist having made him a tool, it is all nonsense. Most goes around telling how all capitalists ought to be put down, but he is too big a coward to have attempted to instigate anyone to attempt this deed."

When asked if she thought it was right to shoot Frick, she said: "I think all men who are tyrants ought to be put down, but not in this way."

Vanderbilt's Yacht Sunk.

BOSTON, July 24.—The steamer H. F. Dimock, of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, arrived this evening, having on board the occupants of W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht Alva, which the steamer ran down this morning. The Alva, under the command of Captain Morrison, left the harbor at 4 o'clock on Saturday evening bound for Newport, R.I., having on board the owner and his guests, Frank W. Vanderbilt, George DeForrest, Louis Webb, Winfield Scott White and Frank Riggs, all of whom are summering at Newport. Early this morning a thick fog set in and Captain Morrison decided it imprudent to run further, as the yacht was in the track of coasting vessels. After 6 o'clock, on making the lightship the anchor was dropped and whistles and horns blown at frequent intervals. Shortly after 8 a.m. the guests were aroused by a heavy crash, accompanied by a tearing of the plates of the vessel. William Vanderbilt was the first on deck. Looming through the fog they could see the dark hull of a huge steamer backing away from the yacht. The yacht hailed the steamer and informed the captain that the yacht must sink. A steam launch, four row boats and a naptha launch were lowered from the Alva, which was rapidly sinking, and the owner and passengers, with the crew of fifty-two men were soon rapidly pulling away from the doomed craft. But none too soon, for when they were about a cable's length from the vessel, she plunged down bow first, and nothing but the tops of her three masts remained out of water. The Dimock was going at a greatly reduced speed at the time of the collision, otherwise she would probably have run right over the Alva and a frightful loss of life would have been the result, owing to the fact that eleven passengers and half of the crew were asleep at the time of the accident. None of the passengers or crew saved a thing but their clothing. The Alva was one of the finest pleasure steamers afloat and cost nearly $500,000. Efforts will be made to raise her.

1. T.W. RUSSEL, M.P. 2. A. BARTLETT. 3. HY. LABOUCHERE. 4. JOHN BURNS. 5. LORD A. HILL, M.P. 7. HN. A.W. PEEL 6. Right Hon. G. O TREVELYAN.

Faces in the New Parliament.

On August 4th the new English Parliament convenes and Mr. Gladstone will have a Liberal majority sufficiently large to enable him to carry through many reform measures, including Home Rule for Ireland. Speaker Peel, a descendant of the famous Sir Robert Peel, will probably continue to serve in that capacity, as it is guarded from partisanship, like an American judgeship. The most interesting character in the new Parliament will be John Burns, the Labor "M.P." He first gained celebrity as a leader during the great "ship" strike, when he took up the cause of the striking dock men and gained a decisive victory for them, and later during the Trafalgar riots. He has been a member of the London county council, and has pushed through a great many labor reforms. In the coming parliament he is ranked on the side of the Liberals, although he and his associates will act independently on any measure in which the labor interests are involved. There will be 670 members in the new parliament. Joseph Chamberlain, who married a daughter of ex-Secretary of War Endicott, represents Birmingham and is the leader of the Liberal-Unionists.

Stage Robbers Lynched.

REDDING, Cal., July 24.—John D. and Charles Ruggles, brothers, who robbed the Redding stage near here several weeks ago, and killed Messenger Montgomery and wounded the driver and a passenger, were taken from jail by a body of armed men about 2:30 this morning and hanged. The recent sentimental attitude of a number of women towards the prisoners, as well as the line of defense adopted by their counsel, who has evidently been encouraged to implicate Messenger Montgomery as a participant in the crime, had been denounced by a number of persons in the county, and it is believed that the lynching was due to these. About 1 o'clock this morning a body of men, who had evidently had a rendezvous some distance from town, marched through the quiet streets to the court house. The sheriff and his deputies were asleep at home, but the men aroused the jailer and compelled him to accompany them to the sheriff's office and forced him to divulge the fact that the keys of the jail were in the sheriff's safe. The men spent nearly an hour in opening the safe and finally secured the keys and went to the part of the building occupied as a jail. The cells of the two men were opened and the elder one, John Ruggles, asked the crowd to be lenient to his brother, saying that he was innocent. The brothers were handcuffed, their hands tied behind their backs and they were led from the jail. The party walked several blocks and stopped near the railroad company's large woodshed, where a crossbeam was suspended from two pine trees. The ends of the ropes, which had been placed around the necks of the two men, were thrown across the beam and the men were told that they could make a statement. The brothers had little to say, though John still persisted that the younger one was innocent. In another moment, on a signal from the leader, they were suspended about four feet from the ground. After fastening the ropes the crowd dispensed, and the bodies were left there until cut down by the coroner about 9 o'clock. Passengers on the Oregon train saw them from the car windows dangling in the morning sunlight.

A Chilean Patriot's Body.

VALPARAISO, July 27.—Orders have been sent to the captain of the cruiser Pinto to bring the body of Senor Rosa to this country for burial. Senor Rosa was one of the signers of the declaration of independence of Chile against Spain. He died in Argentina, and will be brought to Conception for burial.

Wants to Swim.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 27.—Delancy S. Wagner, of Fort Plain, N. Y., wants to swim the whirlpool rapids, and do it during the firemen's convention in August. He petitioned the common council last evening for permission. Mr. Wagner, whoever he may be, will probably be allowed to do all the swimming he wants.

DR. KEELEY'S CURE.

English Doctors Condemn the Alleged Bi-Chloride of Gold Mixture

LONDON, July 26.—Dr. Leslie E. Keeley has met with but indifferent success in his efforts to popularize his bichloride of gold cure for alcoholism. At the quarterly meeting of the Society for the study of Inebriety recently held at the rooms of the British Medical Society, Dr. Norman Kerr, president of the former organization, spoke of Dr. Keeley's alleged "cure for inebriety," and commented on the fact that the treatment had not been approved by medical men in the United States, and had no standing there except as a money making institution, in which latter capacity it had been eminently successful. One of the most eminent English analysts had examined this "gold cure," and had found it to consist of 61.31 per cent. water, 6 per cent. sugar, 5.14 per cent. mineral salts, and 27.55 per cent. pure alcohol. The name under which it was advertised—"double chloride of gold"—the doctor said, was an imposition pure and simple, as the decoction contained neither gold nor chlorides of any kind. The president added that alcohol taken in the usual way was likely to do people far less harm than when imbibed as an ingredient of the "gold cure." Dr. J.E. Usher, of Melbourne, Australia, concurred in what Dr. Kerr had said, and added that his own conclusions after making a personal investigation of the Dwight institution and its methods were that the so-called cure was no cure at all, and was calculated to do more harm than good. A resolution was then proposed and unanimously adopted, expressing disapproval of the "gold cure", and of any other alleged cure for inebriety or anything else the composition of which is not disclosed.

Mexican Justice.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 26.—Messrs. Chihn, Wymur and Sherlock, three Englishmen who are languishing in prison here on suspicion of having caused the death of their friend, host and countryman, Douglass Crosby, are fated it would seem to suffer all the iniquities of the law's delay. The dead man stated in his ante-mortem before the local authorities, that he had shot himself accidentally. This statement was corroborated by his three friends, who were first to discover him after his fatal accident. Since their incarceration no evidence has been found to the contrary, but the judge who has charge of the investigation has refused to grant the prisoners their liberty which has been demanded by their counsel on a writ of habeas corpus. The judge ruled that the prisoners had failed to dispel the suspicions entertained against them, from which it would seem they were expected to prove themselves innocent instead of the prosecution proving their guilt. The result of the investigation conducted so far has not been made public and it is believed no discoveries have been made pointing to the guilt of the prisoners or the prosecution would have entered charges against them. The English colony manifest strong interest in the case. The prisoners are looked upon as the victims of an arbitrary and unprecedented abuse of judicial authority. No one will credit the abominable suspicion entertained against them by the court, and Sir Lionel Cardin, British Charge d'Affairs, will make a formal demand for their liberty from the Government in a few days.

A Russian Exile's Story.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Max Limon, until lately a rich banker of Kiev, Russia, recently exiled by the Czar's edict against Hebrews, is working in the stock room of John Bros.' clothing house for a weekly salary of $7. At one time Limon's fortune amounted to 700,000 roubles, almost half a million dollars, but for five weeks he wandered about the streets of Chicago in search of work, and had it not been for a pittance occasionally bestowed by the charitably inclined he would have starved to death. Three months ago he received notice to leave the land of the Czar. Six weeks ago he arrived in Chicago. Behind him he left his worldly possessions, practically confiscated. "I lived all my life in Kiev," said he yesterday, "and was engaged in the money brokerage business. Three months ago I received notice from the Russian police to leave inside of a month. At the expiration of the time, being unable to wind up my affairs, I asked for an extension and was given two weeks more. A great part of my fortune I lost because I could not close up my instruments in the short time. Thirty thousand roubles for which I still hold notes are due me, but I do not know how to collect the money. I cannot speak English, and am a total stranger here. I cannot send the notes to Russia, as I am afraid I would never see a single kopeck in return. My three children are still in Kiev."

Cubans Organizing.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 25.—Nearly one thousand Cubans resident in this city have joined a Cuban organization for the purpose of assisting their countrymen in the event of a war with Spain. A meeting here yesterday was attended by fully 15,000 Cubans, besides many Spaniards. The speakers were Jose Marti, the exiled Cuban patriot, who is now living in New York, Gen. Carlos Roloff, Lt.-Col. S. Sanchez and J. D. Perin. Senor Marti explained the object of the meeting, and told in a forcible way the exact situation in Cuba. His visit was not for the purpose of arousing feeling against Spain, but to organize the Cubans into clubs that would assist in the cause of independence with their money when an opportunity presented. The other speakers added but little to what he said, but all insisted on having an organization and being on the alert for emergencies.

The Manitoba Elections.

WINNIPEG, July 26.—Later returns make some changes in the results of the provincial election. Hagel, who aspired to be Opposition leader after Roblin, is defeated in Kildonan by J. J. Bird. Shaffner, Opposition, who was reported elected in Turtle Mountain, by John Hettle. In St. Andrews F. W. Colcleugh, Government, was elected by 78 majority over Baldwinson, Opposition. This leaves only one seat to be heard from, Dauphin, which is supposed to have returned the Opposition candidate, Glen. Campbell. This will leave the figures: Government, 25; Opposition, 14; Independent, 1; a clear majority of 10 over all for the Government. Some of the majorities are very small, so that recounts and protests may yet make some changes in the composition of the House.

Carnegie's Position.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—All efforts to communicate with Mr. Carnegie on the subject of the shooting of Frick, have been futile. At Bannock Lodge, Mr. Carnegie is 35 miles from the nearest telegraph and railway station, and appears to have deliberately cut himself off from the outside world for the present, and even from the friends with whom he was in frequent intercourse by mail or telegraph. At a meeting in London, yesterday, of the Labor Representative League, a resolution was adopted condemning the course of Carnegie in regard to the Homestead troubles. The resolution added that should Carnegie insult British workmen by further philanthropic efforts in their behalf it was hoped they would show their detestation of him by contemptuously refusing to accept his offers.

LONDON, July 25.—St. James Gazette says:—What most people are anxious to know now that Mr. Frick, the manager of the Carnegie Company, has been injured, is whether Mr. Carnegie will consider the position serious enough to warrant his return.

Cheering for Bismarck.

BERLIN, July 24.—An immense demonstration in honor of Bismarck was held at Kissengen to-day. A special train carried thousands to Kissengen. Replying to an address, Bismarck said the ovation was as no minister had ever before received, and he regarded it as a tribute to his work. His friends had advised him to keep silent, but he would not allow his mouth to be closed. He concluded by joining in cheers for the emperor, the empire, the richstag and the bundesrath.

LONDON, July 24.—The Times prints an interview which its correspondent in Lucerne obtained with Count Waldersee at Engleburg. In this interview Waldersee denied that he had made efforts to reconcile the Emperor and Bismarck and that he was intriguing against Chancellor von Caprivi. His last visit to Friedrickstadt was made to convey the Czar's wishes to the prince, and no reference was made to a reconciliation.

A Supposed Accomplice.

LONG BRANCH, July 26.—The police received word yesterday from Supt. O'Meara, of the Pittsburg police, to watch for Mollick, charged with being an accessory to the attempted assassination of H. C. Frick. Mollick was employed as a journeyman baker by U. J. Heidel, a confectioner of this place. When the police went to arrest him they found he had quietly left some time in the afternoon. Mollick came to Long Branch from New York about three weeks ago. On Wednesday or Thursday of last week he sent a money package to A. Berkman, Alleghany City. It is thought the report that the police had connected others than Berkman with the attempt on Frick's life frightened Mollick.

Mr. Fay is Not Dead.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 26.—The friends of Hugh J. Fay, the comedian, are rejoicing at the news that the story of his reported death 10 days ago has no foundation. Cablegrams from both him and his bride to friends in this city state that he is very much alive in Liverpool. He was married June 29 last, to Miss Grace Decker, of Stamford. Three days later the couple sailed for Europe on the steamship Wisconsin. Ten days ago it was reported that the comedian had suffered a hemorrhage during the voyage and died before reaching Liverpool.

A Horrible Tragedy.

LONDON, July 26.—A terrible tragedy is reported from the village of Guzen, in Bally Janion, county of Rosscommon, Ireland. A woman in the village, having become insane, seized her three children, one after another, and held them head downward in a pot of boiling water until they were dead. She then attempted to commit suicide in the same manner, but was discovered before life was extinct, though not until she was so severely scalded that recovery is impossible.

An English Railway Accident.

LONDON, July 25.—A serious accident happened to-day to the Nottingham express train. When near Melton Mowbray station, about 14 miles from Leicester, the train suddenly left the rails and rolled down the embankment, which is quite high at that place, falling a mass of wrecked and broken cars and engine into a brickyard. The engineer, stoker and fireman, who was with the engine, were instantly killed, and many passengers injured. The wreck fortunately did not take fire.

San Diego's Celebration.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Representative Bowers interviewed President Harrison and Secretary Tracy on the subject of ordering warships to San Diego next September, when the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of San Diego bay will be celebrated. Mr. Bowers was encouraged by the President and the Secretary said to him, "You will have ships at San Diego during the celebration, if they are to be found in the Pacific ocean."

News of Emin Pasha.

BERLIN, July 24.—Dr. Stuhlmann, Emin Pasha's second in command, writes to Schweinfurth from East Africa denying that Emin Pasha invaded British territory or tried to recover the stores he left at Wadelai, the rebels having seized and carried them off. The fatigues of the marches, says Stuhlmann, sapped Emin's health; his eyesight became so bad that he could not read or write, and he continued to suffer from insomnia and from hemorrhages from an old ear wound. Stuhlmann parted with Emin some distance west of Victoria Nyanza.

Kansas Corn Crop Fails.

WICHITA, Kas., July 24.—C. Eisenmeyer, a grain buyer, has just returned from a tour of the western part of the state and reports that the crop is almost a total failure, owing to the intense heat of the pest week.

Another Suspect.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—H. Bauer, another supposed accomplice of Berkman, has been arrested in Alleghany.

Another Shake.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—A light earthquake shock was felt in the city at 2 o'clock this morning.

SPREAD OF THE CHOLERA.

All Ports on the Sea of Azov Infected—The Disease Travelling Westward.

A Philadelphia Broker Shot by a Client Whose Losses Made Him Insane.

The Rapid Journey of the Experimental Shipment of California Fruit.

VIENNA, July 27.—The preventative measures ordered to be enforced in Western Russia have not been executed, owing to the prevailing panic, although cholera has appeared at Ekaterinoslav, Odessa and other places. The arrangements for the great military manœuvres at Keikov will be cancelled. Large quantities of disinfectants have arrived at Constantinople for the Caucasians, but can't be received, owing to the fact that no ships can be chartered for Russian ports. All the ports on the Sea of Azov are infected with the cholera. It is expected that the disease will soon appear in Western Crimea.

A Broker Shot.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—An unknown man entered the office of Page brothers, brokers, this morning and shot Charles H. Page in the breast near the heart. Page died in a few minutes after the shooting. Mr. Page's assailant killed himself.

E. D. Page & Co. have an office at 132 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. C. H. Page, the one killed, was a New York Stock Exchange member. The shooting was done by a customer named Kennedy, but no one seems to know precisely what led to the occurrence. Page was shot in the back and lived only a few minutes. The assassin did not live long enough to tell his name. He was known by a sign to Page's clerk. The cause of the shooting is unknown.

Ronald Kennedy, the customer who shot Charles H. Page, had been dealing in margins with the firm for the past two years. He was a Scotchman by birth and lived at 110 North 20th St. The murderer and suicide is said to have lost between $15,000 and $20,000 since he began dealing with the firm, and despondency over his losses is supposed to have been the incentive for the crime. Charles H. Page was 32 years of age. His wife and child are at Cape May, to which place the murdered man made daily trips.

Fearful Crime in Pennsylvania.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 27.—One of the most daring and dangerous bands of outlaws, next to the Molly Maguires, that ever persecuted the citizens of this state, was until last Friday led by Jack Cooley. Cooley's band robbed travellers and the farmers of the surrounding country, fleeing to the coke regions when a sheriff's posse would start in pursuit. Once in the coke regions it was almost impossible to make arrests. A trap was set for Cooley and last week he was captured and shot. His last words were, "See that my death is avenged." To-day the facts in a horrible crime came to light from the sheriff, who arrested a man named Rakin, one of the Cooley band, for stealing a flock of sheep. Since Cooley's death, Rakin is said to have been chief of the outlaws. Last evening the band, numbering a dozen men, proceeded to the house of Wesley Sisler, near Haydentown. Sisler had helped to kill Cooley, it is said. He was seized by the outlaws and pinioned. His only child, a young girl, was then assaulted by members of the band. The helpless father's cries were stifled by blows from a musket. It is not thought the girl will recover. A special posse started in pursuit of the band and "lynch them all" is the cry heard here to-night.

California Fruit for England.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The White Star steamship Majestic, which will sail for Europe this morning, will carry out nearly 60 tons of California fruit, the first consignment of such products ever sent directly from the Pacific to England. Most of it is going to J. Adams & Co., fruit dealers, of Liverpool. In the consignment is a large box of splendid Bartlett pears, specially selected and packed for Queen Victoria, a similar box for Senator Stanford, who is in Paris, and a box for the editor of the Journal des Debats, of Paris. The five cars containing the fruit reached here yesterday, having left Sacramento at 10 a.m. on July 19th, making the run of 3000 miles in the quickest time for a fruit train on record. Should the fruit reach England in good condition, it is expected to be the forerunner of a valuable business.

An Elopement Sensation.

AMERICUS, Ga., July 27.—An elopement which has stirred up all Georgia's society is that of Miss Douschk Holcombe, one of the belles of Georgia, and J. Ponce de Leon Gill, a wealthy New Yorker, who has a home at Dewitt, Ga. Miss Holcombe is not a beauty, though quite young. She is a member of one of the most prominent Georgia families, and is a granddaughter of Mrs. Governor Perkins of South Carolina, whose beauty and brilliancy made her famous at all the courts of Europe when her husband was minister to Russia. Miss Holcombe and Mr. Gill came to Americus this morning and were quietly married.

The Republican Campaign.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Chairman Carter, of the national Republican committee, left the city last night for Washington. At the national capital Mr. Carter will confer with the President and prominent leaders of the party about the opening of the campaign in this state. Mr. Carter is anxious that the canvass should be started at once, and he will lay before the President the exact situation in this state with a view of securing Mr. Harrison's assistance in his efforts to have a united front presented to the enemy.

Sweetheart and Money Gone.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Mrs. Barbara Hoffmeister, a widow, called on Chief Edmonds to-day for assistance in her search for Richard Stein. She met Stein at his restaurant in Chicago about a year ago. They fell in love with each other. Stein had about $2700 and the widow $6000. They agreed to get married. Both were anxious to come to St. Louis, and Stein sold out. He came here a few weeks ago to establish himself in business. Mrs. Hoffmeister followed him last week, and they selected a house preparatory to getting married and going to house-keeping. Last Saturday they rented a box at the Missouri safe deposit company, and Stein put his bank book and a few trinkets in it. Mrs. Hoffmeister says she put $5400 of her money in it, and each took a key. She says she has not seen Stein since Monday; and when she went to the safe deposit office to-day her money was gone.

THE CANAL TOLL WAR.

Passage of the Retaliation Measure—Views of Canadian Journals.

TORONTO, July 25.—Commenting on the proposed retaliation measures of the United States Government against Canada in the matter of canals, the Toronto News, Liberal-Conservative, in an editorial headed "Give Blow for Blow," says it should be the Dominion's policy to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States, but it is good to understand that this is not to be brought about by lying down and allowing the Americans to walk over us. It is the duty of our Government to return blow for blow. Americans employed in this country should be dealt with as Canadian laborers are dealt with across the line. If the Americans want to fight, and nothing else will do, give them enough of it. The Montreal Star prints an editorial couched in similar language.

MONTREAL, July 25.—The passage of the Retaliation bill by congress has called forth considerable press comment. The Herald and Witness are advising a policy of conciliation towards the U. S. The latter, after expressing a doubt of the sincerity of the Canadian government in its pretended effort to secure improved commercial relations, advises the abandoment of a policy plainly opposed to the attainment of that end and describes the situation to be one from which a rude awakening may occur at any moment.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 25.—Upon the same subject which Canadian newspapers discuss under the heading "Give Blow for Blow"—the retaliation bill passed by this congress last week—the Washington City Post in a leading editorial says: "The Canadian retaliation bill has now passed both houses of congress and will speedily become a law. While a retaliatory policy is in some respects objectionable and as a rule to be avoided if possible, especially between such near neighbors as Canada and the United States, for the reason that innocent citizens are the victims of its oppressive results, there is no other way in this instance in which to bring the Dominion Government to itself, and that such will be its effect is highly desirable to the interests of all parties concerned. This discrimination against American commerce passing through Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals is so obviously inequitable that it is passing strange the Canadian authorities should not readily grant the relief desired. They will doubtless realize in time, should their stubborn position be maintained, that two can play at the same game and that Canadian commerce is subject to burdens in American waters so long as the vessels of the United States in Canadian waters are subjected to similar impositions."

More About Captain Stairs.

LONDON, July 24.—The Times says that Marquis de Beauchamp, colleague of Captain Stairs and Captain Bodson in the ill-fated Catanga expedition, have landed at Marseilles. He describes how the Meiris attacked the expedition, and how Stairs sent Bodson to King Meiri to parley with him. Meiri was about to kill Captain Bodson when the latter, in self-defence, shot Meiri. Bodson was then himself killed by natives. The expedition was for twenty-six days without food except ants and locousts. Captain Stairs died at Shinde. One hundred and ninety natives attached to the expedition also perished.

An Abortionist.

LONG ISLAND, July 27.—Dr. Henry C. McGonigle, of 257 West 125th street, New York, convicted of causing the death of Annie Goodwin, in Harlem, by a criminal operation, and who has been a fugitive from justice for many months, was this morning arrested, charged with causing the death of Miss Louisa Webb, of 400 Hamilton street, Ravenswood. Miss Webb died yesterday. An autopsy showing from the effects of mal-practice.

Horse Raising.

OTTAWA, July 27.—Major Moore passed through the city yesterday en route from England for the Northwest, where he has extensive ranching interests. He believes that in England a paying and ready market may be obtained for ranch horses, but they must be of a superior class to those the ranchmen are now giving attention to in the Northwest.

Old Newspaper Man Dead.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Moses S. Beach, who was for more than 20 years a part owner or sole proprietor of the Sun, and who sold it to its present owners, died on Monday at his home in Pokeepsie. He was in his 70th year. He was a son of Moses Y. Beach, and an elder brother of Alfred Beach, proprietor of the Scientific American.

Rainmaker in Demand.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 27.—Rainmaker Milbourne is in great demand in Western Nebraska. The last few days he received twenty-five telegrams from different points in that state asking his help in producing rain during the present drought spell. He will at once make contracts with some of the parties asking his aid.

Watching for Cholera.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—As a precautionary measure against the introduction of cholera, the Secretary of the Treasury directs the collectors of customs along the Atlantic coast to prohibit the landing of emigrants from France.

One More Victim.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 27.—A lad of 15, named Boebecker, while bathing in Niagara river yesterday got too far out and was caught by the current and carried down to the whirlpool and drowned.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 29, 1892.

A FRIEND INDEED.

Victorians owe a debt of gratitude to U.S. Consul Myers for his efforts to furnish the people of the States with a correct idea of the situation here in respect of the smallpox outbreak. The raising of the quarantine by the Sound cities is no doubt due in large measure to Consul Myers' truthful and reassuring reports, in which the people there have full confidence, as coming from the official representative of their Government, and as being founded on his own observation. The Consul's experience and native shrewdness have enabled him from the first to appreciate the real importance of the outbreak, and to realize that there was a greater panic than the circumstances justified. While he is, of course, in favor of every necessary precaution being taken to avert the spread of the disease, he has been unremitting in his endeavors to secure the removal of such restrictions on travel and commerce as traverse the limit of actual necessity. His testimony might well be taken as showing conclusively that the authorities across the Sound need not under present conditions prolong their edict of non-intercourse. It was certainly to the Consul's own interest that intercourse should be re-established as soon as possible, but it is well known to our citizens that his earnest efforts have also been instigated by his hearty goodwill towards Victoria and Victorians. For this he deserves and will no doubt receive the warmest thanks of the community.

A NASTY GAME.

From the correspondence in connection with the Albert Head quarantine station it seems impossible to acquit the Provincial authorities of a desire to create prejudice against those of the city. Many of the statements made in Dr. Wade's report appear to have been quite foundationless, and generally the defects of the station were exaggerated. We must suppose that Dr. Wade was misinformed, for he could surely not have started out with the deliberate intention of misleading the public and creating a false impression as to the state of affairs at Albert Head. But this readiness to accept mere hearsay evidence, without taking any step to test its credibility, indicates that the provincial authorities were only too anxious to find some pretext for fault-finding. To the ordinary mind there is something ghoulish and altogether diabolical about any scheme of making capital, either political or professional, out of a smallpox visitation. The two Davies would have displayed much better taste if they had selected for the exhibition of their hankering after dictatorship some other occasion than the outbreak of a pestilential disease. Of one thing the Premier and his brother may be quite sure—that their attempt to discredit the Mayor and Dr. Milne will recoil upon themselves. Dr. Davie's harshness and want of judgment in enforcing the regulations relating to the removal of patients and suspects are far from commending his regime to the people of the city. Neither need he or the Premier suppose for an instant that the public cannot understand and appreciate the animus from which their wrong-headed proceedings have sprung.

THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT.

Shortly after the opening of the recent electoral campaign Mr. Gladstone spoke to a vast meeting in the Theatre Royal in Glasgow, his audience filling every available foot of space. Whether from the enthusiasm of his hearers or from his own confidence in the prospects of victory, the Grand Old Man was inspired on that occasion to make a memorable speech. The London Daily News describes it as "the most remarkable he has delivered for some time," and the closing passage it declares to be "one of the finest and noblest perorations in the history of eloquence." This passage, thinks the Daily News, "deserves to be ranked with an immortal passage in the greatest speech of Demosthenes, and with the closing sentences of Burke's oration at Bristol." Whether this peroration deserves such high praise may be an open question, but none will deny that it embodies eloquence of a very high degree. The report reads as follows:—

It (the Land Act) has done great good, but great as that good has been, and much as it has relieved the people in districts where they were distressed, it is not to be compared with that silent but all-embracing process which I have endeavored to describe to you, and the gradual and sure generation of these new relations of confidence, kindness, and of positive affection which I feel sure are destined to unite the people of these three countries. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, it is a strange contrast which these ideas of union and affection—happily beginning to distinguish the present—a strange contrast which they present to the sad, the profoundly sad history of the past. I have often stated to Scotch audiences how much I rejoice as a Scotchman—(cheers)—that Scotland has hardly had a share in the regulation of these relations, because, as you all well know, until the union of 1707, Scotland had no political relations whatever with Ireland, and until the Reform Act of 1832, Scotland had no popular share in the work of the Government. But if from 1832 I go back 500 years, it is one almost unbroken succession of political storms swollen to tempests, except when these tempests were for a time interrupted by a period of servitude to the stillness of death. (Cheers.) These storms are in strange contrast with the future which the present condition of the Irish mind justifies us in anticipating. It recalls to my mind a beautiful legend of ancient paganism. There were two Lacedæmonian heroes, Castor and Pollux, honored in their life and more honored in their death, when a star was called after them, and upon this star the fond imaginations of the people fastened lovely conceptions. For they thought that when a ship at sea was caught in a storm, when dread began to possess the minds of the crew, and peril thickened around them, and even alarm was giving place to despair, that if then in the high heavens this star appeared, gradually and gently, but effectually, the clouds dissappeared, the winds abated, the towering billows fell down to the surface of the deep, calm came where there had been uproar, safety came where there had been danger, and under the beneficent influence of the heavenly body the terrified and despairing crew came safely into port. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the proposal which the Liberal party made in 1886, which they still cherish in their mind and heart, and which as we trust and believe they are about now to carry forward to a triumphal issue—(cheers)—that proposal has been to Ireland and to the political relations of the two countries what the happy star was believed to be to the seamen of antiquity. It has produced already anticipations of love and goodwill, which are the first fruits of what is to come; it has already changed the whole tone and temper of the relations—I cannot yet say between the laws—but I may say between the people and the inhabitants of these two great islands; it has filled our hearts with hope and joy, and it promises to give us in lieu of the terrible disturbances of other times, unceasing intolerable burdens, and unsolvable problems—it gives to us a promise, as between these countries, of a lively and happy brotherhood; a brotherhood exhibiting strength and harmony at home, and a brotherhood which, as before the world shall instead of being, as it hitherto has been for the most part a scandal, shall be a model and an example, and shall show that we whose political wisdom is for so many purposes recognized by the nations of civilized Europe and America, that we have at length found the means of meeting this worst and oldest of our difficulties, and of substituting for disorder, for misery, for contention, the actual arrival and yet fuller and riper promise of a reign of peace.

Even from reading the colder print, one can understand how grand this peroration would appear when delivered with Mr. Gladstone's ringing voice and earnest manner. It bespeaks not only the sincere advocate but the practised orator, with his wonderful power of bringing apt illustration to his aid. It is surely a marvellous thing to see this octogenarian statesman undertaking a severe political contest and in its course delivering addresses day after day that move the hearts of the multitude and are considered worthy to rank with the highest flights of oratory recorded in history. Whatever his opponents may say of Mr. Gladstone, they cannot successfully deny that he is pre-eminently the "old man eloquent."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Truth culls this gem from the election address of Mr. Maclure, the Unionist ex-member and unsuccessful candidate for one of the Lancashire divisions:

"With pleasure and confidence I have the honor of again appealing for your suffrages. A reference to the address on which you decided in 1886 to return me as your representative shows no unbroken pledge on my part."

In commenting on this extract Mr. Labouchere cautically remarks that most of the Unionist candidates were in the same position as Mr. Maclure, but few of them had the grace to admit it so frankly. It is unusual indeed to find a candidate for Parliament deliberately announcing that he had broken every pledge that he had given in a previous contest.

The News this morning published what professed to be a report of last night's council meeting. The good sense and fairness of the Premier's own particular organ can be judged from its failure to print any of the documents relating to Albert Head quarantine station, or to refer to them except with sneer. The reason for this was that the said documents dissipated the tissue of charges which the organ's masters had trumped up. This unfairness is characteristic of the News, though the self-proclaimed mission of that journal is to give the public accurate and impartial reports. It is not so very long since the Premier-Attorney-General appeared before the public as an individual who had been hurt in his inmost feelings by unfair reporting. What, then, does he think of the News' tactics?

THE FAKIR OF INDIA.

Regarded as an Unpleasant Person by Those Who Meet Him.

New York Sun.

The Indian newspapers are complaining of fakirs, who, they say, are getting to be particularly objectionable as railroad passengers. These holy men are usually very dirty, as they cannot spare time from their religious devotions and incessant begging to attend to their toilet. The fakir is addicted to the practice of rolling himself in filth and smearing himself with disgusting substances in order to propitiate the deity he serves. It is hard to decide what to do with these objectionable persons when they apply for tickets on the cars. The ticket agents fear that if they refuse to let the fakirs ride, it might raise a religious disturbance.

It is estimated that 3,000,000 of these mendicant priests are in the Indian peninsula. Most of them are regarded by the European population as mere humbugs, who are too lazy to work for a living.

BIRTHPLACE OF CHATTERTON.

Misfortunes and Achievements of the Boy Poet—His Life in the City of Bristol.

His Fame Will Endure After the Names of Bristol's Millions are Forgotten.

BRISTOL, England, July 11.—The name, the birth spot and the shrine of Chatterton are all that will ordinarily impel the traveler to turn aside from pleasanter English sights and scenes to loiter in the matter of fact old city of Bristol.

Above its hard, dank streets, its grimy smokestacks and harbor spars, at the whim of the Severn tides overtopping its tallest warehouses or again disappearing below its mossy, crumbling quays, the one name, more sad and clear and luminous than all other acts or facts in its history, seems to conjure all else of civic, commercial, ecclesiastic or literary interest in the ancient seaport's moldy past.

And what a marvelous proof is here of the overshadowing quality of literary fame. It seems to me to furnish one of the most impressive illustrations known to men.

Chatterton died Aug. 24, 1770, before he was eighteen years of age. Yet this stripling, starved in Bristol and bounded to death by indifference and desperation in London, in what had been done by his pen from the time he was ten years old to the morning they found him dead in the London garret and pitched his poor body into the Shoe Lane workhouse potter's field, cut higher and deeper niches in the adamantine walls of fame than all other of the millions who have lived and died in Bristol. More has been felt, said and written about this one delicate lad, his misfortunes and achievements, than altogether has ever been produced or compiled by or concerning Bristol or Bristol folk.

Something like the canny and almost brutal suspicion and watchfulness of Chatterton's attorney master, of infamous memory, John Lambert, has always pervaded the town in its attitude to the memory of Chatterton and to those strangers who come to Bristol with sad and tender thoughts of the boy poet. From the first vindictive efforts to uphold the currish Walpole's defamation of the dead boy in his own defense to almost the latest Bristol publications on Chatterton, the effort has been ceaseless to befoul his character and disparage his achievements.

Ecclesiastical consistories, animated by inconceivable venom, hunted the very memory of the lad to perditionary finality, so far as their little power could go, fighting bitterly to the last the erection of a monument to his name in the churchyard of Redcliffe church, until nearly 100 years had elapsed from the time of the poet's death before this paltry requital was forced upon Bristol, while 10,000 travelers every year come here, and especially to the beautiful church of St. Mary of Redcliffe, because of Chatterton's association with the latter, to one who comes to see Bristol or Redcliffe on their own account; and still the hard old civic and ecclesiastic heads are blind to the world's judgment of themselves and Chatterton.

Mournfully ludicrous does this feeling display itself to strangers, even to this day. If you are in charge of guide or friend he will insist on your visiting the potteries, the downs, the docks, the Avon bridge, the place where Sir Humphrey Davy had charge of the pneumatic institution in Dowry square; the council house, rich in ancient parchment lore, unique old charters and somber pictures by Kneller and Vandyck; the museum and a peep at the famous miniature likeness on ivory of Oliver Cromwell; the ancient stone images of Brennus and Belinus, Bristol's tutelar deities, removed from an ancient church to their present place in the old city gateway arch in the Fourteenth century; to that wonderful old Norman archway in the gateway leading into lower College Green, and to scores more places and objects of modern and antiquarian interest. But he will never have a word or a moment to devote to your longings regarding the personality of and objects associative with Chatterton.

Most curious of all was the conduct of the verger of the Redcliffe church, which owes its chief notoriety and its richest offerings to its hateful hostility to Chatterton, his trifling association with its old muniment room and the miserly Chatterton cenotaph within its churchyard close. He labored three mortal hours to impress the wonders of Redcliffe church upon me. Inconceivable eloquence flowed from his fervent lips. I would occasionally pleasantly intimate that I believed it all, was willing to credit more, but most wished to visit the old muniment room, whereupon the storms of descriptive eloquence would break forth anew.

Something in the hushed quiet of the place, the hopelessness of ever coming to see what I longed for most, and the sustained notes of his chant about the worthies whose dust was beneath us and their wondrous deeds and gifts to St. Mary's, furnished an uncontrollable somnolence. I finally sank into a pew in an attitude of deferential interest, bulged my eyes to the limit of human endurance, and with this wonderful human talking machine in regular pulsations growing to giant's size and diminishing to the stature of a pygmy declaiming before me, refreshing slumber came.

I awoke with a start as the verger shook me and upbraided me with the charge that he could not interest me in this "prince of English churches." I pressed a half crown upon him and again timorously hinted something about "the Chatterton muniment room." As if in a frenzy of despair at the perversity of all humankind, he flung me a key, motioned tragically toward the inner stairway leading to above the north porch, covered his heated face with his hands and actually burst into tears.

Poor old man! thought I, as I groped my way over brasses, beneath effigies and in and through gleaming chantries to the winding stone stairway; on his weak and burdened shoulders also rests the same old mountain of pretense and lie of a century's belittlement of that one little lad who alone has given them all something of the radiated effulgence of his deathless name.

But at last I stood alone within what seems to me to be the most tenderly interesting relic in Bristol. It is entered through two massive narrow doors from the stairway. The room is hexagonal in form, low, perhaps twenty-five feet in diameter, and lighted by forty narrow, unglazed windows. The stone floor rests on the groined arches of the exquisite porch below and huge beams of well preserved oak form and support the ceiling.

It did not seem a dismal spot to me. On the contrary, one could imagine a no more reposeful and retired place for his own day dreams or those of such a genius as Chatterton. Pleasantly came the sounds of the street through the open windows; sweeter still were now and then wafted the organ notes and voices of the singers engaged below in vesper service. The open, rotting and discarded muniment coffers, or "cofres," are still here. No one knows their age. It must be very great. But these veritable ancient chests were the ones whose contents, first largely pilfered and scattered by the parish authorities themselves, furnished Chatterton with the impulse and means of attracting public attention to his own compositions, to appear in the guise of antique manuscripts from the pen of the fictitious monk Rowley, the whole the creation of his own fertile brain.

One must confess to a strange sense of nearness to this poor ambitious boy when standing among these empty old coffers. The picture of his pale, eager face half hidden among the musty parchments flashes upon one almost as if with certain recognition. Here he came times without number and delved and toiled and dreamed. As I stood there, held and fascinated by the flood of associations of the place, a vagrant bird of gray plumage flew into one of the narrow splayed windows, wheeled round and round beneath the oaken ceiling, and suddenly alighted upon one of the rotten old boxes. Turning its head to the right and left and settling its plumage, it pecked a few times upon the coffer with a sharp, echoing sound. As suddenly it rose, perched upon one of the oaken braces, uttered a few notes of saddening melody, and in an instant, like a dart of light piercing the outer light, had swept away—fitting type of him who had come for that brief time, pecked for a moment at the dark, dead age behind him and sung and flashed into the outer light of immortality.

There are few other Chatterton memorials in Bristol. The Colston hospital, or school, where he had secured nomination as a charity scholar, was removed to the old episcopal palace at Stapleton over a quarter of a century ago. The building in which were located the offices of John Lambert, attorney, to whom Chatterton was articled as apprentice, is still standing in Corn street. The place where the boy poet was born, in Pile street near its conjunction with Thomas street, is immediately opposite the north side of Redcliffe church. It is a dreary, mildewed spot today, though the old buildings are supplanted by others. A free school is still conducted at the place by a weazened spinster. The yard is narrow, damp and dank; the structure is damp, and dank and narrow; and the little tots whom I saw leaving the place are ragged, pinched and squalid.

Between this place and the church opposite, upon the hill, within the churchyard, though not within "consecrated" ground—for though churches sing the boy poet's hymns and this church received the Colston boy into its saving embrace through confirmation, ecclesiastic intolerance insists upon his damnation on the ground that he died by his own hand and an "infidel"—stands the monument to his memory. Redcliffe church, more dishonor to it, forbade its erection within the edifice, where lie in pompous state the remains of libertines and traders in their fellow men.

After the bitterest of struggles on the part of the poet's friends this cenotaph was finally put in place outside the church, between the tower and the muniment room, so intimately associated with his youthful dreams and struggles. But repairs upon the north porch soon gave an excuse for its removal, for it was discovered that the monument impinged on "consecrated" ground. Then it was taken to pieces and bundled away.

After years of further struggles with bigoted consistories it was finally re-erected where it now stands, near the northeast entrance, just within the churchyard green. But even then these fine folk of the cloth turned the face of the statue surmounting the cenotaph away from Redcliffe church. And that was well. Chatterton, with his back to Redcliffe church, his tiny face half in smiles, gazing affectionately down upon his birthplace across the way, is fitting enough satire, while stone may last, upon the intolerance and vindictiveness thus so aptly recalled and emphasized.

The figure is represented in the habiliments of a Colston schoolboy—a muffin cap with band and ball, a coat with long plaited skirt, a leathern belt, corduroy kneebreeches and rough ribbed stockings. The left hand holds an open scroll, upon which is written, "Ella, a Tragedy." In one of the monument's niches is a torn or severed scroll, with the legend, "The Poems of Rowlie." While the chief panel bears the words from the poet's own pen, written half in jest, half in earnest, but incomparable in their aptitude: "To the memory of Thomas Chatterton. Reader, judge not, if thou art a Christian. Believe that he shall be judged by a superior Power. To that Power alone is he now answerable."

As I stood regarding the cenotaph the afternoon sun swept around the lofty spire of Redcliffe church. Its rays filtered between the slender spires and pinnacles at its base, and fell upon the cenotaph, lighting it up wondrously. Then a huge cloud, flapping its sable wings up from the Bristol channel, darkened the scene and the grimy city for a moment. It was for a moment only; for the sun burst through again and held its place gloriously. So, I thought, as I turned away, will it be with the name and fame of this little lad to whom the godly of Bristol have been so pitilessly ungenerous.

If something like a resentfulness and heartache did not come at every turn when seeking for kindly Chatterton shrines, one would be deeply charmed and interested in the antiquarian, historic and literary reminiscences of this fine old Bristol town.

Cabot, who should be equally honored with Columbus, sailed on his voyage of American discovery from this port. The Great Western, the first steam craft to successfully demonstrate the practicability of steam navigation between the two continents, was built and manned at Bristol. The great Burke, "friend of America," represented the city in parliament, and the unhappy ex-Empress Eugenie was once a schoolgirl here.

I have come upon names and local reminiscences of nearly sixty really noted men and women of letters who were born in or for a time lived at Bristol. Defoe frequented its Red Lion and Selkirk for a time lived in St. Stephen's parish. Hugh Conway was born and Canon Kingsley educated here. Hallam came out of its grammar school and Hume was a Bristol merchant's clerk. The author of "Butler's Analogy" was bishop of Bristol; Hannah More, though living most of her life at Barleywood, a few miles distant, was born in and died at Bristol; the Porter sisters, Mary Robinson and Amelia B. Edwards, were all Bristol women, while a charming book could be alone written on the early careers of Southey and Coleridge, both begun in Utopian dreams of Pantisocracy in this grimy yet rich and mellow old west of England seaport town.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

THE QUARANTINE IS RAISED.

Vancouver Officials Do as the Court Orders and Lift the Quarantine.

The Puget Sound Board of Health Refuses to Act as the Cities Did.

The cities and towns around Victoria, with the exception of Port Townsend, have lifted the quarantine against Victoria. Vancouver, of course, had to do so after the orders issued by Justices Crease and Walkem. The Sound cities' action will, it is feared, be unworkable, as the Puget Sound Board of Health, which has control over the whole Sound, refuses to sanction the action of the cities. It is expected that all boats will be running as usual in a few days, the disease now being completely under control.

FROM TACOMA.

U. S. Consul Myers this morning received the following dispatch:

TACOMA, July 28, 1892.

Hon. Levi Myers—

Tacoma raised the quarantine on British Columbia last night. Have had no smallpox here as yet.

JAS. R. YOCUM,
Health Officer.

Seattle Raises Quarantine.

Mayor Beaven received the following despatch last evening at 7:30:—

SEATTLE, Wash., July 27th.

Hon. Robert Beaven, Victoria, B.C.

Have raised quarantine against your city to-day. G. H. T. SPARLING,
Health Officer.

His Worship read this despatch to the Board of Aldermen at their regular weekly meeting last night, and it appeared to give that honorable body a considerable amount of satisfaction.

Tacoma Follows Suit.

Mr. E. E. Blackwood, agent of the N.P.R. and P.S. and A.S.S. Company, this morning received the following dispatch:

TACOMA, July 28.

E. E. Blackwood, Victoria:

Quarantine will be raised Friday. See that Canadian officer furnishes clean bill of health for all passengers leaving Victoria. G. S. CHANDLER.

Vancouver Declares It Off.

This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the C. P. R. office here received a telegram to the effect that the Vancouver authorities had declared the quarantine raised and directing Mr. Cameron to place tickets on sale again and resume the general business of the office.

Port Townsend Still Closed.

That little town on the rocks at the entrance to Puget Sound known as Port Townsend is the only place on the coast that has refused to raise the quarantine against this city. The following dispatch was received from there this morning:

"Port Townsend refuses to raise the quarantine until all danger is past."

Board of Health Have a Say.

A dispatch received from the Sound this morning states that the Puget Sound Board of Health and United States quarantine officers refuse to raise the quarantine until all danger is past.

Mr. Bowack Goes East.

A private dispatch was received this morning from Mr. Geo. Bowack, who has been in quarantine at Vancouver and who was released yesterday by order of the court. He said he would leave for the east this afternoon to catch the steamship Teutonic at New York for Liverpool.

Dr. Davie's Report.

PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICE,
Midnight, July 27, 1892.

NANAIMO—No cases in city or district.

NEW WESTMINSTER—Two cases in city and two in district.

VANCOUVER DISTRICT—Hastings, two cases; Moodyville, one case.

VANCOUVER—Eight cases at Deadman's Island. No new cases since Sunday; one discharged.

VICTORIA CITY—No cases; no "suspects."

ALBERT HEAD QUARANTINE STATION, 13 miles from the city—Two cases.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL QUARANTINE STATION, two miles from business centre—61 cases. One patient was discharged well, and one admitted from city. The suspects were removed to Ross Bay station and the house fumigated at once. No deaths.

(Signed) J. C. DAVIE, M.D.,
Provincial Health Officer.

Two More Cases.

Two new cases of smallpox were reported of suspects at the Ross Bay quarantine station this afternoon both children of Mrs. Barer. They were at once removed to Jubilee quarantine hospital. There have been no deaths and all the patients are doing well.

General Notes.

Miss Minnie Munsie was discharged from the hospital yesterday, fully recovered.

ABOUT QUARANTINE.

Words of a Great Medical Authority Which Some People Should Heed.

From the London Lancet, April 2.]

In his presidential address to the British Guiana branch of the British Medical Association, Dr. Robert Grieve, well known in England in connection with the office he formerly held under the Metropolitan Asylums Board, dealt with the question of quarantine, and the burden of his paper was to show grounds why he differed from our English views in so far as their application to his colony is concerned. For reasons which we will refer to we see no ground for dissenting from him on this point. But there are one or two passages in the address which need some comment. He says that after careful search he has failed to discover what the quarantine is to which so much objection is taken by English writers, and he adds: "Isolation and disinfection, as ordinary sanitary precautions, are admissible; but call them by the name of quarantine and they thereupon change their character and become something to be reprobated by all laying claim to being fully civilized." If, as a matter of fact, Dr. Grieve, who says he has followed the discussions on this subject with close attention, does not understand the elementary difference between that which in England goes by the name of "medical inspection," which aims at isolation and disinfection, and that which constitutes quarantine as understood and practised abroad, it may be that others also do not clearly perceive the distinction. And since at this moment the subject is matter of discussion between the principal governments of Europe, it may be well to explain that the essential difference lies in the fact that under the English system only those who are found to be actually suffering from the disease to be controlled, or who are so ailing that they are suspected to be so suffering, can be detained; whereas the remainder of the crews and passengers are allowed to travel to their destinations subject to notice of their impending arrival being given to the authorities at those destinations. In short the healthy are not detained. Under the quarantine system the healthy are detained, as well as the sick and the truly suspect, and the system, as hereto practised in most parts of Europe and in the Red Sea, has been carried out in such a way as to expose the healthy to a risk of contracting the disease which it is proposed to check far beyond any which they had run before; the consequence being that the detention has to be renewed again and again until a sufficient period has elapsed since the last of the hitherto healthy who will sicken has succumbed to the disease.

A MAN-EATING LEOPARD.

He Destroyed 154 Persons Before He Was Brought Down.

The Calcutta Englishman contains a blood-curdling account of the doings of a man-eating leopard lately shot in the Rajshahi district, in Bengal. The monster had destroyed 154 persons before he was brought down. His appetite for flesh, his ferocity, his cunning and his audacity were unexampled in the leopard tribe, and they would have done credit to a tiger. He depopulated whole villages, for the mere terror of his name sent the inhabitants flying as soon as he had seized a solitary victim in their midst.

For miles around the people never ventured to leave their homes after nightfall until they heard he was dead, but this was no great hindrance to him. He would seize them from the verandas when they were smoking the evening pipe, and sometimes he penetrated the very houses in the dead of night and carried away children—often without giving the slightest alarm to the other inmates.

As a rule, he killed only one person at a time, but sometimes he killed two, and, on one occasion, he killed three in one day. Children and old women were his favorite food. Among his victims there were but six men. He was impelled by sheer hankering for human flesh, for he never touched cattle.

The villagers began to think the scourge was a demon incarnate, and it was impossible to organize them for the pursuit. At length some 20 elephants were brought together for an expedition, and a flying column of British planters set forth in quest of the destroyer. They searched for some time in vain, until an old man, whose wife had been eaten, came to report that their quarry had taken refuge in a tamarind tree.

It was as he had stated, only the man-eater had by this time hidden himself in the jungle at the foot of the tree, and for the moment could not be found. The place was surrounded and the elephants advanced in close order to trample the fugitive out of his hidden place. This manœuvre succeeded after frequent repetition; the beast was driven out of cover and at once riddled with balls. He will become a legend in the district and perhaps a deity.

Manned by a Deaf Mute Crew.

There is a little two-masted schooner lying at anchor in the stream which, besides being a funny looking craft, is manned by a strange crew. The vessel is the Mary and Belle of Newport, R.I., having arrived from Newport with a cargo of fish oil. The schooner has a square stern and a very blunt bow and only one topmast. When a Mercury reporter went alongside he asked a man on deck, whom he took to be the mate, where the vessel was from. The man motioned that he could not hear or talk and went below. An elderly man poked his head through the companionway and the reporter repeated his question. This man also shook his head, and then the first man appeared with a piece of paper on which was written, in a very good hand, "What you want?"

The reporter wrote out his query and the answer was written.

Then the reporter learned that both captain and crew were deaf and dumb, and that they work the little vessel and make a living out of her. Her captain is George Bennett, and he doesn't have

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BAD WORK AT HOMESTEAD

Chairman H. C. Frick Murderously Attacked in His Office This Morning.

His Assailant is a Foreigner and is Supposed to be an Anarchist Ruffian.

Mr. Frick Suffering From Three Bullet Wounds—Grave Fears for His Life.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel Co., was shot in the neck this morning. The young man who shot him is under arrest. Frick is thought to be dying. Three shots were fired and all took ef-

fect, one in the neck and two in the back near the right side just above the hips. The assailant was badly used up, and evidently a hard fight occurred. The man placed under arrest is now in the central police station. He is young, smooth-faced, tall and slender; his name could not be ascertained. One of the clerks in Frick's office says: "Frick was very badly shot, but I cannot be certain whether his injuries are necessarily fatal. Dr. Litchfield, the attending physician, says he cannot as yet tell what the result of the wounds will be."

The man who shot Frick refuses to give his name. He is a Russian, about 21 years old, five feet six inches high, and has been in this country about six years and in this city two days. The last place he worked was in the Singer Sewing Machine Works, New York. The revolver used was of 38 calibre.

LATER—A semi-official statement says three shots took effect, one in the ear, another in the neck and a third in the back. The unfortunate man also received a serious gash in the back from a sharp knife. It was decided the patient could not be immediately removed to his residence, except at the risk of his life, and for two hours thereafter physicians exerted themselves towards alleviating his sufferings.

At 3:30 p.m. word came from the room that one of the balls had been extracted, but which one was not stated. At this hour the attending physicians will risk no opinion regarding the chances of Frick's recovery. It is feared the effect of the news upon Mrs. Frick, who eight or ten days ago became the mother of a little boy, and who is devotedly attached to her husband, will be very serious. Excitement in the city is growing with every minute, and no such fever has been experienced since the riots of '77. Business men have left their stores and are mingling with the crowds of people, business in the central part of the city for the time being is practically suspended.

The man's name has been ascertained to be Alexander Berkman, and he is supposed to be an anarchist.

HOMESTEAD, July 23.—The steel works are being operated by non-union men, whose number is being gradually increased. Three Deleware, Lackawanna and western passenger coaches, it is reported were run into the works last night over the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad and a number of men are said to have been landed. There is no doubt of the truth of the statement that the Carnegie's have had hundreds of applications for positions in the Homestead mills from non-union men. These workers are being sent to the mills in small batches of from 10 to 50, and as the number increases more fires are started. The greatest fear that confronts the company in the operation of their plant, with exception of possible damage to the mills by the strikers, is that the members of the amalgamated association may secure employment as steel workers or mechanics to endeavor to cause dissension among the non-union men and retard the progress the company is making in operating the works. In addition to the militiamen numbering 600, the company has its own watchmen and a force of coal and iron police inside the works, while the borough of Homestead has on duty its regular policemen and sixty special officers. Clearys and sixteen deputy sheriffs have charge of Homestead to-day, and the authority of the military has been minimized. Men on guard duty have been given to understand that the civil authorities and not military are in command and that their orders must be obeyed.

PITTSBURG, July 25. — Chairman Frick did not come down to his office this morning, as he jokingly assured his associates he would as he was carried to the ambulance Saturday night, nor is it probable that he will be seen at his desk for many months. The reports from his residence this morning are that he passed a restful night, despite the closeness of the atmosphere. His extraedinary vitality was strikingly demonstrated yesterday, for although it was the hottest day Pittsburg has experienced for ten years his wounds apparently gave little trouble, while mentally he was bright and active. His wounds were examined and dressed this morning, but there was not the faintest trace of blood poison, nor any greater amount of inflammation than would be expected under the circumstances, and the results of the examination were decidedly encouraging to both surgeons and patient.

After the examination Mr. Frick asked for the morning papers and read with interest the accounts of the movements of the would-be assassin during Sunday and the interviews had with him. As to the future of the sufferer, the surgeons say it will not be possible for him to leave his bed, even to walk about the room, for a month or six weeks at the earliest.

The fact has developed that on Saturday Frick received in his morning mail a letter which informed him that he would die before next day. He passed it over to his associates with the joking remark: "I have but 24 hours to live." He had afterwards that he placed the missive in a pigeon hole in his desk. He referred to the matter last night, and to-day it is being investigated. It is not thought, however, to have any connection with Berkman's action. The would-be assassin was quietly taken last night from the central station to the county jail, where he will remain until his trial in September. He was booked for felonious assault, the maximum penalty for which is but seven years, but other charges are to be added.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—The action of Judge Magee this morning in admitting O'Donnell to bail is just what was anticipated by those who heard the evidence adduced by the prosecution on Saturday. The court reviewed this evidence at length, cited the law on the question and announced as his conclusion that no case of murder in the first degree could be made out against the prisoners. It was apparent, he said, that O'Donnell was not an actual participant in the action, although there are grounds for the belief he was a sympathiser, but this evidence was not enough to justify the indictment for murder in the second degree. He hoped, however, when the defendant came to trial he would be able to show he was in no wise guilty of participation in the affray that had resulted in the loss of so many lives. It was the court's imperative duty to admit the defendant to bail, and that bail was fixed at $10,000. It was received with a buzz of satisfaction from the crowded court room. It was fully a minute before the Tipstaves could secure silence. It was then announced that no evidence would be offered against Ross, Foy and Allen, and bail in the same amount was fixed for each defendant. The bail was promptly given for all four prisoners and they were released. Robert Stirling, a starved and shabbily dressed young fellow from Chicago, who was arrested on Second avenue last night, while telling a small crowd that he had walked all the way from that city to kill Carnegie, will be sent to the workhouse to-day.

HOMESTEAD, July 25.—O'Donnell returned to Homestead at 12:30 o'clock to day, avoiding a demonstration in his honor by taking the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad train, which landed him across the river from Homestead. He crossed to the Homestead side on the ferry. Few people saw him as he walked from the ferry landing with the friends who had accompanied him from Pittsburg, to his residence on Fifth avenue, where his wife was waiting to receive him. O'Donnell took this secretive mode of returning to Homestead to avoid any possibility of trouble that might arise from a demonstration of welcome by his followers.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—Detective Short arrived at the central station this afternoon with the man arrested as an accomplice of anarchist Berkman. He says this man has been with Berkman since July 14. He will allow no one to see him, nor will he give any information concerning the place of arrest or anything whatever concerning the man, except that he is an anarchist.

A Severe Hail Storm.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 23.—A severe hail storm occurred here shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday. There is scarcely a house in the town that has not from one to fifty window panes broken. The storm centre was confined within a radius of five miles. The loss in Bradford will reach $5000. There is not a plant, vegetable or flower alive in town to-night. Hail stones, three to four inches in circumference and weighing three to five ounces, rained down continuously from 3 to 4 p.m. Every room in the St. James hotel was vacant last night. The tin roof was torn from the building, the rain completely flooding it. The stained glass windows in the Methodist and Episcopal churches were completely riddled by hailstones, and the damage to shade trees and shrubbery was severe. A funeral procession was just entering Oakhill cemetery as the storm broke. The horses in the procession became unmanageable and were unhitched from the carriages and held by their drivers to avoid a stampede. Three thirty-five thousand barrel oil tanks were struck by lightning and are now burning. Two of them are at Alleghany, New York, and one at Roxford, Pa.

Worn by De Soto.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., July 25.—During the meeting of the state teachers' association at this place in June there was on exhibition a most queer medal, which is supposed to be an amulet worn by De Soto during his exploration of this part of the country. It is of pure silver, and bears inscriptions on both sides, while it also bears the insignia of the Pope. An image on one side is a representation of Christ on the cross between the two thieves, while on the other side the inscription is a representation of the last supper. The date is very plain, in large, bold letters and figures, and shows that the amulet was made in 1545, or nearly three hundred and fifty years ago. The amulet is the property of Major Durner, who purchased it of a jeweler in the southern part of the state, who said he got it from a negro who dug it up on his farm on Turnback creek. These amulets were blessed by the Pope for a certain length of time, and were given to those who were about to travel.

In Death Not Divided.

PRINCETON, Ky., July 25.—John Wilson and his wife, prominent people of Caldwell county, have both been lying very low with consumption. On Friday Mrs. Wilson died. When the news was carried to Mr. Wilson he got out of bed, shaved himself, ate his dinner and said he felt better, but would die before noon next day. He stopped the sexton digging his wife's grave, telling him that a double grave would be needed, as he would be buried with his wife. The next day he died at the hour predicted and was laid away with his wife in the same grave.

The aroma of the tobacco leaf is so completely conserved in the manufacture of "Myrtle Navy," that age has no effect in diminishing it; even after the plug has been kept for years it gives out its full flavor under the combustion in the pipe, mellowed in tone by its age and making the most exquisite smoke which tobacco can be made to give. Age, too, hardens the structure of the plug and gives to the tobacco, when cut, that almost granular appearance in which all connoisseurs delight.

George William Curtis.

George William Curtis, now lying seriously ill at his country seat, was born in Providence Feb. 24, 1824. One year of his early career was passed as clerk for a New York mercantile house.

In 1842 he with an elder brother was placed in the famous Brook Farm Socialistic institution at Roxbury. In 1846 he went to Europe and in 1850 he published "Nile Notes of a Howadji." In 1852 he issued "The Howadji in Syria." During this time he connected himself with the New York Tribune and was one of the editors of Putnam's Monthly. When the latter failed he became a lecturer and in 1858 began writing the "Editor's Easy Chair" for Harper's Magazine. He is the editor of Harper's Weekly, president of the Board of Regents of the University of New York and has published among other works: "Lotus Eating," "The Potiphar Papers," "Prue and I" and "Trumps."

Forest Fires in Cape Breton.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 23.—There has been so little rain in CapeBreton for the last six weeks that forest fires have started and been raging for the past 10 days. Reports from Sydney say that Howly's barn and mills at Lingam road were burned yesterday. The Connell House and barns, two miles out on the reserve road, are now threatened, and a large party have gone out to assist in protecting the property. It is also reported that several houses were burned at Grand Mira yesterday. The people at the Reserve mines have been fighting the fire there for three days. The sleepers of the Cape Breton and Louisburg Railroad are reported to be on fire in a number of places. Men are extinguishing the fire with buckets of water from pools and streams along the line. At Glare Bay the fires are reported as being very bad, and threatening a number of barns, etc. At Cow Bay, C.B., no damage has been done so far, but the town is surrounded by fire.

The Hottest Day.

NEW YORK, July 25.—To-day was undoubtedly the hottest of the year, the thermometer standing at 94 at 1 p.m., being only 5 degrees less than the day in July 1876, when at 3 p.m., it registered 99 degrees. The indications at 2 p.m., point to a thunder storm this afternoon.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The warm wave which reached here this morning promises to make to-day the hottest of the year. At 11 o'clock this morning reliable thermometers on the ground level indicated eighty-seven degrees, eighty-two degrees of humidity, 10 degrees more than normal. At 2 p.m. the mercury reached 92 degrees, the highest of the year. The hottest July 25th on record was in 1885, when the temperature reached 91 degrees.

Killed by an Explosion.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 23.—A fright-explosion occurred at the York Farm colliery shortly before noon to-day, by which eight men are known to have been killed outright, and it is believed that three more have also suffered the same fate. So far the known killed are: John Harrison, Thomas Jones, Harry Jones, Wm. Wryman, James Hartzell and Anthony Stock, a boy. There are believed to be three more among the killed, George Bright, Herman Werner, Anthony Ooutchlavage. Six others are badly injured.

The Cleveland Family.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., July 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and baby Ruth embarked in Mr. E. C. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida, at Greenwich and steamed up the sound to Buzzard's Bay. Their arrival was not known in the village until about dusk, and then only to a few. Mr. Cleveland's accumulated mail of five days is a mammoth pile. Cleveland will probably remain here several weeks. It is possible that Mrs. Cleveland may go to Bar Harbor some time this month.

A New Point in Law.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 28.—Attorneys for Col. H. Clay King, the Memphis lawyer, who is under sentence to be hanged on August 21st for the murder of David H. Posten, took the case into the U.S. court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. It is alleged that during his trial a bailiff allowed the jury to take a steamboat excursion, and that they landed on the Arkansas shore and were thus out of the jurisdiction of the court. The point is an entirely new one.

A Storm and a Panic.

NATCHEZ, Miss., July 25.—A colored Baptist church was being dedicated near here yesterday when a fierce storm sprang up. The large congregation became panic-stricken, and Rose Mitchell and an infant were knocked down and tramped upon, the baby being killed. Melissa Chapler had her arms broken and Rachel Smith was badly crushed, and it is feared both will die.

Burglars Make a Haul.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—July 25.—The works of the Electric Power Company here were entered by burglars early this morning. The watchman was assulted, bound and gagged, and the safe blown open and robbed of its contents, some $3000. No clue.

Wants a Bonus.

KINGSTON, July 25.—Mr. Hugh MacLennan, Montreal, promises to organize a joint stock company to erect a grain elevator costing $150,000 if the city gives a $50,000 bonus and a free site. The council will deliberate.

THE CROFTER SCHEME.

Major Clark Arrives at Ottawa en Route to This City.

OTTAWA, July 25.—Major Clark, manager of the Commercial Company, connected with the crofters scheme, arrived this afternoon en route for Victoria, B.C. The death of Mr. Robson necessitates his visit, so that the affairs of the company, which were not completed at the time of his death, may be put through by October, so that the first batch of fishermen may be taken out next spring. Major Clark leaves for the West to-morrow to confer with the new cabinet.

The Indian Department denies that smallpox exists on any Indian reserve in British Columbia.

There is not much interest taken here in the Manitoba election, it being a foregone conclusion that Greenway was to be elected.

The department of agriculture has been informed that Canada has obtained one of the choicest locations for her exhibits at the World's fair. It measures about 1000 square feet. The Canadian display is to be arranged in provincial groups, and farmers everywhere in Canada will be invited to aid in this work.

A MOTHER'S BRAVERY.

Sacrificing Herself to Save Her Child From Death.

LONG BRANCH, N.J., July 26.—A thrilling scene was enacted here last evening in front of the Star hotel, in which Mrs. Mary Ruhling performed an act of bravery which saved her child from a horrible death, although she may lose her own life. Mrs. Rhuling is aged 25, and is the wife of Wm. Ruhling. Some time ago she came from her residence, New York, with her two children, Katie, 3 years, and Edna, 3 months, to board at the Star hotel. The trains of the New Jersey Southern Railway passed the house. About 7 o'clock last evening Mrs. Ruhling was seated on the piazza holding her infant daughter Edna in her arms. She was suddenly startled by hearing screams, and looking up saw her daughter Kate on the railroad track in front of an approaching train, which was coming from the west end. Without hesitating, and still holding her baby in her arms, Mrs. Ruhling rushed to the rescue of her child. Mrs. Rhuling dragged little Kate from the track when the locomotive was but a few yards away. Almost the next instant the brave mother was struck by the cow-catcher and thrown on one side of the track a considerable distance. The baby was knocked out of her arms and fell a few feet from where Mrs. Ruhling lay bleeding and unconcious. The mother and her babe were carried into the hotel. The physicians after making an examination of Mrs. Ruhling found that she had received a severe gash in the head, a dislocated hip and internal injuries. The baby was not seriously hurt. Mrs. Ruhling was delirious all day and the physicians are in doubt as to her recovery.

THE THIRD PARTY.

The Outlook Becoming Brighter—Hope to Carry Eight States.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The managers of the People's Party are becoming more enthusiastic every day. They have established national headquarters at the Richelieu Hotel in this city, and are preparing for a vigorous campaign during the next three months. Mr. E. E. Taubeneck, chairman of the national committee, says that the outlook is brighter to-day than ever before. He says that the appeal for funds, which was sent out to friends of the movement and to friendly organizations a few weeks ago, has met with a hearty response, and that the efforts of the new party will be in no wise handicapped by a lack of ready money. When asked if he thought that Weaver could command as large a following as Gresham, he said that the general opinion among Third Party people was that Weaver was the stronger man of the two, and that, notwithstanding that he had supported Gresham at Omaha, he was thoroughly satisfied with the result. It is thought that, had Gresham been put at the head of the ticket, thousands of Democrats who will vote for Weaver would have fallen back into the old party rather than vote for a man who has affiliated with the Republicans all his life. The lack of harmony between the Democrats and Third Party in Minnesota causes some uneasiness amongst the People's Party leaders, but they are confident that an understanding will eventually be arrived at by which the Democratic vote will be cast for Weaver. The disaffected Alliance element in that state is thought to be too small to cut any figure in the campaign. Besides claiming a fighting chance in Minnesota, the independents claim that the electoral votes of Nevada, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Idaho, North and South Dakota and Montana are sure to be cast for Weaver, and that without these states neither the Democrats nor Republicans can, by any possibility, get a majority in the electoral college, in which case the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives. They realize that this would mean Cleveland's election, but say that if they can only demonstrate that the third party holds the balance of power they will be able to bring the old parties to terms, and compel them to legislate along the lines of the Omaha platform, and against the encroachments of the corporations, trusts and monopolies.

The Pugs.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 25.—Jim Corbett had a big reception yesterday. His out of town visitors were quite numerous. Among them were Jack McDonnell of New Orleans, and Mattie Corbett, one of Jim's backers. In regard to the statements Sullivan made in the morning papers about whipping Corbett in two rounds, the latter said he had nothing more to say than that the seventh day of September would tell. Corbett further said that he wanted to do nothing to prejudice the popular mind against him, or that would come back against him if defeated. He, however, fully expects to beat Sullivan.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Bob Fitzsimmons seems very much put out by the non-appearance of O'Brien, and expresses the opinion that some one is trying to "queer" him with the club and prevent him from fighting. He expresses willingness to meet Costello, who has been suggested as his opponent, or pretty much anybody else the club may suggest.

English Tinplate Industry.

LONDON, July 25.—The tinplate industry in England and Wales seems to be coming in for more than its share of attention from competing foreigners. The McKinley bill was a severe blow, but as if this were not enough the Russian government is putting on the finishing touches, and is trying to obtain the secret of making the black plates which form the body of what is ordinarily called tinplates. With this object in view Russian spies are now visiting the tinplate works throughout the kingdom, and if they are successful in obtaining the coveted secret the tin plate industry will be established in the Czar's dominion. The English manufacturers got wind of this conspiracy, and have accordingly issued the following circular, a copy of which will be sent to every tinplate manufacturer in the United Kingdom: "Attempts have been made for some years past to roll finished black plates in Russia—many thousands of tons yearly—the same being at present supplied from South Wales. We understand that some Russian gentlemen are now over here with letters of introduction to English works. Their object is to ascertain how tinplate bars and the black plates which are rolled from them are manufactured, in order to put up works for that purpose in Russia. We do not know whether you are among the number to whom they will apply, but we feel bound, in the interest of British trrde, to give you this information for your guidance, and in order that the true object of this visit may become known in time."

Two Prominent Citizens.

TORONTO, July 25.—Sir Daniel Wilson's condition is even more serious than ever this morning.

Robt. G. Dalton, Q.C., Master in Chancery of the high court of justice, died here yesterday at the age of 74.

Don't be discouraged about that eczema till you have given Ayer's Sarsaparilla a persistent trial. Six bottles of this medicine cured the complaint for George S. Thomas, of Ada, Ohio, when all other remedies failed to afford any relief.

DR. A. T. WATT,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Office and residence No. 36½ Douglas street (near Fort), Dr. Milne's old residence.
May 19-d&w-tf

To the Electors of the District of Cariboo:

GENTLEMEN—

The sudden and much to be lamented death of the Hon. John Robson, Premier of the Province, one of the members for Cariboo, has made it necessary for the electors of the District to choose a successor in the representation.

On an understanding arrived at with my friends in the District, I have decided to become a candidate for the vacant seat; and I do so not as an outsider, but as a resident of Cariboo. I have never really regarded my absence from the District as more than temporary—a few months or a year at the most. The change has been a useful one to me, and I now gladly return to my old home to share in the trials, as well as in the triumphs, of the District, as I have done during a continuous residence there of nearly ten years.

As everyone in the District is aware, I have always been a supporter of the Smithe-Davie and Robson administrations, and believing that the policy of the new Government, led by the Hon. Theodore Davie, will be as favorable to the best interests of Cariboo, as well as to those of the Province at large, as was the policy pursued by its predecessors, I appear before you as a supporter of the honorable gentleman and his administration.

I may say without presumption that I am thoroughly acquainted with the needs and interests of the District which I seek to represent, and my policy in that respect may be summed up in one word—PROGRESS. Our first and greatest need is a railway, and that supplied our good old District—the builder of the Province—will enter upon an era of new and permanent prosperity.

I shall before polling day call upon as many of the electors of the District as possible, and hold meetings wherever practicable.

Asking for the cordial and active support of my friends and the friends of the Government,

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HUGH WATT, M.D.

jy4-d1t-w4t

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Backache, Bruises,
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NICHOLLES & RENOUF
Cor. Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria, B.C.
TELEPHONE 82. P.O. BOX 86.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, Limited Liability, have deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa a plan and description of the site and of the wharf proposed to be constructed by the company upon the front or foreshore of Lot 12, Block L, Harbour Estate, City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, and that a duplicate of such plan and description has also been filed in the office of the Registrar-General of Titles at Victoria aforesaid, and that the said company has applied to the Governor-in-Council for approval thereof in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 92, sections 5 and 6, Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

Dated at Victoria this 6th day of July, A.D. 1892.

BELYEA & GREGORY,
Solicitors for the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, Limited Liability. j6-d1-w4

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, held on the 18th day of June 1892, an assessment of five dollars ($5.00) per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable August 17th, 1892, to A. J. Goss, Treasurer, at the Hudson Savings Bank, Hudson, Wis.

Any assessments upon said stock remaining unpaid on September 17th, 1892, shall be deemed delinquent and will be advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment shall be made before will be sold on the 10th day of October, 1892, to pay the delinquent assessments, together with the cost of advertising.

Yours respectfully,
WM. H. PHIPPS,
Secretary.
jy1-w-2m

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Pand streets
VICTORIA B. C.

FARM FOR SALE.
A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY,
m29-tf 52 Third street Victoria.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
1 Stationary Engine (new) 12½x18 cylinder, complete with all fittings.
1 Stationary Engine (new) 7x11 cylinder, complete with all fittings.
1 Portable Engine and Boiler on wheels, 7x11 cylinder, complete with all fittings, etc.; 12 horse power; tested to 100 pounds pressure.
1 Single Block Shingle Machine, capacity about 10 m daily.
1 Wood Turning Lathe, complete (new).
1 Iron Lathe, complete (new), 8 bed, 18 swing.
1 Steel Upright Boiler, 14 horse power.
1 Small Planer and Matcher; single cylinder and Match to 12.
For particulars apply to
JAMES LEIGH & SONS,
jy18-d&w1m Victoria, B.C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 29, 1892.

DR. MILNE JUSTIFIED.

Dr. Davie comes forth this morning with another statement in reply to Dr. Milne, which he promises will be his last. In this he is wise, for each "statement" only makes his case worse. Here is an extract from that published this morning:

"As regards persons who have been only slightly exposed, such as one mentioned in the leading article of the TIMES last evening, as being in the Clarence hotel, and these, no doubt, will suit Dr. Milne as examples of slight exposure (with one exception—that of the attendant on a case of smallpox, who is properly a 'suspect' and will be treated as such), the remainder, upon an enquiry by Dr. Wade, are considered to have been so little exposed, or not exposed at all, that they will be immediately set at liberty. In every case the attendant circumstances will be taken into account and a reasonable conclusion arrived at, keeping thoroughly in view the safety of the public."

A few days ago Dr. Davie ordered every "suspect" to be removed forthwith to the quarantine station at Ross Bay, without any regard to surrounding circumstances, and Dr. Milne was summarily and tyrannically dismissed from office because he objected to this course. Now Dr. Davie declares that so far from all the suspects being removed to quarantine, some of them are to be released at once! It seems to us that is a much greater departure from regulation No. 4 than Dr. Milne proposed. Would it not have been fairer and safer to have kept all these suspects in quarantine where they were for the few days necessary than to release some of them now and send others to Ross Bay? "In every case," says Dr. Davie, "the attendant circumstances will be taken into account and a reasonable conclusion arrived at." That is just what Dr. Milne contended for, and yet because of this contention he was removed from office at the instance of this medical autocrat, who now wheels around and adopts Dr. Milne's plan. There are other "suspects" besides those in the Clarence who are not to be moved by the new health officer, so Dr. Milne's course is fully justified by the new regime. Could there be anything more unjust than his dismissal from office under these circumstances? Surely if anything were wanting to justify public confidence in Dr. Milne it is this adoption of his views by the man who engineered his removal.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

As will be seen from the Montreal dispatch to-day, the people of Canada are becoming more fully aware of the necessity for better quarantine facilities and a better enforcement of quarantine regulation on this coast. The smallpox has already visited us in consequence of loose quarantining, and any day we may find the more dreaded cholera following in its footsteps. If the Dominion Government has regard for the welfare of the country it will speedily amend its ways in regard to quarantine matters and make an attempt to avert the danger. Considering the farcical and foolish way in which this important subject has been treated in the past, the country has been exceedingly fortunate in having only one invasion of disease from this side since the Asiatic trade developed. In this connection it may be well to quote from a letter written to the Globe by Dr. P. H. Bryce, the efficient secretary of the Ontario Board of Health. Dr. Bryce writes:

It will be remembered by many that at the time of the visitation of smallpox in Montreal in 1885, serious dissatisfaction was expressed at the imperfect character of the quarantine on the Atlantic sea board, and especially of that on the St. Lawrence. This dissatisfaction was accentuated with the introduction within two months of the opening of navigation in 1886, of smallpox by way of the St. Lawrence, causing in one instance outbreaks in Ontario, Manitoba, Michigan and Illinois. Owing to representations made to the Ottawa authorities from several quarters, new quarantine regulations were passed by an Order-in-Council, dated August 7, 1886, which went into force in 1887. Since that time the superintendent of quarantine at Grosse Isle had been successful in preventing any cases of smallpox passing westward till the summer of 1891, when in the published Departmental Report for the year, the chief superintendent says:—"This very season the Provincial Board of Health of Quebec has traced an outbreak of 149 cases of smallpox scattered over that Province from Gaspe peninsula to Sherbrooke originating from a single case in the city of Quebec. And in the report on that initial case the very grave and significant statement is made that it is considered quite possible that this case resulted from the steamship Brazilian, which was at the quarantine station in June with smallpox."

As explanatory of this possibility, the report refers to "our quarantine deficiencies," and states, "for the handling of ordinary isolated cases of disease on incoming vessels * * * the quarantine station of Grosse Isle is fairly equipped. But where a vessel is infected as a whole * * * the station remains, notwithstanding all my unwearied efforts, as destitute of the universally recognized methods of disinfection and maritime sanitation as it was 60 years ago, nay, in at least one respect, it is worse off now than formerly. For its small wharf was built years ago expressly to enable the small class of sailing vessels that then brought immigrants to lie at it. The change to large steamships as passenger carriers has rendered this wharf useless, as no modern vessel can come to it."

The report further states: "It (the St. Lawrence station) has no means for the steam disinfection of clothing and effects. It has no appliances for drenching with mercuric chloride solution the infected vessel. It had sulphur furnaces on a fumigating steamer; but that steamer had to be condemned and has not yet been replaced. She was, therefore, not launched last spring but has spent the year on the slip at Levis." Again the report states: "The vaccination regulations were altered in this year's quarantine proclamation by the abandonment of re-vaccination after seven years."

I have introduced these several quotations both to draw the attention of the public to what Dr. Montizambert, the superintendent with 25 years' experience, believes to be a dangerous state of affairs as affecting the public health, and to indicate what is even more urgently required on the Pacific seaboard. Ever since Oriental trade and immigration to the United States began, San Francisco and thence other places have repeatedly been visited with serious epidemics introduced from Asia; and now with the establishment of a Canadian trade the same dangers exist, as the present unfortunate outbreak too well illustrates.

The attention of the Department of Agriculture has more than once been called to this danger, but nothing has been done beyond what already existed in the nominal station at Esquimalt. That the danger is ignored and the situation misrepresented may, I believe, be fairly deduced from the statement of the Minister in answer to an inquiry in Parliament regarding a case of smallpox on one of the Canadian Pacific Railway steamers to the effect that the vessel was in quarantine at Esquimalt, when, as a matter of fact, she was at that moment, and had been for several days, in port at Vancouver, having previously landed her case of smallpox at Esquimalt.

The danger to the Pacific province from the importation of such diseases is, indeed, greater than along the St. Lawrence, as the spread of the outbreak to so many points within six weeks clearly shows.

The Dominion Government has already a heavy reckoning to answer in bringing smallpox here by allowing the Empress of Japan to slip through quarantine so easily, but the case will be infinitely worse if it allows cholera to be imported in the same way. Some few of the thousands of dollars it annually squanders in useless public works would be far better employed in guarding the public health.

THE VANCOUVER LIARS.

In the Vancouver World of Thursday appears an authoritative statement from Collector Milne to the effect that no sugar was landed at Victoria from the steamship Phra Nang, which statement was forwarded to the World by Mr. Blackwood, agent of the Northern Pacific. In face of this statement the World and Telegram reluctantly abandon that portion of their yarn which related to sugar, but they sneakishly hang on to some portions of it yet, though they know quite well that one part was as false as the other. The hypocritical World says:—

The question now to decide is, did the vessel have other Oriental goods than sugar consigned to Victoria merchants, and if so of what class and to whom consigned?

The equally hypocritical Telegram fences in this way:—

The Telegram would only be too happy to be able to publish as strong evidence denying the part of the despatch referring to smallpox having broken out amongst the men who discharged the Phra Nang's cargo, as Mr. Blackwood has been able to furnish in regard to the sugar, if he will undertake to send it to us.

Hypocrite No. 1 should be satisfied when he knows that the goods landed here by the Phra Nang were handled almost exclusively by Chinese firms, and that not a case of smallpox has occurred among those who handled them. No. 2 should be satisfied by the evidence of Mr. Charles Williams, who had charge of the unloading, and who states that not one of his men was taken with smallpox. Still, we suppose these two hypocrites would stick to their lie even though an angel from Heaven were to tell them they were wrong. There is not the slightest evidence to warrant a suspicion against the Phra Nang's cargo; the Vancouver worthies were well aware of that fact, and their story was deliberately concocted for the purpose of injuring Victoria as well as the N.P. line of steamships. We should not have paid so much attention to it if the offending papers had not all the while been professing so much "sympathy" for "suffering Victoria." The hypocrite is a peculiarly detestable animal.

QUEER DISTINCTIONS.

The TIMES recently referred to the peculiar manner in which the smallpox outbreak has developed the ability of certain persons to draw fine distinctions. Since that time further incidents have occurred to make this peculiarity even more noticeable. For instance, there are some of the "suspects" in this city who have not yet been transferred to the Ross Bay station, and who will not be transferred; they in fact have "permits" from Dr. Davie to stay where they are. Dr. Milne contended that those "suspects" should be left where they were, and that it was as unnecessary as it would be harsh and unjust to remove them. Yet Dr. Milne was "removed" for desiring to do what Dr. Davie has actually done. In the meantime other "suspects" have been moved to Ross Bay who were very probably not exposed to contagion at all. They are now placed in contact with more recent "suspects," and will have more chance of being infected than they were in the houses where they were quarantined, yet Dr. Davie will release them at the end of three or four days. The case of Mrs. Currie and her children is an illustration. How Dr. Davie can consistently permit some "suspects" to remain where they are and insist on the removal of others whose situation is much the same is not quite apparent.

There is another eccentricity in connection with the treatment of the Clarence Hotel "suspects" which may be briefly noticed. Dr. Davie in his letter of yesterday announced that some of these "upon an enquiry of Dr. Wade, are considered to have been so little exposed, or not exposed at all, that they will be immediately set at liberty." If Dr. Milne had obeyed Dr. Davie's "imperative" command of a few days before, those people would have been carted off to Ross Bay, where they would have had a good chance of being more than "a little exposed." Then they would have been let loose among the public in a few days, with much greater danger than they are to-day, according to Dr. Wade's estimate. If Dr. Milne had obeyed the "imperative" order he would have treated those men cruelly and unjustly, but he was removed because he believed that they should not be taken to Ross Bay. This is the sort of "imperative" consistency displayed by the provincial health officer.

Here is another piece of consistency. Dr. McGuigan, of Vancouver, has been appointed by the Government health officer for that part of the district around Vancouver that is not included in any municipality. His appointment comes from Premier Davie and he acts under direction of Provincial Health Officer Davie. Both these gentlemen have held that the Vancouver authorities were wrong in quarantining Victoria, but Dr. McGuigan, according to the Vancouver papers, is doing the very same thing outside the city. Are the papers wrong, or is this another instance of the queer methods of our sapient provincial authorities?

THEY STILL SUPPORT IT.

Mr. D. W. Gordon, M.P., spoke his mind freely to a representative of the Nanaimo Free Press in regard to the *laches* of the Ottawa Government. He is thus reported:

Mr. Gordon said that he did not consider British Columbia had received the attention from the Dominion Government its claims merited, in fact, there was not a member from this province who thought otherwise. In regard to lighthouses, beacons, the quarantine question and immigration of Chinese, this province had not been fairly treated. His only hope was in the fact that, on his return journey he passed two trains crowded with Chinamen, who stated that they were all on their way to Toronto.

Referring to the smallpox question Mr. Gordon said he blamed either the imperfect quarantine regulations or the quarantine officer's disregard for his duties, for the outbreak in the province. If the latter was found to be the cause, the officer should be dismissed and a competent man placed in his position.

Both he and Mr. Earle together, and separately, had urged upon Mr. Carling the absolute necessity for prompt steps being taken. They ridiculed the smallness of the sum voted for quarantine purposes in this province, but so far as he was aware no steps had been taken, except to make quarantine a farce.

Mr. Gordon and Mr. Earle may feel free to censure the Government for its general neglect of this province and for the criminal carelessness displayed in its treatment of quarantine matters in particular, but they nevertheless entend it the most faithful support. We very much doubt if they would vote against it even on a motion of want of confidence based on its bad treatment of British Columbia.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Dominion Government seems to be slowly preparing itself to admit that this country cannot play at a game of canal toll discrimination with the United States. It has already issued an order-in-council modifying the discriminatory regulations so as to place all Lake Ontario ports on the same footing as Montreal, and if the bill imposing tolls on Canadian vessels at the Sault is passed through Congress it is very likely that our Government will find it necessary to come all the way down from its perch. And when Canada thus finds it unprofitable to play at canal discrimination with her neighbor, it seems altogether likely that she will find tariff discrimination an equally losing game. This is a probability which the advocates of preferential trade persistently ignore, but if it lacks importance there can be only one reason, and that is because the preferential trade scheme is most likely to prove abortive anyway.

The following paragraph appears in the Oregonian:

A sister of D. J. Moore, residing in Victoria, writes him that the situation of the smallpox epidemic in that city is not half stated by the authorities. While there are only 24 cases of smallpox in the pesthouse, she says there are at least 100 cases in the city. The pest house is located almost in the heart of the city, and people living in the vicinity have moved to other sections of the town or out into the country. She also charges the authorities with negligence and carelessness in the removal of patients, who are taken through the business streets in broad daylight.

No wonder people abroad entertain exaggerated ideas of the smallpox outbreak here when such false reports are sent out by residents of this city. What possible advantage can be gained by any person in Victoria thus falsifying the situation and exaggerating the evil? We may state for the information of the Oregonian that the health authorities know more about the smallpox than the lady mentioned, and that they are giving the whole truth in their reports. And the lady must know, if she knows anything at all, that the "pest house" is at least two miles from the heart of the city. Neither have the people living in the vicinity moved away in any large numbers.

The Conservative papers are circulating a report to the effect that certain French members of the Commons are deserting the Liberal party and going over to the Government. How much truth there is in the report we cannot say, but it need not occasion any surprise if it does prove to be correct, for many of the French-Canadian politicians are notoriously averse to staying long in the cold shades of the Opposition. That the gentlemen mentioned can have any other motive for changing sides than anxiety to bask once more in Government smiles we shall be slow to believe. They see their province rapidly losing ground under the operation of the present Government's policy, and they must know that there is no prospect of improvement under Tory rule. It is quite evident, therefore, that nothing but self-interest can be the moving cause for their change of political faith.

COMPELLED TO TELL THE TRUTH.

TO THE EDITOR:—It was gratifying indeed to read in your last evening's issue "That the C.P.R. telegraph authorities are using active measures to have the truth widely circulated, and good must result therefrom." If a number of the employees in the railway branch of that corporation had not so grossly and maliciously circulated false reports through some of their westbound trains and unnecessarily alarmed a very large number of their passengers, it would not now be necessary to contradict their own false statements by telling the truth. Evidently the boomerang intended for this city was clumsily thrown and the retrograde has evidently been a light passenger travel. Now that it has fallen to the ground we can afford to again remind the C.P.R. that in injuring us they injure themselves, and that he who laughs last laughs longest and best. R.

Victoria, July 22, 1892.

A CLERICAL FIREBRAND.

TO THE EDITOR: — I observe that among the windy rebels who made themselves conspicuous at Vancouver on Thursday evening was a certain minister, described as the Rev. Maxwell. It strikes me that a meeting called for the purpose of resisting the constituted authorities of the land was not the place for a clergyman who has regard for his own reputation, the dignity of the denomination to which he belongs or the well-being of his country. It strikes me also that there must be some church court to which Maxwell is amenable and that the officers of that court would do well to curb the rebellious tendencies of those within its jurisdiction The sooner that rattlebrain men in positions of honor and responsibility understand that they cannot take part in meetings to incite the mob to violence the better for all concerned. ORDER.

DAVIE'S ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR:—However brilliant may have been the career of our provincial health officer in his capacity of surgeon—and no one presumes to question that—it is evident that in the administration of his own enactments he has exhibited other traits than discretion and consistency. In fact it appears that he has a dual code, one for his friends, including those who were so fortunate as to be under his care at the outbreak, and the other code for those who were so exceedingly unfortunate as to have been under the care of the writer and a few other toilers in professional fields, who do not arrogate to themselves knowledge illimitable.

The attention of the public is called to a few points, and they are asked to pass judgment upon the present administration of quarantine laws, whose text has by this time become familiar to all. Sickness appeared in the Refuge Home on the 3rd of July; the next day smallpox was diagnosed. The rooms occupied by the patient and all apartments which were in direct communication were shut completely from the front part of the house in which the other inmates were. No communication was allowed between these different sections, and disinfection was as thorough as possible. Now after an exposure of 19 days, and after a strict quarantine of 18 days, these inmates, including an old lady almost 80, are hurried to Ross Bay station to be huddled with suspects and re-exposed. Kindly remember that Dr. Davie has repeatedly stated that if the disease is not contracted during the first 14 days of exposure, there is little risk of taking it.

Again:—Mrs. Currie and family, of Chatham street, have been exposed to contagion for eighteen days, ten of which they were strictly quarantined. They also are sent to the suspect station.

In contrast to these, notice how some other cases are treated. Mrs. ——, Yates street, a patient of a professional friend of Dr. Davie's, was granted a permit to remain in the house, although a smallpox patient had been removed from it.

Again:—Was not a permit given to Mr. Munsie's family to remain at their home—in direct violation of the regulations issued by provincial authorities. Now it is not my purpose to object to these parties being allowed to remain in the place of their choice, in fact it appears the most humane thing to do, but this *was not* the course that was adopted by this authority when poor McKay passed away, and *it was* the course pursued by Dr. Milne when the Davies made such strenuous objection.

ERNEST HALL.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire From All Parts of the Dominion.

Hon. J. M. Gibson has been elected grand master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada, and W. R. White, Q. C., of Pembroke, deputy.

A meeting of the hotel keepers and liquor dealers of Ontario was held at Toronto to discuss the best means of presenting their case to the prohibition commission.

The fine residence and grounds of Hon. Thomas McGreevy have been secured by the Anglican authorities for the residence of the new bishop of Quebec diocese.

A proclamation has been issued by the Provincial Government, bringing Toronto's system of land transfer into force in the city of St. Thomas and the county of Elgin.

The Dominion Government has consented to provide free transportation for ex-Mayor James Reilly, of Calgary, to visit Iowa to induce dairymen to locate in Alberta.

W. Robert May, a merchant of St. John, N.B., has been kidnapped from that city, driven across the line, arrested for smuggling at Eastport, Me., and taken to Boston for trial.

A German resident of St. Catharines named Frank Simple, aged 37, was found dead in the canal at Niagara Falls. There is suspicions of foul play. An investigation will be held.

J. Israel Tarte, in Le Canadien, reviewing Sir Oliver Mowat's remarks on annexation, says the Ontario premier's evident anxiety on the subject is an indication of the gravity of the situation.

The Dominion line steamship Labrador arrived at Liverpool Thursday from Montreal, having made the passage in six days and three hours. This is said to be the quickest trip on record between these ports.

Pat Davy, of Toronto, years ago one of the most foremost horsemen on the continent, is dead. For years the deceased kept the Brockton Club House, and was at one time well off. He has been ill a long time.

The building of an elevator at Kingston, with a capacity of a million bushels of grain will be proceeded with shortly. It is understood that the Montreal Transportation company have the largest amount of stock in it.

The Montreal electric railway matter has not been finally disposed of yet, and the courts may be resorted to after all. It is stated that Mayor McShane will refuse to sign the contract, in which event the company will apply for a mandamus to compel him.

The striking Kingston moulders, after being six weeks out, are beginning to return to Chown & Cunningham's foundry. They receive little or no strike allowances from their organization, and being dissatisfied with their treatment, have returned to work at the old wages.

General Ross has received a cable from the Imperial authorities ordering him to send a company of Royal Engineers to St. John's, Nfld., to blow down walls either too dangerous or too difficult to be removed by ordinary means. The number of families burned out is 1784, making 9000 homeless people.

It is understood that L. G. Desjardins, member of the Commons for L'Islet, holds the appointment of clerk of the Quebec Legislative Assembly in his pocket, and he will shortly resign his seat, when Lieutenant-Governor Angers will contest the constituency. It is said an agent of Mr. Angers is already canvassing the constituency.

The Canadian steamer LaBelle was seized by the Canadian customs while in the act of dumping garbage from Detroit, of which she carried 28 cart loads, at the foot of Turkey island. The crew, which consisted of Captain Neil McDonald and eight men, were placed under arrest and the town authorities intend making matters hot for La Belle's owners.

A cable has been received at Halifax from London by the military authorities ordering a company of Royal Engineers to be sent to St. John's, Nfld. They will blow down the dangerous walls and raze the parts of buildings which the authorities consider it advisable to demolish. The men, besides razing the walls, will build temporary huts for the homeless.

Thursday evening a number of men working on a railway bridge on the outskirts of Toronto were precipitated to the tracks, twenty feet below, through the collapse of a timber. D.O. Bryan, foreman, and W. P. Doyle are believed to be fatally injured. Dennis Gillies, James H. Hunter and John Gold are seriously injured, but it is thought will recover. Patrick Tracy and James Hunter are slightly injured.

The regatta of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held at Toronto on Wednesday and Thursday. Hedley, of the Vesper Rowing Club, Philadelphia, won the half mile dash for the medal presented by Hanlan. McKay, of the Toronto Argonauts, was second, and Durnan, of the Toronto Sunnysides, third. The Argonauts, of Toronto, won the junior doubles, the Dons, of Toronto, being second.

The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Canada, A. F. and A. M., was in session at London Thursday. A civic welcome was extended to the visiting delegates, who numbered about 600. The Grand Master of the great Priory of Knights Templar made the following appointments: James Haddock, Winnipeg, grand sword bearer; A. McKeown, B. C., grand organist.

On May 15 last Joseph Badgerow, aged 12, was found dead hanging by the neck in his father's barn in Rama township. It was supposed to be a case of suicide, but rumors of foul play have been circulated and the body was exhumed and an inquest held. Owing to the decomposition of the body the doctors were unable to give expert testimony, but the evidence given by other witnesses caused the jury to return a verdict of wilful murder against persons unknown.

Charles Weeler, who ravished the 12-year-old daughter of Jackson Braun, of Sidney, near Belleville, last week, has surrendered himself to the authorities and his trial takes place on Tuesday next. He will probably be indicted for murder, as the victim is now in a precarious condition. Weeler is a downright villain. He went about the country holding religious meetings and had his trunk full of tracts and religious reading. After committing the crime he took to the woods and only gave himself up for fear of starvation.

THE DOUGLAS' CRUISE.

A Deserted Village Visited by Captain Walbran and His Crew.

This afternoon the Dominion steamer Sir James Douglas arrived in Victoria from Cape Beale and Carmanah, having been absent a week. Captain Lewis, the agent of Marine, proceeded north in her and inspected both the West Coast lighthouses. Three carpenters were landed at Cape Beale and were engaged for four days placing a new flooring in the balcony of the lighthouse and repairing the tramway, the Agent of Marine remaining at the lighthouse while the work was in progress. The Douglas during this week lay in Bamfield Creek, a small and snug harbor on the southern shore of Barclay Sound, and distant from the lighthouse about five miles. Whilst at anchor here the crew made a fresh clearance of the trail that leads for four miles from the head of the creek, through a thickly wooded country, to the lighthouse. This path is kept open to ensure communication with the lighthouse in the winter months when landing at the Cape is both difficult and dangerous on account of the rock-bound coast and stormy weather. Deer and ducks apparently abound on the shores of the creek, and wild fruits, such as raspberries, salmon berries, black currants and gooseberries are to be found in great profusion. Steaming along the coast from Cape Beale to this harbor, a deserted Indian village named Ohiat is to be seen; one of the desolate looking houses has had in one uniform row about twelve windows, and just outside these windows are to be seen two carved wooden figures of a man and woman, each about 14 feet in height, the man having his arms extended and forefinger pointing to the north, the woman with her hands together and a short roll of wood colored red and white between them. The faces, hands and legs to the knees are white, the remainder of their bodies being the natural wood. Seen from a passing vessel the figures look most life like but when close to are as described. It would be interesting to know the meaning of these figures. In one of the houses, used as a beam, was found the top-gallant yard of some long shipwrecked vessel and some old ships iron work.

Whilst the Douglas was at anchor in Bamfield Creek Captain Walbran sounded and examined the shoal on the western shore. He found it extended farther out than marked on the chart there being a dangerous spot with six feet of water upon it at low spring tides a little to the westward of mid-channel. The position of this was carefully ascertained, a tracing made of the harbor and a notice for an addition to the British Columbia pilot page 274. These will be forwarded to the marine department, Ottawa, so that the necessary alteration can be made on the chart by the admiralty. To pass this danger safely a vessel proceeding to the anchorage in Bamfield Creek should keep the eastern shore close on board.

GREATNESS THRUST UPON HIM.

Two Learned Men Play a Joke on an Ambitious Writer.

A gentleman who came over on the steamship Empress of India on her last trip from the Orient, told a TIMES representative of a practical joke that two wags on board played upon his high unapproachability, the great and only Rudyard Kipling, who seems to be overburdened with the belief that the mantle of Scott or Dickens has fallen upon his shoulders, and consequently acts like a thorough prig and a cad wherever he goes. Kipling never fails to take every opportunity to let everybody with whom he comes in contact know that he is the greatest man in the world at present. Upon nothing is he so touchy as his reputation as a writer, and it was, said the TIMES' informant, rather sickening to see the toadies and sycophants among the passengers bowing the knee to Mr. Kipling and fawning upon him as if he were more than a common man. Among the passengers were two of those grand intellects who have drunk deeply at the well of knowledge, have been the round of the universities, Oxford to Heidelberg, etc., and are as conversant with the lofty themes that engage the world's best thought as the ordinary man is with the details of his daily drudgery. They saw fair game in this bumptious young scribbler whose head had been turned with a couple of successful stories. Rudyard had treated the savants with marked coldness.

One day Rudyard was sitting expatiating upon the wonders of his genius to a chosen few of his most delirious admirers. Sometimes he paused to allow his words to take full effect. The two savants slipped up and took post just round the corner of the deck house from where the worshipped and the worshippers were busy with their devotions. Said the first savant, loudly enough to be heard by the group, who could not see him:

"Have you been reading much lately, John?"

"Oh," replied the other with a yawn, "I can't stomach the rubbish the writers of the day grind out, and a man can't bore into the classics and philosophy continually, you know. Have you been doing much yourself?"

"Oh, yes, I've read everything lately for mental relaxation, from Shakespeare and Carlyle down to Jack-the-Giant-Killer and Rudyard Kipling and rot of that description."

Then they both laughed aloud and went away. A blank silence reigned over the Kipling group for some minutes afterwards and the mighty author was not quite so "chipper" the rest of the voyage. He was still feeling sore when the boat arrived at Victoria, and nearly snapped the head off the unfortunate reporter who put a civil question to him.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS.

KILLED IN COLD BLOOD.

Further Revelations Regarding the the Recent Massacres in Cœur d' Alene.

Non-Union Miners Barbarously Murdered by the Strikers—Bodies in a Canyon.

The Carnegie Company Trying Hard to Procure New Men for Homestead Mills.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—A special from Wallace, Idaho, dated July 21, to a morning paper, says rumors are rife to-night of startling discoveries in connection with the Mission affair, wherein it was reported that many men were shot, others wounded and some robbed and the bodies disposed of in such a manner as to leave no clue to either the perpetrators of the outrage or the disposition of the bodies. On the part of some it has been persistently stated that no one was killed in the 4th of July canyon. Others are positive that the horrors have not half been told. Your correspondent has found this much to be true beyond a doubt, that on Tuesday evening after a carload of non-union men had passed through Wardner, and had gone to Mission on Lake Cœur d'Alene, nine men, members of the Miners' union, left Wallace on a hand-car to follow them; that at Wardner they left the hand car for a flat car, taking some men with them and pushed on to Mission; that suddenly the sound of many guns firing followed and the non-union men fled precipitately, one man (Abbott), who is in the hospital here now, being shot; that Abbott heard the pursuers say: "Let's kill them and throw their bodies into the river." Quite a number of the non-union men are missing yet. The authorities are making an investigation. It is reliably reported here to-night that the authorities have full details and proof of the crime committed there.

Has the Theatrical Craze.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 22.—Thomas Pratt of this city, having run through the greater part of a partrimony of $100,000 in attempts to attain success as a theatrical manager, has just had a conservator placed over him on his mother's application. He came to this city from St. Louis four or five years ago and entered the Hopkins grammar school. He studied until he was 21. He then left school and began his career of theatrical manager. After being a silent partner in several unsuccessful theatrical ventures, young Pratt embarked in the production of the comic opera, "The Robber of the Rhine," which was brought out at the Fifth avenue in New York. After a career of seven weeks the opera was withdrawn and the company disbanded. Pratt, since the close of his season in New York, has been living in this city with his mother. His beautiful naptha launch, the Manola, named after the actress of that name, lies at anchor off the yacht club house, but the owner is recuperating from the wear and tear of his theatrical season, and is now at Old Orchard Beach, Maine. Pratt vows that he will take a farce comedy company out next year.

An Old Woman's Foolishness.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A Cincinnati special to the Press says: An investigation of titles to realty has disclosed a genuine romance in upper circles here. When several years ago Dr. John Aldrich, a fashionable physician, left his wife much city realty and a big bank account, as well as several thousand acres of valuable land in Texas, Mrs. Aldrich was well preserved and remained in society. A little over three years ago Roland Moore, a boy of 19, came here from Tiffin, Ohio, to study at the medical college. He is of a good family, handsome and bright. He met Mrs. Aldrich, then 78, who became infatuated with the youth, and a courtship that excited much gossip sprang up. At last, on a distinct proposition to give him $50,000, Moore consented to marry the old lady. They were married in March 1889. The wife gave up her mansion, announced the coming of a nephew and took quarters in the Kenilworth apartment house, furnishing them in great splendor. She set up the boy husband in a handsome drug store. He belonged to the aristocratic Second Presbyterian church, and passed for a single man. A few weeks ago Mrs. Moore refused to turn over the $50,000, separation papers were drawn up and Moore left for paris unknown with a much less sum.

Two Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, July 22.—There was a shocking accident on Monday last during the wind storm which swept this coast, when Robert Soltan, a well-known wealthy India rubber merchant, and his brother Ernest, of Stamburg, lost their lives. The two men left the boat house at the foot of 86th street, this city, on Monday morning in a naptha launch for Long Beach, L.I. Yesterday morning the keeper of the Long Beach life saving station discovered Soltan's launch floating bottom side up, and the conclusion is that the launch was caught in a gale off Rockaway shoals and capsized. Neither of the Soltans were experienced in sailing a launch.

Men for Homestead.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—J. Ogden Hoffman, agent for the Carnegie Steel Company in this city, employed about 30 steel workers yesterday and despatched them to Homestead last night. The hiring was conducted with great secrecy. The advertisements in the morning papers asked those in search of work to call at an address on Arch street, whence they were sent to the company's office at Fourth and Walnut streets and satisfactorily and promptly engaged.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Judge Magee has decided to hear an application for bail in the cases of O'Donnell and Ross to-morrow morning. In the meantime they will remain in jail.

The Cholera.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The visit of the Ameer of Bokhara to St. Petersburg has been postponed, as it is feared that he might bring cholera among his retinue and might himself be taken ill, which would alarm his subjects. Private letters say that cholera rages along the whole length of the Trans-Caspian railway. It is officially stated that cholera has broken out in the Government of Koobean, on the east shore of Azou and the Black Sea.

The Republican Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Hon. Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, announced this morning that he had accepted the secretaryship of the National Republican Committee.

The Smugglers.

GASPE, July 22.—The trading schooner Willie, which was seized at Mignan on the 18th inst., has been confiscated. It is reported that two schooners laden with smuggled whiskey are off the coast.

Balloon Voyage.

SAN DIEGO, July 21.—Aeronaut Woodward, who intends to make his name famous by making a trip across the continent in a balloon, will make a second attempt on Sunday afternoon. His first landed him in a mountain gorge, 20 miles away.

The City of Chicago Wreck

LONDON, July 21.—The judgment of the Liverpool Board of Trade in the matter of the wreck of the City of Chicago is that the accident was due to careless navigation, and that the certificate of Captain Redfern of the City of Chicago should be suspended for nine months.

Crushed by Cable Cars.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The new omnibus of the Continental hotel was caught between two cable cars on Market street near 13th yesterday afternoon and crushed into kindling wood. The driver was probably fatally hurt, and Miss Susie Kirwin, the opera singer, and her sister, Mrs. William Blair, the only passengers, were severely injured.

Pugilist O'Brien Disappeared.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Word was received at the Police Gazette office yesterday that O'Brien, the Welsh champion, who was matched for September 6th with Bob Fitzsimmons, got into some trouble about a policeman and had suddenly disappeared. This means that Fitz will have to go without a match in September, unless some good man can be found to take the Welshman's place.

A Chinese Puzzle.

FOLSOM, Cala., July 22.—A United Press reporter visiting the state prison to-day found Warden Ault in a quandary over the question as to what he shall do with 14 Chinamen recently committed to his care by U.S. Commissioner M. L. Ward, of San Diego. These Chinamen were caught in the act of coming into the United States from Mexico in violation of the exclusion law, and were sentenced to 20 days' hard labor in Folsom prison, then to be returned to China. These are the first Chinese ever sentenced in California in this way, and some novel questions will arise in regard to how the prisoners shall be disposed of after their term of imprisonment has expired. The term will expire in seven days, and Warden Ault has been trying to find out what the U.S. authorities intend to do. Thus far he has received no answer. He would not like to turn the prisoners loose at the end of their term, and he would be equally averse to run the chance of a suit for false imprisonment if he should hold them after the time expires. The Chinese have retained lawyers, and will test every point.

Canal Toll Retaliation.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In the House to-day, Mr. Blount, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, called up the bill reported yesterday to enforce reciprocal relations with Canada. The bill authorises the President to suspend after August 1st, the right of free passage through the Sault St. Marie, of foreign vessels, whenever unjust tolls are charged upon our vessels, or any other discrimination is made by Canada. Two dollars per ton will be charged on freight, and $5 on passengers. Mr. Blount said that the great lakes should not be opened to Canadian trade so long as the United States was discriminated against. The bill only carried out the rule laid down by the Canadian Government. Mr. Hitt (Republican, Illinois), said the bill deeply concerned the people engaged in the grain trade in the Northwest and everywhere. The United States was entitled to the Welland canal under treaty provisions. Every cargo transported through the Welland canal paid ten times as much toll as was charged to Canadian vessels. The bill passed without division.

The Outrage in Morocco.

LONDON, July 21.—The dispatches of last Tuesday, from Tangiers, concerning the Sultan's attempt to bribe Sir Charles Euan Smith, are confirmed, while the feast of the Mohammedan year was in progress, the British Vice-Consul and the interpreter left the house of Sir Charles, to place the Union Jack over the British consulate. The Pasha incited a number of idlers to attack the two men. Viscount De Vismes thereupon rode to the residence of Gharnit, minister of foreign affairs, to protest against the treatment, but he declined to receive him, and he, too, was stoned. The Sultan, in consequence of, as he said, the growing hatred of the fanatics, begged Sir Charles to take refuge in the palace, as he no longer could be responsible. The British envoy answered that he would remain at the mission, and should he be murdered, there would be another British mission in Fez within a month, but there would be no Sultan to receive it. After Sir Euan had torn up the treaty and refused the offered bribe of thirty thousand pounds, he formally notified the Sultan that all diplomatic negotiations were at an end.

LONDON, July 21.—The Foreign Office is anxious over the entire absence of communication from Sir Charles Smith, the British minister to Morocco, who recently visited Fez to confer with the Sultan. The Foreign Office has had no communication with him since the announcement that negotiations had been ruptured. Among those who accompanied Sir Charles on the trip to Fez were his wife and daughter and Miss Kerrison, a friend of Mrs. Smith.

LONDON, July 22.—Sir Charles Euan Smith, British minister to Morocco, has arrived at Tangiers safe and sound. The news has given much relief at the Foreign Office. Full despatches from Sir Charles are awaited with great interest.

DOMINION QUARANTINE.

Eastern People Coming to Realize the Need of More Efficient Regulations.

Strange Apathy of the Dominion Government in Regard to This Question.

The Smallpox Visitation and Fear of the Cholera Now Causing an Awakening.

MONTREAL, July 23. — Prominent medical men of this city have sounded an alarm against a danger which they declare threatens Canada from Asiatic cholera on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic. The quarantine regulations, both on the Pacific and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are most defective. The attention of the Canadian Government has frequently been called to the defective system, but nothing has been done to remedy it. Dr. Lefevre, chairman of the Vancouver, B.C., board of health, who arrived here to-day, declared that the danger on the Pacific coast was very great, and that extreme precautions were necessary against the dissemination of cholera and smallpox by immigrants and passengers from China and Japan. "As yet," the doctor said, "there have been no cases of cholera in British Columbia. The smallpox outbreak was serious enough, but the danger is all over in Vancouver. When I left there were only four cases, two of whom were safely convalescent and all of which were carefully quarantined. In Victoria, however, it is hard to say how far the disease has spread. There are over 20 cases there and the necessity for quarantine regulations is still great. It is no more pressing, however, than is the need of permanent quarantine at Vancouver to guard the health of the whole Dominion." The Quebec board of health has addressed a memoral to the Government demanding that stricter quarantine rules be laid down and enforced.

Mrs. Maybrick.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A lady in this city who has taken an active part in the efforts in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick, the unfortunate American woman who is now undergoing sentence of imprisonment for life in England for the alleged poisoning of her husband, has received a copy of the following letter written by the imprisoned woman to a friend of her mother's. It is probably one of the most touching letters that has ever come from within the walls of a prison: "I despair of finding words to thank you for the comfort your letter gave me, for the prayers offered up for my deliverance, and for the undaunted efforts in the cause of justice and our common humanity; it has done much to ease my life of its bitterness and pain, and helped me to bear the depressing influences of the injustice from which I am suffering, and helped me to meet more bravely the duties allotted to me, to obey more submissively those whose duty it is to command, and, above all, it helps me to feel that I am under God's care and protection. Words are inadequate to express the feelings of one who is a widow, with neither father nor brother, a stranger in a strange land, and above all a mother. But my afflictions are before a justice loving populace, for the great English masses, as well as those of America and Germany, possess an innate love of truth and fair play, and there is a sympathy in all human hearts that inspires charity to protect the innocent and secure justice for everyone. So I do not utterly despair of seeing my little ones again—even though this separation from them is the very bitterness of death. Only those who are mothers, mothers with their little children gathered closely around them, can realize the yearning with which I think of them day and night. It is kind of Sir Charles Russell and other eminent lawyers to study my case with earnestness and impartial judgment while making their investigations. I am still in the hospital, but I am gathering a little strength daily. The officers are civil and humane in their treatment of all women."

Systematic Villainy.

ELGIN, Ills., July 22.—Three weeks ago William Kaushel, a young man with money but no apparent occupation, made his appearance in this city. He paid assidous attention to a respectable young girl, and had induced her to promise to elope with him to-day. Just at the appointed time Chicago detectives arrived and carried the young man away. Before leaving he admitted that he intended stealing a valuable horse and carriage as well. He is wanted for stealing a horse at Odes, Ohio, and selling it to the city marshal of Valparaiso, Ind. Several similar offences are charged to him. It is said the real reason of the long search made is to secure a testimony against the keepers of vile dens in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. His plan is alleged to have been to advertise for girls to play baseball, offering big salaries. When once in his power, according to his captors, these unfortunates were degraded. When that plan was broken up he made single conquests and stole horses to reach distant localities.

Senator Hill is Reticent.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A Washington special to the World says: Senator Hill, who left for home yesterday morning, will not return here during this session of Congress. He has given up his rooms at the Arlington and left directions for the forwarding of his mail. What Mr. Hill's plans for the coming campaign are no one here knows. He has not discussed the subject with any members of either the Senate or the House, although several advances have been made to him delicately by prominent Democrats. There is naturally the liveliest curiosity in Congressional circles about the matter.

She Donned the Tights.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—Mrs. F. C. King, a daughter of one of the most prominent families in this city, has decided to go on the stage. She made her first appearance Wednesday night in tights as a member of the chorus of the Baker Opera Company. She was formerly Miss Jennie Cole, and was married to Will Hayes, a prominent business man. A divorce followed, and she was again married to F. C. King. Her second husband is said to be in New York. Her mother resides in an elegant house on Euclid avenue, and is a leading spirit in the school of arts.

An Empty Treasury

NEW YORK, July 21.—A cable to the Herald from Caracas, says Palacio left Venezuela with an empty treasury. When he embarked he had with him £80,000, having swept the treasury vaults and taken the last penny. Acting President Villegas has with difficulty obtained enough cash to defray most of the ordinary expenses of the government. He negotiated a temporary loan with the bank of Venezuela to meet the most urgent claims, but is having trouble in getting more money. Villegas tendered the treasury portfolio to Dr. Linaries, general provincial agent, but he refused to accept the place. Carbjal, Palacio's governor of Caracas, has escaped to Trinidad. It is reported the British, taking advantage of the international troubles in Venezuela, have been encroaching upon Venezuela soil on the Orinoco river. A British settlement has been made on the river ninety miles from its mouth.

William Waldorf Astor.

William Waldorf Astor, who has recently bought a palatial residence in the fashionable part of London, was born in New York in March, 1848. He is the direct lineal descendant of the first John Jacob Astor. William Waldorf Astor has represented his district in the State Senate, was twice defeated for Congress, once by the present governor, R. P. Flower. In 1882 he was appointed Minister to Italy by President Arthur. He was married to Miss Mary Paul, of Philadelphia, in 1880, and has three children. He has written two Italian romances, "Valentino" and Sforza."

A Fallen Clergyman.

LONDON, July 20.—The Star says: Rev. John Edwards, rector of St. Albans, has fled to avoid arrest for acts of gross indecency. Rev. John Edwards graduated from Oxford in 1874, and was curate of St. Mary's church, Oxford, until 1883, when he was made domestic chaplain to Lord Salisbury. He held this position for seven years. Edwards was the object of many unsavory rumors. When he left Lord Salisbury's chaplaincy he was given the living of Essenden, of which Lord Salisbury is the patron. He had not been long at Essenden when stories of his immorality were revived and became such public property that the police set a secret watch on him. The matter reached a climax on June 11th, the occasion of the great Primrose League demonstration at Hatfield House, Lord Salisbury's residence. The Star gives a diary of the events, showing that on July 11th, Edwards and Lord William Cecil, the second son of Lord Salisbury, were seen holding a conversation in Hatfield Park. Later, the police made a visit to Edwards' house, but did not arrest him. On Monday a warrant was issued for his arrest, but on Tuesday, when the police went to serve it, he had fled, and no trace of him has been found. The Bishop of St. Albans will go to Hatfield House to consult Lord William Cecil in connection with the case. Lord William Cecil is 29 years old, and was married in 1887, to Lady Florence, daughter of Latham, the Lord Chamberlain.

Saturday Review on Mr. Blake.

LONDON, July 22.—The Saturday Review in an article on the Irish situation takes occasion to eulogize Hon. Edward Blake, the Canadian, who has just been elected for South Longford. In praising Mr. Blake, however, the Review seems to be animated less by friendliness to that gentleman than by a desire to speak well of him at the expense of his fellow members, a proceeding which it is probable that no one will be more offended at than Mr. Blake himself. The writer says that Mr. Blake is at once the prey and the bait of the Nationalists. They angled for him, caught him and now propose to angle with him, and they intend by means of him to hook others. Mr. Blake, the article goes on to say, is a scholar, a lawyer and a statesman of repute. He imparts a certain respectability to the Nationalists. Two members of a Dublin Parliament, or of an Irish contingent at Westminster, might easily become the instruments and stipendiaries of foreign powers across the Atlantic, or across the Channel. The hands of Irish patriots are familiar with American gold now as they were with French gold a century ago. Men like Mr. Blake are little in favor with the Nationalists, only as a screen for their disreputable associates.

Bodies Found.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 22.—Information was received this morning by telephone from Campo station that the remains of S. J. Breedlove and the Pennsylvania capitalist Fish have been found in a canyon of the Cohamho mountains. No trace could be found of Breedlove's son, who started out with the party. It will be remembered that the three gentlemen left Campo July 4th, in search of a gold mine in the desert.

A Constitutional Question.

MONTREAL, July 22.—It is stated the courts will be given an early opportunity of deciding upon the validity of the act of the legislature imposing a tax upon transfers of real estate.

No Other Sarsaparilla possesses the Combination, Proportion, and Process which make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

VICTIMS OF THE DESERT.

The Bodies of the Three Lost Gold-Seekers Found—A Frightful Journey.

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Horses Burned on a Maryland Farm.

Double Murder in Denver—Destructive Hail Storm—The Chilean Indemnity.

SAN DIEGO, July 23.—Late last night a telephone message was received from Campo stating that the body of C. W. Breedlove, the third of the party that went in search of the reported gold mines in the desert, had been found a long distance from the bodies of the others. Fishe's wife, mother, sister and brother are here from Meadville, Pa., and their grief over the sad news is pitiable. The younger Breedlove is the person who participated in a clubbing affray last year, when Joe Brown, a Charleston sailor, was beaten to death. The brother of the dead man who is here, will at once arrange to have the bodies brought in. He is a rich man and will spare no expense, but at best it will be several days before the bodies can be recovered. Hatonde sert is simply terrific now. Much surprise is expressed here that the men should have taken such a trip at this time of the year, when it is known the heat is almost unbearable and water scarcely to be found even in the water holes. Fish came here a little over a year ago, and recently located with his family in San Diego. For years he was one of the Meadville solid business men, being extensively engaged in manufacturing window glass and lately in the wire nail and vise business. He was 35 years old.

CHOPPED TO PIECES.

Double Murder in Denver—A Former Husband Suspected.

DENVER, Col., July 23.—A horrible double murder was committed about half past one o'clock this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Scott were found in their bed literally chopped to pieces. A hatchet, lying beside them, told how the crime had been committed. The victims were not dead when discovered but were unable to speak and died soon afterward. The affair is rather mysterious, although strong suspicions point to Peter Heenan, the divorced husband of Mrs. Scott, as being the murderer. The last heard of Heenan was in Los Angeles, California, from which point he had written threatening letters to Mrs. Scott. Heenan is not known to be in Denver and the crime may have been committed by some one else.

HALF A MILLION.

Stables Containing $500,000 Worth of Horses Burned Down.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—The famous Bollingbrook stables of R. Walden, at Middleburg, Carroll county, Md., were struck by lightning and set on fire last night. The flames spread and soon enveloped the whole series of buildings. The cries of the frightened horses could be heard for a long distance. Bollingbrook is a model stock farm. John A. and A. H. Morris own most of the horses there, which are valued at nearly half a million dollars. The stallions include such animals as imported Galore, who cost $30,000; Tom Ochiltree and the beautiful imported Hopeful. Probably the only insured horses on the farm is imported Galore, for only $7000. It has not yet been learned what extent of damage has been done.

The Cholera Districts.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—The Novoe Vremya, in describing the scenes in the cholera districts, says the Baku railroad station was filled with a tumultuous crowd of fugitives. When the doors were opened the crowd rushed to the platform and so far overcrowded the trains that many sat on the floor. The stench was suffocating. Prudent passengers sprinkled their clothes with carbolic acid, and the doctor looked at each passenger's tongue and felt his pulse. Everybody protested that he or she was in perfect health. Often within a few minutes a passenger was taken ill with cholera and the inmates of the compartment become panic-stricken. The patient is removed and the place where he sat is sprinkled with carbolic acid, and another passenger immediately refills the place. Similar scenes occur frequently at each station. The same perfunctory examination is made. No wonder cholera is spreading in Tiflis and other places.

Dan Dougherty Ill.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23. — Daniel Dougherty, the famous lawyer is dangerously ill, at his residence, 2027 Spruce street, city. Although he has been suffering for nearly two months his condition has been known to but few friends, and even they were not informed of the dangerous character of the malady. Mr. Dougherty is suffering from enlargement of the liver, and his illness is due chiefly to overwork.

The Deacon Case Again.

PARIS, July 23. — Edward Parkes Deacon, serving a year's sentence at Grasse for shooting and killing M. Abeille at the Hotel Splendide, has opened proceedings against his wife for adultery with M. Abeille. This action is taken by Deacon in consequence of Mrs. Deacon's application summoning her husband to permit her to have access to the children.

Cardinal d'Annibile Dead.

ROME, July 23.—Cardinal Guiseppe d'Annibile, prefect of the congregation of indulgences and sacred relics, is dead. Guiseppe d'Annibile, prefect of the sacred congregation, was born in France in 1815 and was created cardinal in 1889. He is the sixth cardinal to pass away this year.

Electric Police Lamps.

LONDON, July 23.—The police authorities were lately equipped with electric lamps instead of oil lanterns. The experiment is a success. The lamp weighs only four ounces and lasts seven hours. They will shortly be adopted for the whole force.

The City of Chicago Wreck.

LONDON, July 22. — The Evening Globe says that the verdict in the case of the wrecked steamer City of Chicago is a just one. The captain of an Atlantic liner is on the horns of a dilemma. He would be unpopular with both owners and passengers unless he drove his vessel at the highest possible speed. On the other hand, in so doing, the captain risks such a disaster as overtook the City of Chicago. Nevertheless, it is possible to feel sympathy for Captain Redford under the circumstances. The St. James Gazette takes occasion to urge the use of mechanism for automatic soundings.

Cotton Spinners' Wages.

LONDON, July 22. — A meeting of master cotton spinners was held to-day at Manchester, when it was resolved to send a circular to the members of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association, asking them to agree to a 10 per cent. reduction of wages and to a reduction of hours, provided that 75 per cent. of the spinners in the association were in favor of the arrangement. The answers are returnable up to August 2.

American Ministers.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 21.—The president has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Andrew D. White, of New York, minister to Russia; A. Louden Snowden, of Pennsylvania, now minister to Greece, to be minister to Spain; Truxton Beale, of California, now minister to Persia, to be minister to Greece. Andrew D. White is one of the founders, and was formerly president of Cornell University.

Chile to Pay Up.

VALPARAISO, Chile, July 23.—The formal acceptance by the United States of the offer of Chile to pay $75,000 in gold in settlement of the claims for indemnity on account of victims of the riot against sailors of the Baltimore in this city was formally presented yesterday to the Council of State. A bill making an appropriation for the payment of the indemnity was drawn up by the council and sent to Congress. Secretary Foster has instructed Minister Egan to press the settlement of all outstanding claims against Chile. Some of them have been pending since 1828. The claims aggregate several millions of dollars. Secretary Foster has proposed that the matter be settled by arbitration.

After the Whiskey Smugglers.

QUEBEC, July 23.—Yesterday morning the tug McNaughton conveyed a detachment of "B" Battery, numbering 42 officers and men, to Isle aux Coudres, to look after the whiskey smugglers. This detachment was to join forces with the cruiser Constance, and all are under direction of Collector Forsythe, who went down with the artillerymen. The latter were furnished with tents and full field equipments for a week's stay on the island. Evidently a systematic and thorough search will be made for the liquors brought in by Bouchard and other smugglers before they return.

Jumped into the Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 23.—A young lady named Allison, a school teacher, residing at Corry, Pa., attempted suicide at the lower rapids Thursday evening. She jumped into the water and was being carried out into the eddies when a couple of men rescued her. When she returned to consciousness she gave as the cause of her act her being for the time insane, and expressed contempt for her act of attempted self-destruction. Her brother returned home with her to-day.

To be Offered a Dukedom.

LONDON, July 23. — It is thought probable the Marquis of Salisbury will accept, on retiring from office, the dukedom declined in 1886 and on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee in 1887. The Queen is reported to have renewed her offer.

Gladstone in Good Health.

LONDON, July 23. — Gladstone was heartily welcomed on returning to Hawarden this evening. He is in good health, but complaining of slight trouble in the recently injured eye.

THE MOST RELIABLE

To correct the **constipated habit,** remove **sick-headache,** relieve **dyspepsia,** to purify the blood, cure jaundice, liver complaint, and biliousness, Ayer's Pills are unequaled. They are an excellent after-dinner pill, assisting the process of digestion, and cleansing and strengthening the alimentary canal. When taken on the invasion of a cold or a fever, they effectually prevent further progress of the disease. Being sugar-coated and purely vegetable, they are the best

Family

medicine, for old and young. Ayer's Pills are indispensable to soldiers, sailors, campers, miners, and travelers, and are everywhere recommended by the medical fraternity. Dr. J. W. Haynes, Palouse, W.T., writes: "Ayer's Pills are the most evenly balanced in their ingredients, of any I know of."

"For more than twenty years I have used Ayer's Pills as a corrective for torpidity of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and to ward off malarial attacks, and they have always done perfect work."—E. P. Goodwin, Publisher "Democrat," St. Landry, La.

"I was master of a sailing vessel for many years, and never failed to provide a supply of Ayer's Pills, for the use of both officers and men. They are a safe and reliable

Cathartic

and always give satisfaction."—Harry Robinson, 52 E. Pearl st., Fair Haven, Conn.

"For a long time I was a sufferer from stomach, liver, and kidney troubles, and having tried a variety of remedies, with only temporary relief, I began, about three months ago, the use of Ayer's Pills, and already my health is so much improved that I gladly testify to the superior merits of this cathartic."—M. J. Pereira, Oporto, Portugal

Ayer's Pills

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Every Dose Effective.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 29, 1892.

THE SUGAR REFINERY.

We very willingly give a place in this issue to the letter from the sugar refining company of Vancouver, since the company seems to be of the opinion that the TIMES has been trying to do the refinery some injury. The TIMES has certainly no desire to do the refinery any harm or to treat it unjustly, and the only thing that has appeared in our columns that could be considered unjust to the company was the statement of our Vancouver correspondent on Friday, to which the latter part of the letter refers. That statement was corrected by the correspondent himself on Saturday, when he found that he had been wrongfully informed. As to the first complaint advanced in the letter, we submit that if the refinery people read the remarks in the TIMES of July 18th more attentively they will find that they have misconstrued them. We then said that the Vancouver World and Telegram were busily concocting false stories detrimental to Victoria with the idea that they were doing the Vancouver refinery a service, but we pointed out that they were more likely to do it an injury, since their efforts would be certain to arouse indignation here that would react on the refinery as well as on themselves. So far the manager of the refinery appears to agree with this conclusion, and it is quite apparent that he and his company have had no part in the crusade undertaken by the journalistic falsifiers. We did not suppose they had any part in it, and we certainly did not intend to convey the impression that they had, whatever meaning may have been taken from our remarks. The reflection which the letter offers on the misguided conduct of the World is very severe, but it was well deserved, and we may remark that the Telegram was equally blameworthy. The story about the Phra Nang was a most malicious and wilful falsehood from beginning to end, and we are glad to see its authors, the two papers mentioned, thus rebuke by the refinery authorities.

MANITOBA'S ELECTION.

The Greenway Government has been sustained in Manitoba, though its majority is somewhat reduced. So far as the TIMES can judge, the Province has done well to keep the Government in power, and is to be congratulated on the result. If there is anything to be regretted it is the too liberal measure of encouragement given the Opposition, which could hardly have expected, and certainly did not deserve, so much support as it received. A majority of eight in a houte of forty members is nevertheless a fair one, and there can be little doubt that the Greenway Government will be able to keep going very well. It has to regret the defeat of two ministers and the loss of some prominent supporters, but on the other hand the Opposition has lost its *de facto* leader and ablest member, Mr. R. P. Roblin. The party—or aggregation of parties—could ill afford to lose him, since it was badly enough disorganized before. In the new House the Government's opponents will labor under the disadvantages of having no recognized leader and of lacking cohesion. They will scarcely be able, in this condition, to make any effective assaults on the Greenway citadel. The Government has triumphed evidently because of its well defined and popular school policy and because the people felt that its adminstration methods had been good for the Province. Such being the case, it is more than likely to remain in power for some time. The plebiscite on the liquor question seems to have resulted in a large majority of the voters pronouncing in favor of prohibition. It would seem, therefore, that the Government is bound to give effect to the popular voice by introducing a prohibitive measure, and that temperance advocates will have the pleasure of watching another prohibition experiment.

WHAT MR. McLAGAN SAID.

Mr. J. C. McLagan, of the Vancouver World, to-day telegraphed to the TIMES that the reports in the Victoria papers of the public meeting in Vancouver on Friday night were "grossly distorted and incorrect!" We regret that we have not room for the whole of Mr. McLagan's speech, as reported in the World. The following extract, however, gives the speaker's sentiments on the more important points touched upon in his address:—

"So far as the judgment of the court was concerned, and the presence of the sheriff in their midst with a writ of attachment for the persons of our mayor, city solicitor and health inspector, he had to observe that whilst exception might properly be taken to the manner in which the writ was issued and while the blood of those present was warm on the subject of our mayor and officials being incarcerated, our heads should be kept cool and nothing should be done to interefere with the mandates of the law. His Worship realized this, as did also his colleagues, who were about to proceed to Victoria to present themselves before the court to be dealt with according to the wishes of the judges. He would suggest that in order to avoid any difficulty in returning, or the possibility of contracting the disease whilst crossing the gulf, that a special steamer be chartered to convey them and the sheriff to Victoria. There should be no resistance, and he believed there would be none on the part of Mayor Cope, Solicitor Hamersley and Inspector Huntly in obeying the writ issued by Mr. Justice Crease. If His Lordship had erred there were left in the hands of the people the means of ample redress. As regards the language used, instead of passing a vote of censure upon Justice Crease, a petition should be drawn up, impeaching him for using unbecoming language. Every citizen could and would sign such a document, as it was the birthright of every Briton to pray for the redress of grievances in this way. Such a petition could be sent to the Department of Justice at Ottawa; and failing in accomplishment there, it would, if necessary, be sent to the foot of the throne. This was the largest meeting he had yet witnessed in the Province, and the order which had prevailed so far, notwithstanding the exciting circumstances which had called them together, was very creditable to them as peace-loving and law-abiding citizens."

THE SUGAR REFINERY.

TO THE EDITOR:—We have recently been receiving quite a little attention at your hands, and although in ordinary circumstances, if the information you were giving the public about us were at all truthful or correct, we should, in all probability, appreciate it rather than otherwise, we regret to say that in the present circumstances, and given as this information is given, we cannot say we appreciate it at all. The other day, for example, you informed the public in one of your editorials, that we had instigated a "string of falsehoods" (we quote your own words), which appeared in a certain local paper here, for the purpose of injuring the trade of the port of Victoria. This seemed to us at the time to be so absurd that we did not think it called for any contradiction at our hands at all. But seeing we are writing you now, we suppose we may as well embrace the opportunity to ask why you think it possible that we should have any desire to do anything of the kind? What good, near or remote, could it possibly do us? And do you think for a moment that we know so little about what is doing in the province in our own particular line of business as not to have known long ago that the Phra Nang brought no sugar with her for Victoria? What toolishness, then, it would have been on our part to instigate a silly statement, and one so easily exploded, as the one is to which you refer! As a matter of fact, we have not had the remotest connection with any of the absurd taings that have been appearing in the World, and we should have thanked that paper over and over again lately if it had simply minded its own business, and left our's alone.

Then, in your last night's issue, in your Vancouver news, you state that we have "sold our stock of raw sugar," and that this "seems to indicate the closing down of our industry for the present." We wonder where your correspondent got this interesting information! Let us correct him and say that we have not sold our stock of raw sugar; that we do not intend to sell our stock of raw sugar, ard that instead of there being any prospect of our closing down, either for the present or for the future, the prospects are entirely the other way. The present regrettable and unfortunate dislocation of business in the province is, of course, affecting us as it is affecting others, but we sincerely hope that will soon pass away.

Will you allow us to suggest to you, in conclusion that before publishing anything further about us in future, you will—for we suppose you desire your paper to be correct and truthful, and it might be quite as interesting in that way as in any other—take the trouble to enquire of us as to whether what you are about to say has any foundation in fact or not. Yours faithfully,

The B.C. Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.,
B. F. Rogers,
Manager.

IS IT RIGHT?

TO THE EDITOR:—To an onlooker it does seem absurd to see a lot of people huddled together at Ross Bay quarantine grounds being exposed to the infection of others. I understand that many there have never been near smallpox until they were sent there. I am also informed that no less than three cases were sent to the smallpox hospital yesterday from Ross Bay. How can it be possible, if such be the case, that the inmates of such a place can be set at large after being there only two or three days, as is proposed by Dr. Davie? This seems to me not to be reasonable, nor do I think from a sanitary point of view it is right. I think the proper thing would be for the mayor to get an injunction to such a procedure. ONLOOKER.

WHY?

TO THE EDITOR:—If Dr. Davie and his brother had the constitutional power exercised so swiftly and suddenly in the removal of Dr. Milne from the position of health officer of Victoria, why don't these suspects exercise their peculiar privilege in the removal of the health officer of Vancouver, and thus put an end to the irregularity in the doctor's department there? The only deduction to be reached from the failure of the provincial health officer to act, is that he is in accord with the doings of this subordinate, and with the interpretation put upon the rules by the Vancouver officer. Some one who knows the political pulse of Vancouver better than I do might furnish other reasons. ANTI-HUMBUG.

Successful Irrigation.

Irrigation is working miracles of redemption in North Africa. About one-half the area of Algiers, which comprises 330,000 square miles in the boundaries of Sahara, is being put under successful cultivation by means of artesian well irrigation. There are now over 13,000 wells in active operation. They range in depth from 75 to 400 feet. The water flowing from them is collected in reservoirs, from which it is conducted by mains and laterals over the land. It is estimated that 12,000,000 acres, or 19,000 square miles, have been reclaimed, and the entire area is under cultivation. As a result Algeria has become a great wine-producing country, about 120,000 acres of the old desert being planted to the vine.

The Eruption on Sangir.

THE HAGUE, July 23.—Official telegrams received here from Batavia confirm recent accounts of the awful destruction on Great Sangir Island, belonging to Holland, caused by a volcanic eruption June 17. The advices are to the effect that the whole northern portion of the island was destroyed and 2000 inhabitants killed. No Europeans were among the victims.

TALK OF RESISTANCE.

Vancouver Indignant—Two Young People Drowned—Cases at Moodyville.

VANCOUVER, July 22.—Mr. W. H. Gordon, for some time baggageman on the C.P.R. between here and Donald, has been appointed to take charge of the agency of the Shuswap & Okanagan at Vernon, for which point he left yesterday.

It has just come to light that a few days ago Mrs. Reid, professional nurse, returned from her duties in the sick room, and found her wardrobe completely destroyed, every piece of wear-apparel having been cut to pieces. The vandalism included the destruction of a $150 sealskin sacque and a new silk dress which were deliberately cut in strips. Nothing whatever is know of the perpetrators, nor can the motive inspiring such conduct be guessed.

The American ship George Skolfield, 36 days out was towed into port yesterday by the tug Sea Lion. The Skolfield has a cargo of tea on board for the C.P.R., consisting of 27,000 packages.

As soon as the news reached the city last evening of Judge Crease's order, a meeting of business men was held at Hotal Vancouver, F. C. Cotton presiding. Resolutions were passed protesting against the procedure and asking the Minister of Justice at Ottawa to suspend the order of the court until quarantine is lifted. Feeling is running high in the city and although the persons named in the writ will not disobey, there is a strong talk of resistance by the citizens. The city will be without its executive head for at least fourteen days, as they cannot return without being quarantined even if not committed. The officials in question are now fixing up their business in view of an enforced absence.

The B. C. sugar refinery has sold its stock of raw sugar in California, which would seem to indicate the closing down of that industry for the present.

The child of Stickles, now in hospital, is suspected to have smallpox and has been isolated. Another case of smallpox at Moodyville, was reported yesterday, named McDonald. He came over to Moodyville on the Yosemite from Victoria. The name of the other sick man at Moodyville is Jas. Garth.

Alex. Purves and Bertha Jay were drowned in the slough last night whilst bathing. Both are young people, well known and popular.

VANCOUVER, July 23.—Miss Stickles, who was ill some days, developed another case of smallpox this morning. The daughter of Mrs. Stickles is in hospital at Deadman's Island. McDonald, North Vancouver, also developed a case, making a total of nine since July 1st, and one death.

Mayor Cope and officials will appear in court at Victoria on Monday. They go over on the steamer Comox.

Miss Jay's remains will go over on the Yosemite to-night.

The B. C. Sugar Refinery people say there is no truth in the rumor of their closing down. The reported sale of raw sugars which gave rise to it was a consignment paying back a loan to the San Francisco refinery made owing to shortage on account of an overdue sugar ship.

The Minister of Justice has refused to suspend the order of Judge Crease without further particulars.

The city is in a ferment over Judge Crease's court order. The city is a unit in supporting the mayor and health officials. The meeting last night was called at two hours' notice and densely packed. One gentleman who objected to Rev. Mr. Maxwell's remarks about Victoria was carried out bodily. Several thousand people assembled at Hotel Vancouver to do Mayor Cope honor, but neither he nor the health officer made their appearance.

Justices Begbie and Crease were severely criticised. A resolution was moved and seconded, which chairman Templeton refused to put, declaring their usefulness gone and they should be superseded. The Greer matter had something to do with it. It was decided to use no opposition to the course of the law, although the feeling was such that a spark would have set the meeting in a blaze and lead to any consequence. However it was orderly, and with the exception of a little froth on the part of the speakers, was well conducted.

The World last evening and the speakers at the meeting all laid themselves liable for contempt in their remarks.

VANCOUVER, June 25.—Yesterday evening at 9 o'clock the steamer Comox sailed out with Mayor Cope, Mr. Hamersley and Inspector Huntley, accompanied by Sheriff Armstrong and Messrs. Schofield and Blake. There was an immense crowd at the wharf to see them off, and the cheering was tremendous. Each man aboard was called upon for a speech and briefly responded. Probably five thousand people were on the wharf and the streets leading thereto.

One new case of smallpox was reported from Hastings on Saturday night.

Ald. Anderson has been appointed acting Mayor and J. A. Russell, acting solicitor.

Rev. J. W. Pedley preached last night in the Congregational church on "The unjust judge." No names were mentioned, but inferentially it was well understood who was aimed at. The sermon was not sensational but somewhat severe on the administration of justice.

Mr. Thom, one of the teachers of the central school, who has been visiting Victoria, returned on the last trip of the Yosemite and was placed in quarantine. He and Mr. Bowack, who has been lording it somewhat in quarantine castle, ran amuck almost immediately, and there were prospects of a forcible ejectment before peace was made by the officials.

THE BOWACK CASE.

Mr. Justice McCreight's Decision—No Contradiction.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 22.—In his judgment on the detention case, Judge McCreight sets forth that the Vancouver health act, 1889, gives the city council power to pass by-laws which would warrant their action in the Bowack case, and that the by-laws must be construed by rules of construction of statutes. Victoria was proved an infected port and testimony had shown that the Sound cities had quarantined against Victoria and treated persons from Victoria as "exposed persons," and the fact that Victoria and Vancouver were under the same government did not lessen exposure. The case before Justice Crease was not the same as the present case, which related to Bowack alone and his detention on land. On a habeas corpus case the judge was free to act, subject to the court appeal.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 23.—John, an Indian, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment by Magistrate Prittendrigh this morning for brutally beating Pauline, a klootchman.

No new cases of smallpox nave been reported. Rev. T. Kelley and his niece are both convalescent. Two Chinamen afflicted with the disease are also nearing recovery. A pest house is being erected as quickly as possible for fear of a further outbreak, while every precaution is being taken to ward off an outbreak.

It was reported this morning that there were fifteen cases of smallpox in Calgary, but no confirmation report been received.

The Westminster city council will on Monday evening consider the question of raising the quarantine against Victoria.

Extensive alterations will be made in the west end school.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 25.—The Princess Louise, from Victoria, arrived in port this morning. She had no passengers aboard and presented a clean bill of health.

Emma, a Klootchman, who was stabbed by George McLean, is said to be growing worse. She is in St. Mary's hospital. McLean was this morning sentenced to a month's imprisonment on a charge of being drunk. The stabbing case will be taken up later.

Before Judge Bole, John Smith charged with the attempted murder of Jack an Indian, elected for speedy trial John Hunter, of Vancouver, charged with forgery, will be tried at the assizes.

Rev. Ebenezer Robson says that he received yesterday a telegram from Mrs. Robson, widow of the late Hon. John Robson, which stated that she was most anxious to proceed to Victoria without delay. The funeral will take place at Victoria and if the quarantine at Westminster is raised to-night, as expected, Rev. Mr. Robson, David Robson, city clerk of Westminster, Mr. Major and other relatives and friends of the late premier will attend the funeral. It is thought probable that Westminster city council will raise the quarantine to-night. Mr. Major went to Vancouver this morning to make arrangements to receive the remains, which will arrive on Tuesday on the eastern train.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Timorous Citizens—Electricity in the Mines—Alberni's Progress.

NANAIMO, July 22.—As soon as the coal trade slacks off, the merchants of Nanaimo appear to be disheartened and look forward to bad times in their particular business, seeming to lose courage entirely. One prominent business man remarked yesterday, that if by any unfortunate means smallpox should break out in this city it would mean ruination. In fact many residents are prepared to leave on the first provocation. It would be difficult to persuade them that there would be no necessity for leaving. But it is to be hoped the careful attention that is being paid to the subject by the health officer will prevent such a disaster.

Two large electric locomotives for the New Vancouver Coal Company, to be used in No. 1 shaft, were brought over on the steamer Cutch last evening. They will be sent down the mine sometime during the present week, and no doubt they will prove successful in hauling the desired amount of coal from this mine daily.

NANAIMO, July 23.—A young man named John Dealy was brought down on the steamer Isabel with a broken leg. Dealy is engaged on the telegraph line to Comox, and while engaged in felling a tree, it twisted and fell on top of him before he could get out of its reach. On arriving here he was taken to the hospital, where Dr. Davis attended to the setting of the limb.

The noon train yesterday brought the news of an accidental shooting case at Shawnigan Lake. The young victim is Miss Townsend, sister to Conductor Townsend. It is reported a companion was handling a gun which was not thought to be loaded, when it suddenly exploded, the charge entering the neck and shoulder of Miss Townsend, but it is not thought a dangerous wound.

The 31st quarterly report of the Nanaimo Equitable Pioneer Society has been submitted to the members. The membership roll has reached the large figures of 746, an increase during the last quarter of 13. The sales during the last quarter show an increase of $2000 over the previous quarter. The sales for the last quarter were:

Dry goods department	$10,070.30
Grocery, "	22,041.25
Total	$32,111.55

The profits on the trade account amount to $3,211.03, 10 cents on the dollar dividend on purchases.

In response to a request from the health officer, Captain Masecar, of the Salvation Army, dispatched a telegram to staff Captain Bolton and wife to put off their visit to Nanaimo at present. The meeting was to have been held to-night and was to be a large one.

The installation of a new lodge of A.O.U.W. at Courtney took place on Thursday evening in the Good Templars' Hall by Grand Master Workman Gustav Leiser, assisted by Grand Foreman M. Wolfe. The following officers were then installed: P.M.W., Rev. J. Willemar; M.W., Eric Duncan; Foreman, W. H. Halliday; Overseer, W. H. Grieve; Recorder, E. A. Halliday; Financier, S. J. Piercy; Receiver, J. Grieve; Guide, Byron Crawford; O.W., J. C. Fulton; O. W., Daniel Jones.

NANAIMO, July 25.—The sculling race between Mclean and Dignan, the half-breed, took place on the harbor on Saturday night. Dignan rowed in a sliding seat and McLean in a stationary seat. At the start Dignan unshipped his seat at the first stroke and McLean making the most of it got a good lead. This mishap seemed to put more energy into Dignan and he settled down with a a will determined to do his utmost. The betting at this stage was $50 to $25 on McLean with plenty of takers. At the turn Dignan overlook McLean and came home an easy winner, in fact although the latter got a good start, the distance he was left behind called forth the expression "He wasn't in it." The probabilities are that a race will now be arranged in sliding seats.

Ship Floated.

LONDON, July 25.—The British ship Maxwell has been floated and docked.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

KAMLOOPS

Mrs. Finlay, of Victoria, arrived in Kamloops last Saturday and is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Myles.

Mr. W. H. Gordon, for some time baggageman on the C. P. R. between Vancouver and Donald, has been appointed to the agency of the S. & O. Railway at Vernon.

A party of mining specialists and capitalists consisting of D. L. Lockerby, of Montreal; Geo. Attwood, J. S. P. Sellon and E. D. Reynolds, of England; R. G. Tatlow, of Vancouver; and H. G. Hammond, of Toronto, started the first of the week for Granite Creek to explore among the gold and platinum mines.

Mr. J. T. Edwards, president of the Inland Agricultural Association, is showing an interest in improving the stock in the interior by bringing in this week 13 head of thoroughbred Holsteins. They are a fine herd and were driven out to Mr. Edwards' ranch on the North Thompson.

Mr. J. W. Mackay is out among the Indians of his agency, giving them the protection of vaccination. Last Saturday he performed the operation on forty of the people on the Kamloops reserve, and on Monday went down as far as Yale. He intends to make a thorough job of vaccinating all who are likely to be exposed to the contagion of smallpox.

The people of Grand Prairie have been agitated in regard to recent quartz discoveries on Six Mile Creek, a tributary of Salmon River. A large number of claims have been recorded, the Montreal syndicate, headed by D. L. Lockerby, having thought favorably of it and made locations. Some tests of the value of the ore have been made which are spoken well of, and development work to test the ledge is going on.

CARIBOO.

W. C. Eagle, of the Onward ranch, near the 150-Mile House, reports crops to be fine in his district, especially hay. The wet weather of the past week has, however, interfered somewhat with the crop being harvested.

The Victoria Hydraulic Company are getting their pipes to work on their ground at Coquette Creek, but will not clean up till the end of the season.

Roadmaster William Stephenson is doing a splendid job of road-making in converting the Forks Quesnelle sleigh road into a wagon road.

The South Fork Company are spending $2000 a month, but do not expect to be producing the precious metal till next spring. They are entirely satisfied with the prospect, as pay gold is found in all their sluicings.

Water having receded somewhat, placer mining on the Horsefly is now prospering. The claim on which Dan McCallum and party are working is doing very well this season.

Traffic is heavy over the Cariboo road, a large number of men—capitalists, laborers and prospectors going into the country. More is going on, more money is in circulation, and business is better than for several years past.

REVELSTOKE.

The Revelstoke Lumber Co. have added a shingle machine to their plant.

A great number of Chinamen are busy just now gathering and selling raspberries and blueberries. The crop is enormous, and the Chinamen are reaping a fine harvest. A large pailful, about twelve quarts, goes for $1.

Mr. W. F. Crage, timekeeper on the C.P.R. between Donald and Kamloops, and Miss Kate Jones, of Donald, were married at Donald this week. The train being late on their return to Revelstoke (where they will reside) the usual serenade was postponed until the following evening, when a full band assembled in front of their residence about 10 p.m., and woke the echoes of the night with melodious airs on empty oilcans and tinhorns. This time-honored custom is invariably observed in Revelstoke.

GOLDEN.

Mr. Askwith intends putting in a wagon road from the Bobby Burns mine to the mill.

There is great activity in mining in the vicinity of Fort Steele. A new and promising strike has just been made by James Dibble.

M. McPhillips, Indian agent, intends leaving for England shortly on a two months' trip, and will take with him a collection of ores of the district.

NAKUSP.

Business is progressing rapidly in our thriving city. Anyone who visited the townsite a month ago would hardly recognize it now, as stores, hotels, dwelling-houses, etc., are quickly filling in the cleared lots, and several more buildings will go up within the next fortnight. The population is also increasing fast. Every time the steamer sails she brings us new citizens.

The Rathwell House has been taken over by Messrs. Grant Thorburn and Harry Phair.

Prospectors seem to be having a good time in Slocan. We had two in from there on Saturday who had staked a claim one day and sold out the next for a good round sum. They had some beautiful specimens of ore with them.

The more important lots are nearly all sold, and the others are being rapidly taken up. If the wagon road to Slocan goes through, and we fully expect it will, Nakusp will be booming by the middle of next month.

ILLECILLEWAET.

Word has been brought from Fish Creek that an exceedingly rich find had been made on the "Annie," a claim recently bonded to Mr. Fishburne. The development work has opened up a mine of exceptional richness, and there is every reason to hope that the other claims on the same ledge (which has been traced for five miles) will show a similar gratifying result. All the property in that locality is being bought up or bonded at good prices. Three good companies are now at work, and they have every reason to expect big results.

Another magnificent find was made nearer home last week. While assessment work was being done on the "Pride of the Illecillewaet," a claim owned by Mr. T. Richardson, a beautiful vein of grey copper was exposed, a piece sent for assay giving 1443 oz. to the ton. Mr. Richardson naturally feels elated, and as the claim is close to the C. P. R. track it is likely to become a valuable property on account of its easy accessibility.

THOMPSON'S LANDING.

Mr. Thos. Horne arrived here to-day from Lardeau Creek on his way to Revelstoke. He reports the discovery of an immense ledge of high-grade galena between the north and south forks of the Lardeau by Messrs. Pool, Crockett and Robertson. The ledge is from 18 to 30 feet wide, and where it has been laid open it shows a solid body of ore for the whole width. Six claims have already been staked on the ledge, everyone of which exhibits splendid surface indications. Excitement is running high amongst prospectors in the mountains, and many are making their way to the forks of the Lardeau.

Messrs. Andrew Abrahamson and Harry Langrell also came in for a stroke of luck last week. In doing assessment work on their works, to the north of Trout Lake, they made the happy discovery that underlying the three or four feet of cap was a magnificent lode of solid mineral from 10 to 18 feet in width. Mr. Horne was up to see the find before he left, and says he never saw a better showing for the slight amount of development work done. The fortunate owners have a grand mine in sight.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire from all Parts of the Dominion.

The Northwest Legislative Assembly has been called to meet on August 2nd.

George M. Barton, of Hamilton, formerly of Dundas, a prominent barrister, is dead, aged 64.

Mann's store, dwelling-house, outbuildings, and McCurdy's dwelling-house at Stittsville were burned. Loss $10,000.

It is announced that the Hon. W. Laurier has declined the invitation to speak before the Laurier Club, in Worcester, Mass.

Franc Parleur is the name of a new paper to appear in Montreal for the first time early in August. It will be a Conservative in politics, but will advocate entire independence of the chiefs of any party.

Lieut.-Governor Royal and his secretary have returned to Regina from Calgary, where his honor went to investigate the smallpox matter, and take whatever steps were necessary to prevent the disease spreading in the territories.

Messrs. Van Horne, Shaughnessy and Angus, Canadian Pacific officials, left Montreal on an extended trip through the Maritime Provinces. The object of their visit is reported to be the inspection of the Intercolonial Railway, prior to the Canadian Pacific taking it over.

Cheese shipments from Canada to the Old Country, this year, are going to beat the record. The value of the cheese shipped, so far, is $2,500,000. Up to July 16th some 453,000 boxes were exported, against 392,000 boxes for the same time last year. Great Britain is taking all the cheese Canada can send.

Western Ontario was visited by a severe cyclone and wind storm on Saturday. Barns were burned, telegraph poles splintered, fences and trees blown down, and standing grain prostrated. Mrs. Jeremiah Rushton, of Rushton Corners, was killed by lightning while at the telephone enquiring of a neighbor as to the safety of her children. Among those who lost their barns and contents are Arthur Morgan, Howard Road, and Edward Guayatt, Talbot street. Fruit and grain are completely destroyed at some points.

Alarming rumors were circulated on the Winnipeg streets on Saturday to the effect that smallpox had developed at Gretna. The story is that a party of Chinamen, recently from the east and destined for points in the United States, but who were prevented from crossing the line by the American Customs officers at Neche, on account of some irregularity in their papers, were given shelter in a small house at Gretna, and had not been there many days ere the loathsome disease showed itself. Everything was done for the patients and all precautions taken, the premises and inmates being quarantined.

In the International rifle match at Bisley, the quick firing competition for teams of ten was won by the team from Scotland with a score of 91. The Jersey team scored 89; the Canadian team 79; the English team 71, and the Irish team 48. Staff-Sergeant Simpson, of the Twelfth Battalion, won the first place in the Tid Bits competition at Bisley. The Canadian team won ten prizes in the match for the Alexandra cup competition. Four of the Canadian team have won places in the second stage for the Queen's prize. Lieut. Revell, of the 22nd Battalion, came in fifth for the Prince of Wales's prize, and Lieut. McAdam of the 3rd Battalion, seventh.

Another Accident to the Romulus.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The German steamer Romulus, which left this port on Thursday for Nanaimo, was yesterday towed into harbor by the tug Vigilant, which had picked her up in Bolinas Bay at midnight on Saturday in a disabled condition. Captain Berndt, of the Romulus, reports that on Friday about 11 a.m., while off Mendocino, the shaft of the vessel broke. This is the second time the Romulus has been towed into port with a broken shaft. While on her way north on June 27th her shaft broke and the steamer nearly went ashore near Point Reyes. She was saved by the tugs Relief and Wizard and the steam schooner Point Loma, and towed to San Francisco for repairs.

Struck by Lightning.

BEAUHARNOIS, Que., July 25.—Lightning struck the church during the last thunder storm on Friday morning. The beadle and a charwoman, who were in the church, were struck and carried out unconscious, but soon recovered. The stained glass windows were smashed and a large stone fell from the main body of the church, while the masonry was otherwise injured.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal, in merit and efficiency, as a hair dressing and for the prevention of baldness. It eradicates dandruff, keeps the scalp moist, clean and healthy, and gives vitality and color to weak, faded, and gray hair. The most popular of toilet articles.

NADA THE LILY.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

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CHAPTER IV.

THE FLIGHT OF MOPO AND BALEKA.

Shouted out loud and charged me.

All the rest of that night we journeyed, till even the dog was tired. Then we hid in a mealie field for a day, as we were afraid of being seen. Toward the afternoon we heard voices, and looking through the stems of the mealies we saw a party of my father's men pass searching for us. They went on to a neighboring kraal to ask if we had been seen, and after that we saw them no more for awhile. At night we traveled again, but, as fate would have it, we were met by an old woman, who looked oddly at us but said nothing. After that we pushed on day and night, for we knew that the old woman would tell the pursuers if she met them; and so indeed it turned out.

But now I was doubtful whether we would go to Chaka, for after what we had seen I grew afraid lest he should kill us. Still we had nowhere to turn, so I said that we would walk along till something happened. Now we grew faint with hunger and weariness, and Baleka said that we had better sit down and die, for then there would be no more trouble. So we sat down by a spring. But I did not wish to die yet, though Baleka was right, and it would have been well to do so. As we sat, the dog Koos went to a bush that was near, and presently I heard him spring at something and the sound of struggling. I ran to the bush; he had caught hold of a duiker buck, as big as himself, that was asleep in it. Then I drove my spear into the buck and shouted for joy, for here was food.

When the buck was dead I skinned him, and we took bits of the flesh, washed them in the water and ate them, for we had no fire to cook them with. It is not nice to eat uncooked flesh, but we were so hungry that we did not mind, and strength came back to us from the food. When we had eaten what we could we rose and washed ourselves at the spring; but as we washed Baleka looked up and gave a cry of fear. For there, on the crest of the hill, about ten spear throws away, were a party of six armed men, and these men people of my own tribe—children of my father Makedama—who still pursued us to take us or slay us. They saw us; they raised a shout and began to run. We too sprang up and ran.

Before us the ground was open and sloped down to the banks of the White Umfolozi. We ran for the river. After us came the warriors. Now we neared the banks of the river; it was full and wide. Above us the waters ran angrily, breaking into swirls of white where they passed over sunken rocks; below was a rapid, in which none might live; between the two a deep pool, where the water was quiet but the stream strong.

"Ah! my brother, what shall we do?" gasped Baleka.

"There is this to choose," I answered, "perish on the spears of our people or try the river."

"Easier to die by water than on iron," she answered.

"Good!" I said. "Now may our snakes look toward us and the spirits of our fathers be with us! At the least we can swim." And I led her to the head of the pool. We threw away everything except an assegai—which I held in my teeth—and plunged in, wading and swimming, the dog Koos leading the way.

Then it was that the soldiers appeared upon the bank. "Ah! little people," one cried, "you swim, do you? Well, you will drown; and if you do not drown we know a ford, and we will catch you and kill you." And he hurled an assegai after us, which fell between us.

Now we swam hard, for we could swim well. It was just this: If we could reach the bank before we got into the rapids we were safe; if not, then—good night! We strained, we struggled. Baleka was a brave girl, and she swam bravely; but the water pushed her down below me, and I could do nothing to help her. I got my foot upon the rock and looked around. There she was, and eight paces from her the broken water boiled. I could not go back. But the dog Koos saw. He swam to her barking, then turned around heading for the shore. She grasped him by the tail with her right hand. She too struck out with her feet and her left hand, and slowly, very slowly, drew near. Then I stretched out the handle of my assegai toward her. She caught it with her left hand. I pulled and Koos pulled, and we brought her to the bank, and there she fell gasping.

Now when the soldiers on the other bank saw that we had crossed, they shouted threats at us, then ran away down the bank.

"Arise, Baleka," I said; "they have gone to seek a ford."

"Ah, let me die!" she answered.

But I forced her to rise, and we walked on till at last far away, we saw a large kraal.

"Keep heart," I said. "See, there is the kraal of Chaka."

Presently we came to a path that ran to the kraal from the ford of the Umfolozi. We followed the path till at last we were but half an hour's journey from the kraal. Then we looked back, and lo! there behind us were the pursuers.

Again we ran, but they gained upon us. Then once more I thought of the dog. I called him and told him what to do. He understood, and flew toward them growling. They tried to kill him with spears and kerries, but he jumped around them, biting at them and kept them back. At last a man hit him, and he sprang up and seized the man by the throat. There he clung, man and dog rolling over and over together, till the end of it was that they both died together.

Meanwhile we were but three hundred paces from the gate of the kraal.

"Run on, Baleka, run on!" I said, dropping behind. Now she staggered on toward the kraal. I sat down to get my breath again, for I was about to fight four men.

The men were running, two and two, with the length of a spear throw between them. But of the first pair one was five or six paces in front of the other. This man shouted out loud and charged me, shield and spear up. I stood waiting for him till he drew back the spear to stab me. Then suddenly I dropped to my knees and thrust upward with all my strength beneath the rim of his shield; and he also thrust, but over me, his spear only cutting the skin of my shoulder. And my assegai? Ah! it ran through and through his middle. He rolled over and over on the plain. I was now weaponless, for the haft of my spear—it was but a light throwing assegai—broke in two, leaving nothing but a little bit of stick in my hand. And the other one was on me! He looked tall as a tree above me.

I fell onto my hands and knees and flung myself over sideways. My body struck the legs of the man about to stab me, lifting his feet from beneath him. Down he came heavily. Before he had touched the ground I was off it. His spear had fallen from his hand. I stooped, seized it, and as he rose I stabbed him through the back. In the shake of a leaf he also was dead. Then I ran, for my valor was gone. About a hundred paces from me Baleka was staggering along. By the time I caught her she was some forty paces from the gate of the kraal. But then her powers left her altogether. Yes! there she fell senseless, and I stood by her. And there, too, I should have been slain had not this chanced, for the other two men, having staid one instant by their dead fellows, came on against me mad with wrath. For at that moment the gate of the kraal opened, and through it came a party of soldiers dragging a man by the arms. After them walked a great man, who wore a leopard skin on his shoulders and was laughing, and with him were five or six ringed councilors, and after them again came a company of warriors.

The soldiers saw that killing was going on and ran up just as the slayers reached us.

"Who are you?" they cried, "who dare to kill at the gate of the Elephant's kraal? Here the Elephant kills alone!"

"We are of the children of Makedama," they answered, "and we follow these evil doers who have done wickedness and murder in our kraal. See, but now two of us are dead at their hands, and others lie dead along the road. Suffer that we slay them!"

"Ask that of the Elephant," said the soldiers; "ask, too, that he suffer you should not be slain."

Just then the tall chief saw blood and heard words. He stalked up; and a great man he was to see, though still young in years. For he was taller by a head than any around him, and his chest was big as the chests of two; his face was fierce and beautiful, and when he was angry his eye flashed like a smitten brand.

"Who are these who dare to stir up dust at the gates of my kraal?" he asked, frowning.

"O Chaka, O Elephant!" answered the captain of the soldiers, throwing himself to the earth before him, "the men say that these are evil doers and that they pursue them to kill them."

"Good!" he answered. "Let them slay the evil doers."

"O great chief! thanks be to thee, great chief!" said those who sought to slay us.

"I hear you," he answered, then spoke once more to the captain. "And when they have slain the evil doers, let them themselves be blinded and turned loose to seek their way home, because they have dared to lift a spear within the Zulu gates. Now praise on, my children!" and he laughed, while the soldiers murmured, "Ou! he is wise, he is great, his justice is bright and terrible like the sun!"

But the two men cried out in fear, for this they did not seek.

"Cut out their tongues also," said Chaka. "What! shall the land of the Zulus suffer such a noise? Never! lest the cattle miscarry. To it, ye black ones! There lies the girl. She is asleep and helpless. Slay her! What! you hesitate! Nay, then, if you will have time for thought, I will give it. Take these men, smear them with honey and pin them over ant heaps; by tomorrow's sun they will know their own minds. But first kill these two hunted jackals," and he pointed to Baleka and myself. "They seem tired, and doubtless they long for sleep."

Then for the first time I spoke, for the soldiers drew near to slay us.

"Oh, Chaka," I cried, "I am Mopo, and this is my sister, Baleka!"

I stopped, and a great shout of laughter went up from all who stood around.

"Very well, Mopo, and thy sister, Baleka," said Chaka grimly. "Good morning to you, Mopo, and Baleka also, good night!"

"Oh, Chaka!" I broke in, "I am Mopo, son of Makedama, of the Langeni tribe. It was I who gave thee a gourd of water many years ago, when we both were little. Then thou badest me come to thee when thou hadst grown great, vowing that thou wouldst protect me and never do me harm. So I have come, bringing my sister with me, and now, I pray thee, do not eat up the words of long ago."

As I spoke Chaka's face changed, and he listened earnestly, as a man who holds his hand behind his ear. "Those are no lies," he said. "Welcome, Mopo! Thou shalt be a dog in my hut and feed from my hand. But of thy sister I said nothing. Why, then, should she not be slain when I swore vengeance against all thy tribe save thee alone?"

"Because she is too fair to slay, O chief!" I answered boldly; "also because I love her and ask her life as a boon!"

"Turn the girl over," said Chaka, and they did so, showing her face.

"Again thou speakest no lie, son of Makedama," said the chief. "I grant thee the boon. She also shall lie in my hut and be of the number of my 'sisters.' Now tell me thy tale, speaking only the truth."

These, then, my father, were the events that ended in the coming of me, Mopo, and of my sister Baleka to the kraal of Chaka, the Lion of the Zulu. Now you may ask why I have kept you so long with this tale, which is as are other tales of our people. But that shall be seen, for from these matters, as a tree from a seed, grew the birth of Umslopogaas Bulalio, Umslopogaas the Slaughterer and Nada the Beautiful, of whose love my story has to tell. For Nada was my daughter, and Umslopogaas, though few knew it, was none other than the son of Chaka, born of my sister Baleka.

Now when Baleka recovered from the weariness of our flight and her beauty came back to her, Chaka took her to wife, numbering her among his women, whom he named his "sisters." And me Chaka took to be one of his doctors, of his inyanga of medicine, and he was so well pleased with my medicine that in the end I became his head doctor. Now this was a great post, in which, during the course of years, I grew fat in cattle and in wives: but also it was one of much danger. For when I rose strong and well in the morning I could never know but that at night I should sleep stiff and red. Many were the doctors whom Chaka slew; doctored they never so well, they were slain at last. For a day would surely come when the king felt ill in his body or heavy in his mind, and then to the assegai or the torment with the wizard who had doctored him! Yet I escaped, because of the power of my medicine, and also because of that oath which Chaka had sworn to me as a child. So it came about that where the king went, there I went with him. I slept near his hut, I sat behind him at council, in the battle I was ever at his side.

CHAPTER V.

THE CHANGING OF THE CHILDREN.

This was the rule of the life of Chaka, that he would have no children, though he had many wives. Every child born to him of his "sisters" was slain at once.

"What, Mopo!" he said to me. "Shall I rear up children to put me to the assegai when they grow great? They call me tyrant. Say, how do kings die whom men name tyrants? They die at the hands of those whom they have bred. Nay, Mopo, I will rule for my life, and when I join the spirits of my fathers let the strongest take my power and my place!"

Now it chanced that shortly after Chaka had spoken thus my sister Baleka, the king's wife, fell in labor, and on that same day my wife Macropha was brought to bed of twins, and this but eight days after my second wife, Anadi, had given birth to a son. You ask, my father, how I came to be married, seeing that Chaka forbade marriage to all his soldiers till they were well on in middle life and had put the man's ring upon their heads. It was a boon he granted me as inyanga of medicine.

"Have I, then, naught to say in this matter?"

When the king heard that Baleka was sick he did not seek her outright, because he loved her a little, but he sent for me, commanding me to attend her, and when the child was born to cause its body to be brought before him, according to custom, so that he might be sure that it was dead. I bent to the earth before him, and went to do his bidding with a heavy heart, for was not Baleka my sister, and would not her child be of my own blood? Still, it must be so, for Chaka's whisper was as the shout of other kings, and if we dared to disobey then our blood and the blood of all in our kraal must answer for it. Better that a babe should die than that we should become food for jackals. Presently I came to the Emposeni, the place of the king's wives, and declared the king's word to the soldiers on guard. They lowered their assegais and let me pass, and I entered the hut of Baleka. In it were other of the king's wives, but when they saw me they rose and went away, for it was not lawful that they should stay where I was. Thus I was left alone with my sister.

For awhile she lay silent and I said no word, though I saw by the heaving of her breast that she was weeping.

"Hush, little one!" I said at length, "your sorrow will soon be done."

"Nay," she answered, lifting her head, "it will be but begun. Oh, cruel man! I know the reason of your coming. You come to slay the babe that shall be born of me."

"It is the king's word, woman."

"It is the king's word, and what is the king's word? Have I, then, naught to say in this matter?"

"It is the king's child, woman!"

"It is the king's child, and is it not also my child? Must my babe be dragged from my breast and be dashed against a stone, and by you, Mopo? Have I not loved you, Mopo? Did I not flee with you from our people and the vengeance of our father? Do you know that not two moons gone the king was wroth with you because he fell sick; and would have caused you to be slain had I not pleaded for you and called his oath to mind. And thus you pay me; you come to slay my child, my firstborn child!"

"It is the king's word, woman," I answered sternly, but my heart was split in two within me.

Then the light in the doorway was darkened. A woman entered alone. I looked around to see who it was, then fell upon the ground in salutation, for before me was Unandi, mother of the king, who was named "Mother of the Heavens," the same lady whom my mother had refused the milk.

"Hail, Mother of the Heavens!" I said.

"Greeting, Mopo!" she answered. "Say, why does Baleka weep? Is it because the sorrow of women is upon her?"

"Ask of her, great chieftainess," I said.

Then Baleka spoke. "I weep, mother of a king, because this man, who is my brother, has come from him who is my lord and thy son, to slay that which shall be born of me. O thou whose breasts have given suck, plead for me! Thy son was not slain at birth."

"Perchance it were well if he had been so slain, Baleka," said Unandi; "then had many another man lived to look upon the sun who now is dead."

"At the least, as an infant he was good and gentle, and thou mightest love him, mother of the Zulu."

"Never, Baleka! As a babe he bit my breast and tore my hair; as the man is, so was the babe."

"Yet may his child be otherwise, mother of the heavens! Think, thou hast no grandson to comfort thee in thy age. Wilt thou, then, see all thy stock withered? The king, our lord, lives in war. He, too, may die, and what then?"

"Then the root of Senzangacona yet grows green. Has the king no brothers?"

"They are not of thy flesh, mother. What! thou dost not hearken? Then as woman to woman I plead with thee. Save my child or slay me with my child!"

Now the heart of Unandi grew gentle.

"How may this be done, Mopo?" she said. "The king must see the dead babe, and if he suspect, and even reeds have ears, you know the heart of Chaka and where we shall lie tomorrow."

"Are there then no other newborn babes in Zululand?" said Baleka, sitting up and speaking in a whisper like the hiss of a snake. "Hearken, Mopo! Is not your wife also in labor? Now hear me, Mother of the Heavens, and my brother hear me also. Think not to play with me in this matter. I will save my child or you twain shall perish. For I will tell the king that you came to me, the two of you, and whispered plots into my ear—plots to save the child and slay the king. Now choose, and swiftly!"

She sank back, there was silence and we looked upon one another. Then Unandi spoke.

"Give me your hand, Mopo, and swear that you will be faithful to me in this secret, as I swear to you. But if you break your oath, then beware, for I will not die alone!"

"I swear, Mother of the Heavens," I answered.

"It is well, son of Makedama."

"It is well, my brother," said Baleka. "Now go swiftly, knowing that if you fail I will bring you to your death! Yes; even if my own death is the price!"

So I went. "Whither go you?" asked the guard at the gate.

"I go to bring my medicines, men of the king," I answered.

I reached my own huts, there to find that my wife Macropha was delivered of twins. I sent away all in the hut except my other wife, Anadi, she who eight days gone had borne me a son. The second of the twins was born; it was a boy, born dead. The first was a girl, she who lived to be Nada the Beautiful, Nada the Lily. Then a thought came into my heart. Here was a path to run on!

"Give me the boy babe," I said to Anadi. "He is not dead. Give him to me that I may take him outside the kraal and awake him to life by my medicine."

"It is of no use—the child is dead," said Anadi.

"Give him to me, woman!" I said fiercely, and she gave me the body.

Then I took him and wrapped him up in my bundle of medicines, and outside of all I rolled a mat of plaited grass.

"Suffer none to enter the hut till I return," I said, "and speak no word of the child that seems to be dead. If you suffer any to enter, or if you speak a word, then my medicine will not work and the babe will be dead indeed."

So I went, leaving the women wondering, for it is not our custom to save both when twins are born; but I ran swiftly to the gates of the Emposeni.

"I bring the medicines, men of the king!" I said to the guards.

"Pass in," they answered.

I passed through the gates and into the hut of Baleka. Unandi was alone in the hut with my sister.

"The child is born," said the mother of the king. "Look on him, Mopa, son of Makedama?"

I looked. He was a great child, with large black eyes like the eyes of Chaka, the king, and Unandi, too, looked at me. "Where is it?" she whispered.

I loosed the mat and drew the dead child from the medicines, glancing around fearfully as I did so.

"Give me the living babe," I whispered back.

They gave it to me and I took of a drug that I knew and rubbed it on the tongue of the child. Now this drug has the power to make the tongue it touches dumb for awhile. Then I wrapped up the child in my medicines and again bound the bundle around with the mat. But around the throat of the stillborn babe I tied a string of fiber, as though I had strangled it, and wrapped it loosely in a piece of matting. Now for the first time I spoke to Baleka. "Woman," I said, "and thou also, Mother of the Heavens, I have done your wish, but know this, before all is finished this deed shall bring about the death of many. Be secret as the grave, for the grave yawns for you both."

I went again, bearing the mat containing the dead child in my right hand. But the bundle of medicines that held the living one I fastened across my shoulders. I passed out of the Emposeni, and as I went I held up the bundle in my right hand to the guards, showing them that which was in it, but saying nothing.

"It is good," they said, nodding.

But now ill fortune found me, for just outside the Emposeni I met three of the king's messengers.

"Greeting, son of Makedama!" they said. "The king summons you to the Intunkulu"—that is the royal house, my father.

"Good!" I answered. "I will come now; but first I would run to my own place to see how it goes with Macropha, my wife. Here is that which the king seeks," and I showed them the dead child. "Take it to him, if you will."

"That is not the king's word, Mopo," they answered. "His word is that you should stand before him."

And how dared I go before the Lion bearing his living child hidden on my back? Yet to disobey was to be lost!

"Good! I come," I answered, and we walked to the gate of the Intunkulu.

It was sundown. Chaka was sitting in the little courtyard in front of his hut. I went down on my knees before him and gave the royal salute, Byete, and so I staid.

"Rise, son of Makedama!" he said.

"I cannot rise, Lion of the Zulu," I answered. "I cannot rise, having royal blood on my hands, till the king has pardoned me."

"What is it?" he asked.

I pointed to the mat in my hand.

"Let me look at it."

Then I undid the mat, and he looked on the child and laughed aloud.

"He might have been a king," he said, as he bade a councilor take it away. "Mopo, thou hast slain one who might have been a king. Art thou not afraid?"

"No, Black One," I answered; "the child is slain by order of one who is a king."

"Sit down and let us talk," said Chaka, for his mood was idle. "Tomorrow thou shalt have five oxen for this deed; thou shalt choose them from the royal herd."

"The king is good; he sees that my belt is drawn tight, he satisfies my hunger. Will the king suffer that I go? My wife is in labor and I would visit her."

"Nay, stay awhile; say how it is with Baleka, my sister and thine?"

"It is well."

"Did she weep when you took the babe from her?"

"Nay, she wept not. She said, 'My lord's will is my will.'"

"Good! Had she wept she had been slain also. Who was with her?"

"The Mother of the Heavens."

The brow of Chaka darkened. "Unandi, my mother, what did she there? By myself I swear, though she is my mother, if I thought"— and he ceased.

There was a silence, then he spoke again. "Say, what is in that mat?" and he pointed with his little assegai at the bundle on my shoulders.

"Medicine, king."

"Thou dost carry enough to docter an impi. Undo the mat and let me look at it."

Now, if I undid the mat I feared he must see the child and then——

"It is tagati—it is bewitched, O king. It is not well to look on medicine."

"Open!" he answered angrily. "What! may I not look at that which I am forced to swallow—I, who am the first of doctors?"

"Death is the king's medicine," I answered, lifting the bundle and laying it as far from him in the shadow of the fence as I dared. Then I bent over it, slowly undoing the rimpis with which it was tied, while the sweat of terror ran down my face. Inside were the brown leaves and roots of medicine; beneath them was the senseless babe wrapped in dead moss.

"Ugly stuff!" said the king, taking snuff. "And now begone! Take my advice; kill thy children, as I kill mine, lest they live to worry thee."

I did up the bundle fast, saluted the king and passed from before him. Scarcely was I outside when the babe began to squeak in the bundle. If it had been one minute before!

"What," said a soldier as passed, "have you got a puppy hidden under your moocha (girdle composed of skin and tails of oxen), Mopo?"

I made no answer, but hurried on to my huts.

"I have recovered the child, women," I said.

Anadi took him and looked at him.

"The boy seems bigger than he was," she said.

"The breath of life has come into him and puffed him out," I answered.

"His eyes are not as his eyes were," she said again. "Now they are big and black, like the eyes of the king."

"My spirit looked upon his eyes and made them beautiful," I answered.

"This child has a birthmark on his thigh," she said a third time. "That which I gave you had no mark."

"I laid my medicine there," I answered.

"It is not the same child," she said sullenly. "It is a foundling, who will lay ill luck at our doors."

"Peace, witch!" I cried. "How dare you to speak thus from a lying heart? Do you wish to draw down a curse upon our roof? Would you make us all food for the king's spear? Say such words again and you shall sit within the circle—the Ingombocо shall know you for a witch!"

So I stormed on, till at length she fell at my feet praying for mercy.

(To be Continued.)

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jy29-w4t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the land described as follows:—Commencing at a point one half mile south of the southwest corner of A. Russell's claim at White Rock Bay, Reed Island, B.C.; thence running north along the western boundary of A. Russell's claim to the northwest corner thereof; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence west to coast line; thence south along the coast line to a point due west of the point of commencement; thence east to the point of commencement, containing one thousand acres, more or less.

JAMES MORRIS.
BERNARD WARD.

Dated Victoria, June 30th, 1892. jy1-w-1m

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Friday's Evening Times.

Cattle From Kamloops.

Last night the Yosemite brought over 110 head of cattle for Porter & Sons, shipped from Kamloops by the Douglas Lake Cattle Company. All the cattle are not raised on the company's ranges, many being selected from the bands of the ranchers in that vicinity.

San Francisco Open to us.

Mayor Beaven last night received the following telegram. The action of the San Francisco board of health is in striking contrast with the conduct of cities nearer home:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.

Hon. Robt. Beaven, Mayor of Victoria.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held last evening, it was decided not to declare Victoria an infected port, but to wait for further developments.

G. H. SANDERSON, Mayor.

Its General Usual Style.

The gentleman who is branded as a champion liar by that splendid authority on such matters, the junior organ, says that the organ, with its usual genius for blundering, has got the story all bungled up. He does not say that he and his comrade paddled from Craigflower bridge to Jones' boathouse in 21 minutes, but from the camp above Craigflower bridge to the Gorge bridge, three miles, in 21 minutes, in a Peterborough canoe, which is good, but not extraordinary, time.

What San Francisco Thinks.

The San Francisco Bulletin says of smallpox in this city: "The quarantine officers must have been very careless at Victoria. Here we have had eight separate cases by the steamers from China within the past year, but so effective have been the measures taken to stamp out the disease that not one single case has happened in the city. The clothing of every passenger, cabin and steerage, and all the freight, were carefully fumigated after the vessels were placed in quarantine and the crews vaccinated."

Life in the Woods.

The campers along the Arm have small regattas among themselves almost every morning and evening. Some of the canoeists are growing great as paddlers, and if they only keep up their practice should be able to keep most of the prizes here next Queen's Birthday regatta. The hardy life and fare in the woods are helping all hands to develop staying power, and they are all looking as well as possible. Most of them will be sorry to return to the hum-drum of town life when camp is struck on the approach of the cold weather.

The Late Premier's Funeral.

The members of the executive of the Legislative Assembly have not yet heard from the party which are accompanying the remains of the late Hon. John Robson to the west. They therefore have been unable to make any arrangements for the funeral and it is not yet known whether it will be a public or private one. Hon. Mr. Davie expects to hear from Mr. Joseph Hunter when the party arrives at Winnipeg. They should arrive here on Sunday night.

Shooting Accident.

That old excuse, "Didn't know it was loaded," was the cause of a shooting accident, luckily not a serious one, at Shawnigan Lake this morning. Miss Townsend was the victim. She was sitting inside a tent when a young man pushed a shotgun through a hole in the canvas. The gun went off and a number of shot entered Miss Townsend's elbow and others grazed her face. The young lady, although not seriously injured, suffered a great deal until she arrived in the city and had the wound dressed.

Gazette Announcements.

Harvey Creek polling place in Cariboo has been discontinued and Snow Shoe Creek and Quesnelle Forks have been established as new polling places.

The writ for the election of a member for Cariboo is made returnable on or before 30th November.

Letters patent incorporating Spallumcheen municipality are published. The nomination of the first councillors will take place on 10th September at Lansdowne and polling on the 17th. Frederick Heathcote being returning officer. The expenses attending the first election will be borne by the candidates.

Seattle and Victoria.

Mayor Beaven sent the following telegram yesterday:

VICTORIA, July 21.

Your board of health had better open Seattle to us. Only two cases in city since last Friday, the 15th. All removed at once to the hospital. San Francisco has decided not to quarantine Victoria.

ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

To the above the mayor received the following reply:

SEATTLE, July 21.

Hon. R. Beaven, Mayor, Victoria:

Your telegram laid before board of health. They will answer you.

J. T. RONALD, Mayor.

Returns Home.

The schooner Katharine, formerly the Black Diamond, arrived from the north this morning with 408 skins. She was met on June 6th by the revenue cutter Adams and warned not to enter Behring sea. The white hunters had been telling the Indians that the Russians wanted a lot of Indians to work in the salt mines, and they intended to seize all the Indian schooners. This scared the Indians, who refused to go to Cooper Island. Capt. McDougall told them that he must go to the Russian coast. Thereupon every siwash in the schooner packed up his belongings and piled them into the canoes. They said he could go if he wanted, but they would stay where they were. Capt. McDougall had then nothing else to do but come home, which he did.

Practically Over.

The smallpox scarcely claims recognition now in the ordinary street conversations. It has run its course, like any other nine days' wonder, and people have become tired of it as they do of everything else, and want something fresh to discuss. There have been no startling developments since the late city health officer, Dr. Milne, was succeeded by Dr. Wade. Dr. Milne's arrangements, by which the provincial authorities hope to reap some credit for themselves at the expense of Dr. Milne, are now bearing fruit, just as they would have done had he been let alone. Dr. Wade is actively looking after the city's health and keeping a sharp lookout for any fresh cases. None have been reported since yesterday afternoon, and no more suspects have been moved to Ross Bay since that time. The prisoners at Ross Bay are not fed out of buckets as at Vancouver, but have regular meals served up in decent style. All are doing well.

Plumper Pass Trustee Election.

Now it came to pass in the 9th year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, and the 12th month, that one of the king's advisers died, and the people cried for another to fill the place of the dead chief. But no man was found in all the island of Mayne to fill the place, so the king and his remaining adviser ruled the people till the feast of the electors, which was to take place on the 25th day of the sixth month of 1892, when the king's last remaining adviser stepped out through politeness to his people; then a cry arose, who shall advise the king who rules over us now? And on the 11th day of the 7th month, which same is July, the people assembled called forth one from the house of Collinson to advise the king in matters pertaining to the education of his people; but the king cried out in an angry voice, "Him we will not have, for fear the people might set him up for king over us. But one Bodine, from a distant country, the land of Uncle Sam, him will I have to sit with me on the throne and advise me to rule over this stiff-necked and rebellious people, and especially to keep in subjection the house of Collinson." And the king gathered together his army and said, "Hear my voice, for him of the house of Bodine must you lift up your voices, for him will I have as an adviser and none other." Then some of the people murmured, saying, "He is but a stripling from a strange country, and not fair to look upon, wherefore will the king do this wicked thing and not take one of our own people to sit on the throne with him?" But the king waxed wroth and commanded his people to bring the young man to sit with him and be clothed in purple and fine linen, that he might be fit to sit with the princes of the land; and the stripling, who came from a far-off land and was uncircumcised, came and sat on the throne with the great king of the isles of the sea, who gathered tribute from all nations and the peoples of these isles.

DUAL DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Miss Bertha Jay, of Victoria, and Alex. Purves Thus Meet Death at Matsqui.

The household of Mr. George Jay, sr., was prostrated with grief to-day by the sad news wired from Matsqui to Mr. George Jay, jr., that Miss Bertha Jay and a young man named Alex. Purves were drowned at that place yesterday evening. No particulars were given, save that Miss Jay went bathing, and it is supposed she got beyond her depth, when Purves went to her rescue, and both perished. Another supposition is that they were boating and their boat capsized.

Miss Jay was a native of this city, where she spent the most of her life, and at the time of her death was 20 years of age. She was an only daughter and a favorite not only with her parents, but also with a wide circle of friends, over whom the intelligence of her untimely death has cast the profoundest sorrow, and the sincerest sympathy is felt for the grief-stricken parents and brother.

Miss Jay went up to Matsqui a month ago to visit friends.

Miss Jay's body has been recovered, and will be sent home for burial.

MR. MORRIS MOSS.

A Telegram From Detective Miller—Some Hope Held Out.

Mr. David Hart this afternoon received a telegram from private detective C. J. Miller, who left here some days ago to search for Mr. Morris Moss, which will slightly rise the sinking hopes of many friends. The telegram is as follows:

SPOKANE, July 22.

Moss registered at the Pacific Hotel June 25th, and left 28th. The signature is correct. Think he is up in the mines unable to send word. Will investigate.

C. J. MILLER.

The assurance that Mr. Moss left Spokane on the 28th gives color to the suggestion that he may have gone into one of the many mining camps in that country on a tour of observation. Mr. Miller will continue the search.

ANOTHER ORDER TO ANSWER.

The Vancouverites to Show Cause Why They Detained Col. Bowack.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell this morning applied to Mr. Justice Walkem for a writ of habeas corpus for the release from the Vancouver quarantine station of Col. Bowack, who is now detained there. The affidavits of Col. Bowack in regare to the circumstances leading up to his detention were read. Dr. Davie's affidavit showed that under the circumstances, the colonel ought not to have been detained unless he had a contagious disease or they had good cause to believe he had been exposed to the contagion. Dr. Watt's affidavit showed that he had personally examined all the passengers leaving Victoria on the steamer Yosemite and had not found any of them suffering from the disease, nor did they show any signs of having been exposed to the contagion.

Mr. Justice Walkem ordered that the parties who had detained Col. Bowack appear in court on Monday next to show cause why the colonel should not be discharged from quarantine. If cause is not shown, Col. Bowack is to be discharged out of custody.

A Point for You.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to suppose that it will be of benefit to you? For Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all other diseases of the blood, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, That Tired Feeling, Catarrh, Malaria, Rheumatism, Hood's Sarsaparilla is an unequalled remedy.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache.

Steamer Barbara Boscowitz arrived from the north last evening with 300 cases of salmon, the first of the season's pack to be brought down.

MAKING KNOWN THE TRUTH.

An Official Statement From U. S. Consul Myers Sent Abroad.

The following official statement has been handed the C. P. R. Telegraph Co. by U. S. Consul Myers, and has by that company been telegraphed broadcast over the country:—

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, Victoria, B. C., July 22, 1892.

Wm. Christie, manager C. P. R. telegraph, Victoria.—Sir—After careful investigation I find the following to be the facts concerning the smallpox disease in this city:

There have been, in all, sixty-six cases and eleven deaths. There are now fifty-five cases, all of which are in the hospitals; twelve at Albert Head hospital, ten miles from the outer wharf, and forty-three at Royal Jubilee hospital, two miles from the business centre.

Only two cases have appeared in six days and these were immediately conveyed to the hospital.

All persons known to have been exposed to the contagion are quarantined in a building outside the city prepared for that purpose.

There have been no cases amongst the Chinese population and there are now no known cases in the city. Nearly all, both old and young, have been vaccinated, the streets and alleys cleaned, vaults disinfected and other sanitary measures employed.

I regard the city as purified from the disorder, and that travelers and the public in general may enter it or pass through it, at pleasure and with perfect safety.

I am sir your obedient servant,

LEVI W. MYERS, U.S. Consul.

The C.P.R. telegraph authorities are using active measures to have the truth widely circulated, and good must result therefrom.

CANADA WESTERN CONFERENCE

The Promoters of the Railway Meet This Afternoon at Mr. Croft's Residence.

Col. Kane, Frank Bateman and F. P. Blackman, of the Canada Western Railway Company, arrived at Esquimalt at noon to-day from Goldstream. They were met at the station by Mr. H. Croft, M.P.P., and were driven to that gentleman's residence, where a conference was held with Mr. R. P. Rithet. The conference lasted all afternoon; in fact, Mr. Rithet had not returned to town when the TIMES was going to press.

THE HOSPITAL DIRECTORS

Held Their Regular Business Meeting Last Evening.

The board of directors of the Jubilee Hopital held their regular fortnightly meeting last evening, President Davies in the chair. The following directors were present: Messrs. W. M. Chudley, B. Gordon, W. C. Hayward, A. C. Flumerfelt, D. M. Eberts, Thos. Shotbolt, John Braden, H. D. Helmcken, E. Crowe Baker, and H. M. Yates, secretary.

Mr. Helmcken moved, seconded by Mr. Baker, that the secretary be instructed to convey the hearty thanks of the Board to the doctor for his generous offer, which the Board, owing to the appointment having been made previous to Dr. Duncan's letter having come to its knowledge, could not take advantage of.

A letter from F. J. Claxton containing valuable suggestions was referred to the ladies' auxiliary and provincial health officers.

Mr. Haywood moved, seconded by Mr. Gordon,

"That a deputation consisting of three members of this Board be appointed to wait on the hon. the Attorney-General with a view of ascertaining whether legal measures cannot be taken to prevent the authorities of the towns and cities of the province quarantining uninfected passengers arriving at any such places from this city."

Mr. Hayward said he had brought the matter up as rival cities on the mainland had quarantined against Victoria and no one seemed to make it their business to take the matter up.

The motion was carried and Messrs. Gordon, Baker and Hayward were named as the committee.

The resignation of Major Dupont was accepted, and J. Stuart Yates was appointed in his place.

The board will call for tenders for supplies to be in by the 3rd of August.

THE ORDER CONTINUED.

Dr. Milne Restrained From Acting as City Medical Health Officer.

The case of Dr. J. C. Davie vs. Dr. Milne was called at 3:20 yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Sir M. B. Begbie on the bench. Hon. T. Davie, for the plaintiff, explained the case, that he had applied the day before for an injunction restraining Dr. Milne from acting as health officer of Victoria until 3 p.m. Thursday. The interview in the Daily TIMES between Dr. Milne and a reporter of that paper, in which Dr. Milne stated his intention not to resign until ordered by the city authorities to do so, was the cause for applying for an injunction. Mr. Davie then read extracts bearing upon the case from the British Columbia Health Act. He then outlined the case from the beginning of the dispute between Drs. Milne and Davie and showed that the issuance of the order-in-council was mainly intended to annul the appointment of Dr. Milne. There could not be two heads in matters of this kind, especially when they were at variance, and he would ask for an injunction.

Mr. J. W. Taylor, for the defendant, on rising said that the act under which the Attorney-General argued that the defendant should be restrained was not the one under which he had been appointed. He then showed at some length that there could be no question about Dr. Milne's appointment. The Lieut.-Governor in council had no power of removal; it was vested with the corporation of the city of Victoria. The power to remove him, it is expressly stated in the act, rests with the municipal board. The Provincial health officer has some sort of power over the local officers, but that is merely to see that they properly discharge their duties in case of epidemic and endemic diseases.

His lordship, after some argument between himself and Mr. Taylor, said that the Lieut.-Governor had certainly erred in directly removing Dr. Milne; that was one point in defendant's favor. The power is vested directly in the board. Sec. 3 of the health act, consolidated statutes of 1888, overruled the rest of the act. Dr. Milne could not hold his position an hour in face of Sec. 2.

Mr. Taylor said Dr. Milne did not propose to resign his position at all, as he had been giving satisfaction to the local board of health.

Mr. Davie said the Government did not want to go the length of discharging the whole local board of health.

His Lordship asked if the objection which had been the bone of contention between the medical men was not one of those that should be swept aside in cases of emergency like the present.

Mr. Davie admitted that it was.

Mr. Taylor contended that the Lieut.-Governor was not the Legislature, and could not make or alter laws himself.

His Lordship said there were other judges in the city who might be disposed to hear the case further, as for himself he must continue the order during the enforcement of the supplementary rules. If the defendant's counsel applied for further hearing before 7 o'clock in the evening they could be heard to-day, if the judges would sit.

The court then adjourned.

From Saturday's Evening Times.

After English Capital.

Mr. T. Aitken, the mining expert, left for England yesterday by the way of San Francisco. He will, when he arrives home, endeavor to interest English capital in several mining properties that he examined while here. Before leaving he said that he expected to have a company formed within 10 days after arriving home to work the Sooke iron mines.

An Encouraging Outlook.

Dr. Wade, city health officer, reported all well up to 3 o'clock this afternoon. There are now 55 cases all told, and all are doing well. Those at Albert Head are visited regularly and are all so far advanced to recovery that they may be transferred to the Jubilee quarantine station before long. There have been no deaths since the last report and no fresh cases.

Mrs. Colvin's Death.

Mrs. Colvin, wife of R. W. Colvin, of the Rock Bay shipyard, died at Cobble Hill on Friday, after an illness of over six months. Deceased was a sister of Mrs. A. Rutherford and Mrs. Hendry, and has resided in Victoria over 15 years. She also leaves a bereaved husband and many sorrowing friends to deplore her loss. The remains will arrive in the city this evening.

The Canada Western.

The projectors of the Canada Western Railway Company had another conference this morning at Mr. R. P. Rithet's office. Messrs. Bakeman, Blackman, Col. Kane, R. P. Rithet and the company's solicitor, Mr. E. V. Bodwell, were present. The Chicago gentlemen express themselves as well pleased with the scheme, and state that negotiations are proceeding favorably and they expect to have their surveyors out shortly.

The Viva Returns.

The sealing schooner Viva, Captain Lavender, arrived in port last evening. He got 1848 skins during the season, 1600 of which are on board the Coquitlam. After receiving her supplies at Tonki Bay the Viva went to Sand Point, where the customs officer told Capt. Lavender that the Behring Sea question had been settled and the owners of those schooners deprived of entering the sea would be compensated. The schooner Active, of San Francisco, which was reported wrecked, was at Sand Point early in the month. She was undergoing repairs preparatory to going over to the Russian coast. The schooner Arietes had 450 skins when spoken.

And They Were Wed.

The Indians at Port Essington had a very interesting time last Saturday celebrating a double wedding. Philip Roberts and Esther Seymour, David Star and Edith wise, all of Fort Simpson community, were the two happy couples who ventured their heads into the matrimonial noose. Rev. Mr. Jennings, the Methodist missionary, performed the ceremony. An eye-witness informs the TIMES that the dusky brides were both beautiful, and that they wore veils and floral crowns. They were also duly provided with bridesmaids and maids of honor, after the fashion of their white sisters. A fine wedding supper, with many guests and speeches, and music by the Indian band were other features of the joyous event, which caused a great commotion in Port Essington society.

Dr. Davie's Report.

Following is the daily report issued last night by Dr. Davie:

PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICE, Midnight, July 22, 1892.

NANAIMO—No cases in city or district.

NEW WESTMINSTER—Two cases in city and two in district. No new cases.

MOODYVILLE—One case. Strictly quarantined. Dr. McGuigan, of Vancouver, health officer for the district surrounding, has charge.

VANCOUVER—Nine cases. Two new ones developed to-day.

VICTORIA—Albert Head Quarantine Station, 12 miles from Victoria, 12 cases; Jubilee Quarantine Hospital, two miles from centre of the city, 43 cases. The new case is Mrs. Cameron, who has developed a mild attack of the disease from inoculation while attending her son. Victoria city, no cases; no deaths; no cases in Chinatown.

J. C. DAVIE, M.D., Provincial Health Officer.

A Complicated Case.

The wife of a colored man living at 64 Quadra street was taken ill with smallpox on the 7th inst., and was removed to quarantine on the 12th. The front rooms of the house were then strongly fumigated with sulphur fumes, the father and an infant occupying a back room. The father told the fumigator to fasten everything up securely so that the fumes would not harm the child. Finally the child was removed from the house, and died when brought back on the 22nd, yesterday. The same morning Cavill was removed to the suspect station at Ross Bay. He asked leave to stay a little while and bury his child, but the officials would not allow him to do so. Cavill was released from Ross Bay this afternoon, the body of the child, which had laid in the house two days, was placed in a coffin and buried this afternoon. The father charges no blame upon the health officers. He says the child was sickly and suffering from an affection of the groin.

FOUND DEAD IN A SHED.

W. H. McMenemy Found Dead This Morning—An Inquest to be Held.

W. H. McMenemy, a harness maker by trade, was found dead in a shed in the rear of Mann & Heron's store this morning. The deceased had been rather unsteady for some time, but had not complained of feeling unwell. He was seen at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is thought that he went into the shed, where there was a lot of packing hair, for the purpose of going to sleep. From the fact that he was found lying on his face it is evident that he smothered to death.

For two years the deceased had been in the employ of Messrs. Mann & Heron. He was about 35 years of age and came here from Hamilton, Ont., where his parents reside. Mr. C. B. Lockhart this morning telegraphed the facts of the death to McMenemy's friends.

The body was removed to Lochhart's undertaking rooms where a post mortem examination will be held this evening or to-morrow morning, and Coroner Hassel will hold an inquest on Monday.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Consul Myers Sends Out Another Dispatch That Will do Good.

Mr. Levi W. Myers, the U.S. consul this morning, received a dispatch from the C.P.R. telegraph manager at Tacoma, asking for particulars of the state of affairs in this city regarding smallpox, and also asking if it would be safe to suspend the quarantine. The dispatch is for the Tacoma papers.

Consul Myers sent an answer which is almost certain to satisfy the Tacoma health board. The following is a copy of it:

VICTORIA, B.C., July 23, 1892.

J. M. Bell, Tacoma, Wash.:

I think danger from smallpox contagion in this city is entirely past, and intelligent citizens generally concur in this judgement. All cases now in this vicinity are in the hospitals, which are from two to ten miles from the business centre, and all are convalescent. There are no new cases and no deaths for several days. There is no source of contagion by which the air, streets or people could be infected. Business is resumed, all classes and conditions freely intermingle on the streets, and a sense of security is felt by all. Smallpox is considered a thing of the past. This is the actual situation in Victoria to-day, and your good city of Tacoma, it seems to me, with perfect propriety and safety might suspend the quarantine against this city at once and open business relations with it. (Sgd.)

LEVI W. MEYERS, U.S. Consul.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Patrick H. Trudell Will Have to Answer to the Charge of Larceny.

Patrick H. Trudell, on remand, charged with the larceny of jewelry from Mrs. Martha Lee, was up on examination before Magistrate Macrae this morning.

The complainant testified that she went out for a walk on Wednesday evening, and found on returning that the trunks in her room had been opened and her clothes distributed around the room. On examination she found that her jewelry had been stolen. The housekeeper of the Cosmopolitan told her she had given the key of the room to Mr. Trudell. The jewelry produced in court she identified as her property. A silver broach was missing. She saw the prisoner in the sitting room and he said he did not take the jewelry. A constable was called and arrested the prisoner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wootton, who appeared for the defendant, Mrs. Lee stated that she was a married woman, but she did not know where her husband was. She was not living with the prisoner nor did he pay for her room. The prisoner frequented her room and made a proposition of marriage to her, which she might have accepted had this trouble not occurred. The prisoner did not say he would take her things if she went with another man. Trudell never gave her money, but did pay $3 for the making of a dress for her. She did not know the prisoner had been drinking on Wednesday.

Mrs. Dupen, housekeeper of the Cosmopolitan, stated that the prisoner gave her to understand that he rented the rooms occupied by Mrs. Lee and paid for it, and she gave him the key of it. She saw the prisoner come out of the room Wednesday night but did not see him take the jewelry. She had seen the prisoner in the room before. Mr. Beggs, the proprietor of the hotel, said the prisoner rented the room.

Officer Hildreth, who was called by the complainant, testified that he arrested the prisoner and saw him drop the bunch of keys produced in court. The prisoner denied stealing the keys. Officer Cameron made a statement to the same effect as Officer Hildreth. Also that on Thursday, he in company with Sergeant Walker, searched the yard at the rear of the Washington restaurant and found under a packing box the box of jewelry produced in court.

Chief Sheppard testified that in the city lockup on Wednesday the prisoner told him he would give up all the jewelry if Mrs. Lee would drop the prosecution against him. He told Trudell he could not agree to this.

Trudell made the following statement to the court: "I did not take the jewelry with any felonious intent. I took it for the reason she said she was going to leave me; and I did not wish her to do so. I told her if she did leave I would take some of her things (but did not mention what) to try and prevent her from going away. I did not have to steal for a living because I was working. I know I have done wrong, which I would not have done if I had not been drinking. This is my first offence and I plead your mercy."

The court committed Trudell to jail to stand his trial at the next competent court of jurisdiction.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Catarrh—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

ALMOST READY FOR SEA.

Finishing Touches to the Elegant New Steamer Joan of the E. & N. Fleet.

A Description of the Steamer Which is Now Fast Nearing Completion.

The new steamer Joan, built for the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, to ply between Victoria and Comox, will be finished about the middle of next week. A TIMES reporter paid a visit to the steamer at Spratt's wharf this morning, and through the courtesy of Mr. Bullen, manager of the Albion Iron Works, who have charge of the vessel at present, was permitted to make an examination of the smart little steamer. She is 178 feet in length by 30 in width, and above her main deck has two others, the saloon and hurricane decks, and above all the pilot house. Externally the Joan presents a very smart and handsome appearance with her tiers of decks, raking masts and oval smokestack. It is seldom that such good taste is shown in the selection of colors as is to be noted in the Joan's external and internal adornment. She is copper sheathed from stem to stern and a foot or so above the load water line. On the fore deck is a steam winch for raising the anchors and hoisting heavy freight on the derrick fitted in just in front of the foremast. The main or freight deck is roomy, and will be capable of accommodating a large quantity of cargo. On this deck are baggage, lamp, mail and other rooms for special purposes; the engineers' staterooms and other offices. The firemen and deck hands have their berths below this deck. The engines are of the Albion Iron Works' best make, they are common compound engines driving twin screws. There are two return tubular boilers, asbestos covered; each boiler has three furnaces. The boilers are 11x11 feet each. A speed of 12 knots per hour will be derived from this power. Behind the engine room are the pantry and galley fitted up in the most approved modern style with every requisite convenient to the busy hands of the chef and his assistants. The galley door opens into the dining room and the quickest despatch can be attained in transporting the viands from the galley to the tables. The floor of the galley is laid with brick covered with cement.

The dining room is an elegant spot, displaying an amount of taste in its arrangement and in the skilful blending of color that reflect great credit upon the designer. The floor is covered with soft carpet of choice pattern, the walls around the room under the windows are adorned with dark-tinted lincrusta walton and the panels and ceiling are covered with the same artistic material. The windows are fitted with pretty chenille curtains of a delicate shade that biends well with the neighboring tints. The ample dining tables are ranged around the sides of the saloon beside the windows. The dining saloon of the Joan will be an airy, cool and well-lighted place to thoroughly enjoy a meal.

Leaving the dining saloon by a neat stairway, the balustrades and banisters of which are Spanish Cedar, the passenger saloon is entered, a fine spacious room sumptuously fitted up for the comfort of passengers. Here again the same good taste and appropriateness in fittings, furnishings and decorations are noted. On the door of each state room is a pleasing design in lincrusta walton, the groups and figures appearing in high relief. The prevailing tint is cream with gold fine lining and lettering, the upholstering is in dark rich stuff and the polished mahogany sets off the lighter shades to perfection. At one end of the saloon is a splendid bevelled plate mirror in a fine frame. Comfort and elegance have been arrived at in the furnishing of the passenger saloon. The staterooms number 18 and there is sleeping accommodation for 40 first-class passengers, besides the officers' quarters. Each stateroom is a snuggery where "nature's sweet restorer" can be wooed in the most modern style. A stateroom is being fitted up for the special use of Mr. A. Dunsmuir, president of the line; when it is finished there will be few to match it on the coast. Ladies' and gentlemen's lavatories on this deck in close proximity to the cabin will be found of great convenience. Forward of the passenger cabin is the smoking room; a cosy quarter with the bar and purser's office facing one another, one for the dispensing of useful information, the other useful prescriptions of a popular description.

On the hurricane deck seats have been placed around the wire netting guard rail to accommodate 150 excursionists who may desire to view the scenery. The pilot house contains all the instruments and implements peculiar to the navigation of a vessel in these waters. The captain has a very snug little cabin immediately abaft the wheel house, and next to him are those of his two assisting officers.

The vessel will be lighted throughout with electricity and heated by steam. The hull was built on Turpel's ways; the Albion Iron Works made the engines and all fittings; Mr. Freer built everything above the main deck and executed the interior finishings; Messrs. Weiler Bros. did the upholstering and Mr. Sullivan all the painting and decorating.

Women of Sense.

This age has probably produced more vigorous minded and what is known as thinking women, than any other age in the world's history. This will in a measure account for the unprecedented large sales of the Rigby porous waterproof cloth for Ladies' cloaks and wraps.

To a thinking woman the predominant properties of this cloth are sufficient to effect a sale, viz. its porous and waterproof properties, while to the female mind irrespective of its vigor the beautiful designs which are being shown will produce the same effect.

In Rigby, health, comfort and elegance are the trio which have worked its success.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

IN THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

More Rich Strikes Reported From the Slocan District---High Grade Ores.

Progress in Various Directions--Packing Ore on Mules---The Silver King Deal.

From Our Own Correspondent.]

KASLO, July 19.—A mineral prospect was located on the 4th of the present month by Messrs. Thompson and Whittier of this town and recorded under the name of the Blue Bird. The place is about three miles south of the Kaslo-Slocan trail, the road to it leaving the latter at a point 14 miles from Kaslo. Mr. E. E. Coy obtained a 12 days' option upon the prospect and communicated with some mining men outside, who came in and investigated, the result being the purchase of the property. The purchasers are Mr. E. E. Coy ¼, Mr. J. M. Burke ¼, Mr. O. D. Garnson ¼, and W. H. Taylor ¼. Mr. Coy is the well known pack train proprietor and general rustler of Kaslo; the other three are American mining men of 25 years' standing, their present headquarters being Spokane. The price paid Messrs. T. and W. for the claim is $25,000. Development work so far as it has gone shows a width of 40 feet of ledge matter, of which at least four feet in one place is pure mineral. Assays made for the locators by Mr. Bryan showed an average value of $220 per ton, and a further series of assays made under the supervision of the purchasers more than confirmed the result. Mr. Coy goes in to-day to put six men at work cutting the three miles of trail necessary, and it is the intention to begin packing ore to Kaslo as soon as the trail is open. Mr. Coy talks of putting on 100 pack mules, with which five tons per day can be delivered. From Kaslo to Great Falls a freight rate of $8 per ton is guaranteed.

The Noble Five Company are opening out two of their claims, the World's Fair and the Bonanza King. Their operations are described as quarrying ore, as much as nine tons of ore, worth $200 per ton, having been taken out by two men in one day.

Mr. Wardner has returned to Nelson from a trip out. He talks of beginning the shipment of ore from his mine, the Freddie Lee, very soon. For the present he expects to pack to Slocan lake and thence find an outlet over the expected wagon road to Nakusp.

Mr. Jas. Young has returned from Seattle with Dr. Kilburn, who comes to examine the Lucky Jim with a view of purchase. The price of the Lucky Jim is $40,000, and it is said that $5000 is in one of the hotel safes in town ready to be paid over as a first instalment. Shields, Williams, M. Mahoney and others are the bonders.

Messrs. Green & Jefferson have just come down from the Washington, upon which claim they propose to run 50 feet of tunnel as a test. They have had a crew at work for some time, and are well satisfied with their property. They are unwilling, however, to pay pack train rates for getting the ore down to the lake.

Mr. S. S. Bailey has a very comfortable camp and complete outfit at the Payne mine. He is doing work upon the Payne, the Last Chance and three other properties.

Some $400 ore from a three-foot ledge on the Wellington, the property of Messrs. Shields and Matheson, situated two miles north of the Kaslo-Slocan trail, has been shown around town during the last few days.

Mr. McDonald on Whitewater creek claims that he has plenty of ore good enough to ship, and will have some of it ready in a few days.

Jack Lawrence came over the divide from Yule creek on the outlet to Kaslo creek. He brought in a handful of water worn pepples as smooth and heavy as bullets, evidently pure galena. He says that tons of them lie in the bed of a creek that he crossed, from the size of wash tubs down.

NELSON.

From the Miner.]

G. O. Buchanan cut two sticks for the bridge over the Kaslo creek which measured 86 ft.x12 in.x16 in.

A case of typhoid fever is reported from New Denver. Dr. Labau has gone from Nelson to attend the sick man.

Sixty people and $10,000 left Nelson on Friday to take in the sale of lots at New Denver. It is expected that prices will be way up.

Messrs. Kirk & Ritchie are surveying a townsite on Toad mountain, adjoining the Dandy, which will be on the market before long.

Most encouraging reports continue to come down the hill about the Dandy. The face of the drift is in solid ore, some of it running as high as 200 ounces to the ton; and two men are able to take out two tons a day. There are now 1200 tons of ore on the dump, and the amount in sight is enormous. The Dandy is ready for a concentrator, and its owners intend that one shall be at work there before long.

We have been unable to make sure of the identity of the Reid who was drowned in Slocan lake about a fortnight ago. Rumor, has it, however, that it was "The Major" to whom the accident happened. If this be true, a genial, hardworking old fellow has left us. He was always ready to fight at the drop of the hat, and as ready to give a friend a lift out of a hole, whenever he was able to do so.

During the past week the outlet has fallen three feet at least, and in consequence the trout fishing has much improved. Swarms of a small brown fly are on the water and are greedily taken by the fish. Fair sport can be had fishing from the Canadian Pacific Railway wharf or at Bogus town.

The Silver Queen claim is being steadily developed. A night shift was on Wednesday set to work sinking on the lead. A trail is being cut from this property to the Silver King.

The following is an authentic statement coming direct from the Silver King owners themselves of how the matter stands at present. Mr. Hall, accompanied by Mr. Macdonald, has gone to Scotland to be present at the final stages of the transfer of the Silver King property to a syndicate. Everything looks most favorable for the completion of the deal, and when it is completed the mine will be worked and a mill put up at once. Should any accident happen to prevent its completion the present owners of the mine will work on a larger scale than hitherto themselves.

Mineral claims recorded at Nelson, Toad Mountain district—Blue Grouse—B. G. Soules, ½ mile south of 49 creek; Man of War—P. J. Jennings, 3 miles from Silver King; extension of the Fourth of July; Anchor—Jonas Nelson, 4 miles south east of Silver King; Grand—John Johnson, ½ mile north of Silver King; Gertrude—Henry Chew, 3 miles from Nelson near Toad mountain wagon road; Hopewell—F. J. Farley, 1¼ miles from the Silver King on Toad mountain wagon road; Nellie Bly—C. T. Stevenson, 4 miles south of Silver King; Grand View—A. H. Kelly, 600 feet north west of Silver King, joins the Royal Charter on the north; Waverly—Hugh McDonald, 6 miles from Nelson and 300 feet south of the wagon road. Transfers—Midas—W. J. Goepel to J. E. Walsh, ½ interest; Midas—J. E. Walsh to H. B. Alexander, ½ interest, consideration $1000; Dollie—W. Whyte to John Tolson, consideration $250; Venetia Boy—John Connor to H. Selous, ⅜ interest; Mullimhone—C. K. Brown to R. J. Mowat; Royal Canadian—Aldric Dalpe to P. Augrignon, ⅛ interest; consideration $500.

AINSWORTH.

From the News.]

The Neosho machinery is in position and work will be commenced in a few days.

A big strike was made on the Dictator on Monday, a large body of rich ore being uncovered.

Scott McDonald is working a large force of men on the Skyline road and expects to finish in a week.

Tom Wells has struck a four foot ledge on an extension of the Old Timer. He thinks he has a good thing.

Work was commenced on the Highlander on Wednesday, under the able management of Mr. Cartmel, by the Philadelphia syndicate which has purchased this property.

T. E. Chandler, of England, a mining expert, was in Ainsworth for one day, and says so far as he can judge from so short a visit, there is an exceptionally good showing in the camp, and that there is nothing in the Rockies to equal it. In his opinion the dry ores will be found the most profitable, and he thinks the free milling process to be the proper way to treat them. It is understood that the Skyline Company intends to make experiments in this direction.

Mineral claims recorded at Ainsworth, Hot Springs district:—The Victoria, situate on Whitewater Creek, Charles Diamond, locator; The Jay Bird, situate nine miles south of Pilot Bay, A. M. McCoy, locator; The White Leaf, situate two miles west of Fish Lake, B. McCabe, locator; The Daisy, situate on South Fork of Kaslo Creek, C. Youill, locator; The Tiger, situate on Coffee Creek, R. S. Gallop, locator; The Dublin Queen, situate on North Fork of Kaslo Creek, Mrs. Mamie Jackson, locator; The Sunset, situate three miles south of North Fork of Kaslo Creek, G. Robert Jackson, locator; The Mountain Sheep, situate on the Kaslo slope, Hans Madson, locator; The Cliffs, situate on the Kaslo slope, Sam McGee, locator; The Glacier No. 2, situate on Whitewater Creek, Jos. Butte, locator; The Stranger, situate on lead of Jackson Creek, Thos. Norquay, locator; The Roberta, situate 10 miles south of Pilot Bay, R. McCormick, locator; The Silver Kate, situate 10 miles south of Pilot Bay, E. Z. Marion, locator; Lady of the Lake, situate nine miles south of Pilot Bay, L. Roderick, locator; The Utica, situate 13 miles west of Kaslo, P. McCue, locator.

KASLO.

W. W. Sprague, T. C. Wells and J. T. Thompson are working on the British Lion and the Prince Edward claims on Schroeder creek.

Engineer Fielding reports the location tangents for the railroad run for a distance of 10 miles from Kaslo, and curves are now being turned in.

Messrs. Brennard and Pringle have at last been able to get to work on the Beaver. They have sunk a shaft about 20 feet, and have four feet of ore at the bottom even richer than at the surface. This is one of the highest grade and most promising claims in the district. The assays on the surface are running over $200. The owners intend working it themselves and shipping ore as soon as possible.

Another find is reported on the summit close to the lakes. The ledge on the prospect is said to be 10 feet wide. The lucky discoverer is T. McCue, entirely a novice in the art of prospecting. The assay value of the ore is not yet known.

J. L. Retallack, J. A. Watson, J. A. Whittier, Edward Bray and Milton Luther have gone in to do development work on the White Heather group on Schroeder. The discovery of this group, it will be remembered, caused quite a little excitement last fall.

Prospectors are complaining bitterly of the hardship entailed on them by the present regulations as to staking claims; in nearly all cases the stakes are placed about 750 feet on one side of the lead, so that any man striking a ledge has to spend at least a day prospecting the bush on either side to determine whether or no the ground is already located, and even then he is very liable to overlook the stakes in thick brush. It seems only reasonable that anyone taking up a claim should put up a notice to that effect on the spot where he strikes the lead.

On the 13th your correspondent accompanied by H. W. Bucke made a trip to the Montezuma. The trail is a good one, though pretty steep for the last mile. The distance from the forks is nearly four miles and the altitude of the claim about 3500 feet above Kootenay lake. The lead is stripped for a distance of 30 feet and is 12 to 14 feet wide, and is literally solid galena all through. No sinking has yet been done, as the owners are busy trying to find another claim as good; but they will be very lucky if they succeed, as the surface showing on the Montezuma is simply enormous.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's

OXYGENIZEC EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have a wasting away of Flesh—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

A party of 1800 French Canadians, from Michigan, have arrived on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anne's, Que.

LIFE IN CHINATOWN.

From Gambling Hell to Christian Home---The Revelations Made by Kum Yuk

To the Visiting Missionary to the Chinese Rescue Home on July 20th, 1892.

My name is Kum Yuk. I am now twenty-four years old. I was born in Annam, of Annamese mother and Cantonese father. The former died when I was five and the latter the year after. Not long after their death one of the French wars broke out, resulting in my brothers and sisters being reduced to extreme poverty. They took care of me upon our parents' death, and as they went round begging they took me with them. One day a woman kidnapped me from them—this was when I was about nine—and sold me to a man then living in Hongkong belonging to the clan of So's. This man and his wife used me as their slave-girl. Not satisfied with my services, though I did the best I knew how, they would often treat me most unmercifully. Sometimes they would use cords to thrash me with. At other times they would keep the fingers of both my hands between chopsticks tied tightly together for hours at a time in order, they said, that I might be taught to use my fingers more nimbly in serving them in future. A policeman once saw me in this plight and took me to the station. He afterwards went back and arrested my owners. They were kept in jail several weeks, when they were either bailed out or discharged upon the payment of a fine, and I was handed over by the authorities to a Chinese benevolent institution, called "Chung Wa Yi Yuen." After I had been temporarily cared for in this place, I was adopted into a family of Chow's, who were very nice people and who cared for me till I was 14. The head of this family, as well as the other members of it, was favorably inclined to Christianity, and permitted me to be often taken to church. The church I attended most was in what the Chinese of Hongkong called Tai Tat Tei. Just about this time, a Chinaman named Wong Man wanted me to be transferred to his family. There being nothing against his character, permission was given, and I left the family of Chow's, consenting to be adopted once more into the family of Wong's. Unfortunately, Wong Man died some 10 or 12 months after, and I was left with his wife, who brought me to this country and sold me for $850 to Wong Sai On, who in turn sold me to Chau Ah Fook for $960, and this latter sold me to Tse On for $800. Tse On sold me for less than he bought me for because he needed the money to go home to China with. Tse On took me to Sycamoose, near Kamloops, and forced me to lead a life of shame.

A highbinder, i.e. a Chee Kung Tong man, named Tam Chow, came along some three years after, and held out glowing prospects to me if I would run away and live with him. I consented to do so, desiring simply to get away from my then owner. When we arrived in New Westminster, this Tam Chow still holding out promises—and at times threatening me—got me to go to the Rev. Mr. Scoular's, who performed the ceremony uniting us in marriage. The night before the wedding he took out a dirk knife and said that if I did not appear willing to be married when taken before the minister he would kill me. So I appeared willing. When in New Westminster I was taken to the Chee Kung Tong hall for a settlement of my case. A trial was held in that hall. Tam Chow, being a Chee Kung Tong man, was not obliged to pay what a non-member would have paid for me. He paid only $480 for me. Lam Lap Fong and Lau Cheung were the two highbinders in this city who helped Tam Chow in this transaction. Just as soon as he, Tam Chow, got me safely to Victoria, he proved to me that his promises were false, as he too forced me to return to the life of shame. I have now been in Victoria about two years, during which time I have supported Tam Chow with my earnings.

Besides my night life, after 11 p.m. I have been engaged all along singing in two gambling houses in this city, one on Cormorant street named Chiu Cheung, and one on Fisguard St., named Tseung Lee. I sang twice a day in each place, and an hour and a half each time. In the former the hours were from 12:30 to 2 p.m. and from 7:30 to 9 o'clock in the evening. In the latter from 2 to 3:30 p.m. and from 9:30 to 11 o'clock at night. My pay for singing was $8.00 a week from each house. There is a little loft in each of these houses for me to sing in, in full view of those who, attracted by my singing, came there to gamble. Sick of this life and tired of the cruel treatment I received at the hands of Tam Chow, I decided to seek refuge at the Rescue Home, where I am at present.

Neither Tam Chow nor the Chinese generally knew that I was about to take this step, as I was singing in the gambling house right up to the moment of my leaving for the "Home."

I came into the "Home" yesterday and have been most kindly treated by the Misses Cartmel and the Chinese girls in the "Home."

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Closing Business—Progress of the Church—The Late Premier.

VANCOUVER, July 22.—At the meeting of the new Synod a paper was read showing the growth of the Presbyterian Church west of Lake Superior during the past ten years. There were 25 missionaries; now there are 115. Ten years ago there were 116 ministers; to-day there are 800, and the revenue has increased from $15,000 to $203,423. Five years ago there were six ministers in charge of the work in the Presbytery of Columbia; now there are 25.

In the deliverance of the synod touching the death of the late Premier, appear these sentences: "The synod places on record its deep sense of the loss the church has sustained. When it (Presbyterianism) was merely a streamlet in this province, he followed its fortune through shade and sunshine, through reverses and successes with unswerving loyalty and devotion. He was never a disinterested spectator of the church's trials and triumphs, but was always a warrior and generous supporter. With increasing honors and prosperity, his love to the cause of Christianity appeared to lose nothing of its first fervor. His voice in denouncing immorality and defending truth never faltered. In conclusion, the Synod respectfully dedicates to Mrs. Robson its sincere sympathy in the crowning grief and bereavement of her life."

The date of the meeting of the Vancouver Island Presbytery was changed to the second Tuesday in September. Standing committees were appointed, the following being the conveners:—State of religion, Rev. J. C. Herdman, Calgary; Sabbath services, Rev. J. W. McMillan, Vancouver; Sabbath observances, Rev. D. A. MacRae, Nanaimo; temperance, Rev. J. K. Wright, Spallumcheen; foreign missions, Rev. P. McF. Macleod, Victoria; home missions, Rev. E. D. McLaren, Vancouver; systematic beneficence, Rev. D. MacRae, Victoria.

The next meeting takes place in Victoria in the First Presbyterian church, on the first Wednesday in March, 1893.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Subject of Further Increasing the Expenditure on Sewers Discussed.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting last evening for the purpose of considering by-laws and other business. Mayor Beaven and Ald. Munn, Lovell, Styles, Bragg and McKillican were present.

The finance committee asked for $1000 to pay the men engaged in watching quarantined houses. It was decided to allow the committee that amount, to be paid as needed.

The council went into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the by-law sanctioning the raising of $100,000 for sewerage purposes.

Mayor Beaven pointed out that $100,000 would not do much sewerage work.

There was a discussion as to whether or not the amount could be raised to $500,000 without going over the routine again.

Ald. Lovell said it was to be remembered that $300,000 had already been invested in sewers and no one had yet been benefited. He thought it was better to obtain $100,000 to complete the present work and then have it tested.

Ald. McKillican said the money was needed to go on with the whole sewerage system so that everyone could have the full benefit of it.

Mayor Beaven thought it would be as well to get enough money to supply branch sewers as well, so that the streets would not have to be opened.

Ald. Bragg said it would be well to call a public meeting so that the question could be discussed. There is great dissatisfaction among the people over the $300,000 already expended. They were given to understand that before they were asked to sanction another loan the first part would be in operation. The way the present contractor is carrying on the work is not benefiting either the merchants or workingmen of the city. He sends away for his supplies and workmen. There are a number of men in the city who are helping to pay for the sewers who need work.

Mayor Beaven said it was folly to put in the main sewer and then the branch sewer, making it necessary to open the streets several times instead of once. There is also some danger in waiting, as the work would come to a standstill.

Ald. Lovell considered that a frontage tax should be levied to pay for the work. He could not see how the public could obtain information at a public meeting. The best way was to read the engineer's report.

In answer to Ald. Munn's question the clerk said $228,000 had already been spent on the construction of the sewer, the pipe contract being exclusive.

Ald. Styles thought the whole sewerage system was misleading. Some thought the $273,000 was going to sewer the whole city.

Mayor Beaven—"They were very silly. If it is completed for $1,000,000 they will be lucky."

Ald. Styles, continuing, said he thought the main streets should have been sewered first and not streets on which there were no houses, or very few. He also thought the city should put in the branch lines, as was done in the water system. He hoped if the money was voted that it would include the branches. It was not fair for the citizens to have to pay for the sewers and then have to construct the branches themselves.

The Mayor read the following letter from Mr. McBean, the sewerage contractor:

VICTORIA, B. C., July 6th, 1892.

His Worship the Mayor:—

"SIR,—With reference to our conversation this morning as to the cost of laying house sewers from the public mains to the street lines, I have the honor to report that to perform this work in the area bounded by Beacon Hill park, Victoria harbor, Chatham street, Blanchard street, Pandora avenue and Cook street, it is estimated would cost $193,380—say $200,000. In the above estimate a very considerable advance has been made for rocks, and it is quite possible that the work might be done for three-fourths of the amount. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD MOHUN, Chief Engineer."

"P. S.—To do this work on that portion of the area in which sewers have not been laid would cost $87,450."

Ald. Lovell said he did not think the people would care about voting money before the present work was tested.

The Mayor said if they waited for that the winter would be on them before anything could be done. The by-law should have been brought in early in the spring. The sewerage has just been commenced.

Ald. McKillican said the reason the late council did not put in branch sewers was because they did not have the power.

Ald. McKillican moved that the amount of $100,000 be struck out and the amount of $300,000 inserted in lieu thereof in clause one.

Ald. Lovell spoke at some length on the question of surface drains. He said the open drains were a disgrace to the city. He thought some money should be expended for drainage.

Ald. McKillican's motion was carried.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

On motion the council went into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the electric light loan by-law.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

THE OKANAGAN VALLEY.

Harvesting Operations—Lands for Settlement—Mining Notes.

From the Vernon News.

Mr. Smith's mill at Okanagan landing is now running, with a capacity of 12,000 feet per day.

Mr. Geo. Kiefer is cutting his entire crop (75 acres) for wheat hay. Several other ranchers in that section are doing the same. They are all splendid crops.

Fall wheat is already being harvested at the Mission.

Mr. J. Bayliss commenced work on the court house on Tuesday.

Teachers are wanted for the Vernon, Enderby and Lansdowne schools.

The Shuswap river at Enderby is now falling rapidly and all danger of overflow, etc., is over for this season.

On Friday Mr. Price Ellison's irrigation ditch from Deep creek was completed. It is three miles in length and renders all his bench land east of town capable of being irrigated.

The Allison group of mines, between the Similkameen and Okanagan rivers, has been bonded by Mr. Hayle, representing a syndicate of Spokane capitalists, for $103,000.

Mr. C. C. Perkins, formerly manager of the Tacoma smelter, passed through Vernon on Saturday on his way from Golden, Wash., to the coast. He brought with him some magnificent specimens of free milling quartz from the Leadville mine, which he lately bonded for $12,000. He is making arrangements to bring in a 60-stamp mill from Alaska by the S. & O. route.

The mail now leaves Vernon for the lower country on the last Thursday in each month. A separate lock sack is sent to each office—Penticton, Osooyos, Keremeos, Rock Creek and Kettle River—besides a way pouch between Mission and Kettle River for local use.

On August 1st a court of revision of the Provincial voters' list for the district of Yale will be held at the court house, Kamloops, and in all probability the next Provincial election to take place in this district will be founded on the list as then revised.

Several families of Icelanders from the Red Deer country reached Kelowna by Monday's boat. They are fishermen by trade. It is the intention to "locate" several more families in the district if the first attempt at founding a colony proves successful.

We are glad to be able to flatly contradict the report circulated that smallpox had reached Vernon. There has as yet been no case, either in this or any other town in the district.

The binders will be at work on the "B. X." grain on Monday. Several other farms will follow suit next week.

Capt. Shorts, of navigation fame, is busily employed running a drift on the quartz ledge lately recorded by Mr. W. J. Armstrong on Swan lake.

There will soon be very little of the strip of land behind the Indian reserve at the head of the lake vacant for settlement. Three more pre-emptions were taken up there last week. Mr. Wm. Murphy is having a house built on his claim by Barnes & Morand.

Mr. J. B. Greaves, of the Nicola Lake Cattle Co., returned home from Vernon on Saturday with 740 head of cattle purchased from local stock-raisers. They were all steers, mostly three and four years old, and were bought to fill previous contracts of the company made before the recent large shipments from the Northwest began. The price paid was decidedly low—from $23 to $30 per head.

The following stamp mills are working night and day in the Okanagan mining district: Lockwood mill, two miles below Loomiston, five stamps; Black Bear and War Eagle, five stamps; at Wannicut Lake, near Golden, ten stamps; Fairview, on Joe Dandy, five stamps; Wide West, six stamps; on Boundary Creek, three stamps; Rainbow group, Golden, ten stamps. Under contract, 10-stamp mill for Triune mine, Golden; 30-stamp mill for Everett Mining and Milling Co., and 60-stamp mill for Leadville mine at Palmer's Cove, about five miles north of Loomiston.

On Monday last, Mr. S. Appleby, C. P.R. agent at Vernon, sent in his resignation to the company, owing to a charge made against him by Mr. Pittendrigh, agent at Okanagan landing. Mr. Appleby is extremely popular and respected in this town, and we are confident that local public opinion is strongly in Mr. Appleby's favor. Up to the time of our going to press the resignation had not been accepted by the C.P.R.

Mr. W. B. M. Davidson, F.G S., Associate Royal School of Mines, arrived in Vernon last Thursday from a professional visit to the Kootenay lake and Slocan districts. While there he completed Dr. Dawson's map of that section, filling in the country between Kootenay and Arrow lakes, and examined the principal mines and prospects in both the old and new camps. He formed a very high opinion of the future mining possibilities of that region, but states that the development of its mineral resources is being enormously retarded by the exorbitant prices at which mere prospects are held. Speaking of B.C. generally, Mr. Davidson said that in his capacity of mining expert he had been employed in almost every mining country in the world, but had never seen mineral so widely distributed and in such quantity as in this province. He considered B.C. the coming bullion producing country of the world. Mr. Davidson is staying at the Coldstream ranch.

According to Mr. Currie, of Grand Prairie, who was in Vernon last Saturday, the recent quartz discoveries in that section are creating great excitement, the prospect for a flourishing camp being more than promising. The ledge where claims have lately been taken up is situate not far from the second bridge, and commences about a mile north of Mr. Pierce's ranch, running along the east side of Six-mile creek—a tributary of Salmon river. A mile further up at the "Discovery" claim (the only place where its full width has been tested) it is nearly 100 ft. wide. A wagon road runs up the same side of the creek to Blair Bros.' ranch, thus rendering it easy of access. The vein has been traced ½-mile beyond this point and was in reality first found by Blair Bros. over a year ago, though the "Discovery" claim was recorded this spring. A large number of claims have lately been staked off. The ore is stated to assay $10 in gold an $35 in silver to the ton.

Messrs. Christie and Ferris returned on Saturday from a fortnight's exploration trip in the country east of Mabel lake. According to Mr. Christie (who has decided to locate at the south end of the lake) there is a considerable quantity of good land well worth acquiring and room for a large number of settlers. As all others who have been there give the same report, there can scarcely be any doubt that this is the case. The lake itself is not as shown on the Government map, but S shaped. More than one valley opens on the east shore.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

THE confiding and trustful nature of many business men of our city is very pleasant. Their stock of credulity is unlimited. Any *gentleman* connected with the burglary profession might make himself generally useful during business hours in many stores and offices in the city. I have honored myself by calling at several of these places, and found doors wide open, goods and papers lying convenient to hand, and every facility for carrying on the "removal" business. Real estate men are the most careless in this respect, I suppose for the reason that maps and plans are not likely to excite the modern "Dick Turpin's" cupidity. Still, business is business, and should be managed on business lines.

Is it not time for the corporation to send out its annual request about "thistles?" In the outskirts of the city these "Scotch roses" are an insufferable nuisance. Absentee owners are the greatest law-breakers and should be notified of the law. Meanwhile the city could order it to be done, levying the cost upon the land and collecting the amount through the rate collector. They grow to such a prodigious size in this genial clime that the interests of agriculture call for stringent regulations.

I do not know whether it is the smallpox scare that has induced many to bonsider the question of life insurance. Certain it is that several agents to whom I have spoken have told me that their business has not been affected at all by the general depression. Mr. S. H. Matson, the genial agent of the Provident Life Assurance Society, told me yesterday that he has had a most busy month. "Already I have written," said he, "policies, the premiums of which amount to—. Ah, I forgot, this is private business, but it was a good round sum."

I wonder if Mr. McLagan, of the Vancouver World, ever read the fable of the "frog fancying himself an ox" and swelling out until he burst. The fiery little editor no doubt fancies himself a man, a high-souled patriot, a noble moralist and capable of running the empire generally, and yet he is but a little man after all. His speech at the citizens' indigation meeting at Vancouver is pleasant reading. He evidently thinks himself capable of instructing judges, legislature, health officers and Victoria generally. I wonder though that he should dare to find fault with the idol of his paper, Theodore Davie, Esq., Premier. Knowest thou not, ye once fiery tongued Radical, that the "King can do no wrong?" Dear friend McLagan, beware of the fate of the frog. QUIZ.

To Take Possession of Railroads.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mr. Morgan (Democrat, Alabama), in the Senate this morning introduced a bill providing that the Government should take possession of the Central and Union Pacific railways until their indebtedness to the Government be discharged, the roads in the meantime to be managed by a board of 15 directors at $11000 a year each and expenses, five to be appointed by the stockholders and ten by the President. The bill was referred to the special committee on Pacific railroads.

A Chinaman who peddles vegetables was asked this morning: "John, why you no catchy him hyiu vegetables by'm bye?" John replied: "Heap foolee white peep no savey; tink me catch'm smalleepoxey, no buy, Chinaman no catchee, heap clean, allee same Melican man."

Old Chum

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM

(PLUG.)

No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

D. Ritchie & Co

MONTREAL.

Eastern Tailor-made Suits to measure, a specialty.

A splendid assortment of samples to select from. Fit guaranteed.

Best Assortment. Lowest Prices

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUMMER SUITS

B. WILLIAMS & CO. 97 Johnson Street.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Monday's Evening Times.

The New Fumigator.

Dr. Macnaughton Jones reports that the steamer Earle has been purchased by the Dominion Government and the dioxide blast is being put in position by the Albion Iron Works to-day.

To Preach Here Again.

Rev. Thos. Somerville, of Glasgow, Scotland, and at one time pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church here, is expected to preach in St. Andrew's church on Sunday next, and may also deliver a lecture during the week.

Preliminary Work Began.

The engineering staff of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company began the preliminary work upon the road last week. Mr. E. G. Tilton is chief engineer, and is assisted by Messrs. Gray, McKay and Going, and a large gang of men.

The Palmas Arrives.

The steamer Palmas, the last of the Upton liners, arrived from the Orient last evening via Honolulu. She went to Port Townsend for a health officer before coming in. She has 4000 tons of freight, principally for Portland. There are 150 tons for Victoria and 300 for the Sound.

The Lorne Released.

The tug Lorne has been released from quarantine. The boat continued work while she was under quarantine so that the owners were not financially injured. The crew had a short allowance of water for some time, that being the only inconvenience suffered.

Sadly Depraved Boys.

Thomas Doherty, a lad of 15 years of age, and William Winger, several years his junior, were arrested and brought before Magistrate Macrae to-day charged with an unnatural crime. The case came up for hearing at the police court this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and was continued with closed doors.

Jumped Overboard.

The officers of the San Juan Fishing Company's steamer Carter, which came in on Saturday night reported that Jas. Ferguson was lost at sea. It is supposed he jumped or fell overboard when off Cape Flattery on Saturday shortly after midnight. He was last seen about 12 o'clock and at one o'clock could not be found. Ferguson formerly drove a cab in the city.

Memorial Services.

The members of the Epworth League in connection with the Pandora Avenue Methodist church will hold special services this evening in memory of B. H. Sprung, who died last week of smallpox. The deceased was an active member of the League and a consistent member of the church. Memorial services will also be held in the church on Sunday evening next.

The Last Sad Rites.

The funeral of the late Miss Bertha Jay took place yesterday afternoon, and was very largely attended. From the residence the cortege proceeded to Christ Church Cathedral, where funeral services were conducted by Archdeacon Scriven and Rev. Mr. Taylor. The full surpliced choir was present and rendered appropriate music. The pallbearers were S. Y. Wootton, T. Aikman, Chas. Hayward, jr., E. E. Wootton, Jos. Wilson and Thos. Gamblin.

Gave Every Satisfaction.

The new steamer Joan made her trial trip on Saturday evening from Spratt's wharf to some distance beyond Race Rocks and return. A few invited friends of the management were aboard and enjoyed the trip. The performance of the boat was satisfactory to the owners and builders. The engines ran smoothly, and in the matter of steering the steamer passed a very satisfactory test. She looked handsome and in every way a credit to the company. A speed of over twelve knots was attained, but the boat is capable of several knots better than that. The official test will be made the end of this week, when the vessel will be completed in every way, and ready for her route between Victoria and Comox.

Death from Suffocation.

At the call of Dr. Hasell a jury composed of Messrs. F. W. Dunlevy, F. E. Midwood, George McCue, Wm. Moore, Wm. Gregg and W. R. Mellender, met at 2 o'clock this afternoon to enquire into the death of Wm. H. McMenemy, found in a shed on Saturday morning. Dr. Watt, jr., testified that he made a post mortem examination and found no traces of alcohol in the stomach of the deceased. He saw the body, lying where it was found, and was inclined to believe that McMenemy came to his death by suffocation. Robt. Heron deposed that the deceased had been on a spree since November; and also that he had heard that he was subject to fits. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by suffocation, presumably caused by a fit.

Bradstreets' Report.

Mr. J. B. Gordon, Bradstreets' British Columbia superintendent, sent out the following report on Saturday for Bradstreets' journal and the daily papers:

Business in Victoria has been quiet during the past two weeks owing to several cases of smallpox having been discovered here, and to the city having been unnecessarily quarantined by neighboring cities and Puget Sound ports. There are now no cases of the disease in the city and no reason why quarantine should not be removed at once. There is no doubt that had it not been for the grossly exaggerated reports circulated by the press of other cities the commerce of Victoria and British Columbia generally would not have been interfered with.

J. B. GORDON, Supt.

Contradicted on Authority.

There is much discontent among the men engaged to watch quarantined houses because they will have to remain unpaid until every bill in connection with this smallpox affair has been sent in. The men who took these situations are not millionaires, and it shows considerable lack of judgment on the part of the mayor in refusing to advance them duly earned money, especially when some, if not all, of them, have to either borrow enough to keep body and soul together, or go hungry and without a place to sleep.—Home Journal.

City Treasurer Kent requests the TIMES to state that the above is absolutely untrue. In every instance the men have been paid within 24 hours after presenting their vouchers certified to by Mr. Bailey, the sanitary officer. Every man whose bill has been presented to the treasurer before 11 o'clock to-day can receive his money this evening, as the checks are ready.

SIX NEW CASES.

All Removed From the Suspect Station to the Jubilee Hospital.

Since the issue of the TIMES on Saturday afternoon five new cases have been sent out to the Jubilee Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ball, who have been in quarantine for three weeks developed the disease and on Saturday afternoon were removed to the Jubilee Hospital. Yesterday three new cases developed at the Ross Bay suspect station, Mr. Karer, of Pandora avenue, Mr. Chance of Spring Ridge, and a child named Currie being the victims. These were also removed to the Jubilee Hospital.

Dr. Crompton, who has been acting as medical assistant by direction of Mayor Beaven, has sent in his resignation, as he did not think it advisable to carry out the programme laid down by the provincial health officer and the local health officer. He is of the opinion that the persons in quarantine at the Ross Bay suspect station are unduly huddled together.

Three of the remaining five patients at Albert Head were removed yesterday to the Jubilee Hospital.

Another case was sent out this afternoon from the Ross Bay quarantine station. This makes six new cases since Saturday morning.

There have been two deaths at the Jubilee Hospital quarantine station since the last report—Annie Bull and Mr. Webber. Both were reported serious on Saturday night. The other patients are doing well.

AN AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT.

Mr. Rithet and the Chicagoans Come to Terms on the Canada Western Scheme.

It is understood that an agreement has been arrived at between Mr. R. P. Rithet, of the Canada Western Railway Company, and Frank Bateman, F. P. Blackman and Col Kane, the Chicago capitalists. The papers are now being prepared and will be signed to-morrow morning before Mr. Rithet leaves San Francisco. Mr. H. Croft, C. E, M.P. P., will probably take charge of the preliminary surveys of the line.

The party held a conference which lasted all day Saturday and was continued this morning. Yesterday and this afternoon the Chicagoans were driven around the district by the Victorians.

Mr. R. P. Rithet was seen by a TIMES reporter this afternoon. He said a preliminary agreement was now being drawn up and would be signed to-morrow by himself for the Canada Western Company, and by the Chicago capitalists. From what he can learn he is of opinion that the Canada Western Railway is an assured fact, and if the Chicagoans do as they say they will, and start work this fall, it will not be long before trains are running over the line. The parties interested have been assisted in arriving at an agreement by Mr. Marcus Smith, C.E., whose knowledge of the route has enabled him to give them particulars of the country. A party, however, will take a trip over the island portion of the route before everything is settled. Mr. Rithet favors the route by the way of Alberni, which, he says, will open up a new country.

THE DEFENDANTS ARE HERE.

Messrs. Cope, Hammersley and Huntly, of Vancouver, Arrive This Morning.

A representative of the TIMES this morning visited the Vancouver steamer Comox, which is lying at the outer extremity of the outer wharf, having arrived from the Terminal City this morning at 6, with the three gentlemen charged with contempt of court, Messrs. Cope, mayor; Hammersley, city solicitor, and Joseph Huntly, health officer, in charge of deputy sheriff, Tom Armstrong, of New Westminster. The jovial deputy was the first man noted on deck and in response to a nautical "Comox ahoy," responded in true naval style, "ahoy yourself." After the TIMES man had ascertained that the ship was properly fumigated and disinfected and that all on board had been properly vaccinated he accepted an invitation to go aboard and partake of some excellent bottled contagion bearing a Milwaukee label. This solemnity over, Mr. Armstrong stated that his prisoners were ashore. "No," he said, "they are not in the city. No sir-ee, we don't go into the city just yet. The case comes on to-morrow morning after the Bowack case is concluded. Meanwhile we shall all remain on board and await the issue. We had a very nice trip over."

Several Vancouver gentlemen accompanied the defendants down. On leaving the steamer the TIMES reporter encountered the three defendants coming up the wharf. Messrs. Hamersley and Huntly, like Caleb and Joshua of old, were bearing between them a big bunch of bananas. Mr. Hamersley said "No, we shall not enter the city until summoned to court; then we shall drive there under the directions of the health officer. We intend to take every precaution against infection, by remaining here all the time we are in the city." About the case itself none of the gentlemen had anything to say, preferring to remain silent.

The Misses Stephen have gone to Mayne Island to spend a few weeks.

OUR HOME INDUSTRIES.

The Possibilities of British Columbia for Fruit and Vegetable Production.

Falconer's Pickling Establishment Creating a New Market for Vegetables.

Many persons who have visited the coast have declared their opinion that Victoria is hardly likely to become a manufacturing centre. They affirm, and perhaps truly, that the rate of wages is too high for export work except it be those industries only where the natural advantages of the coast are such as to outweigh the money cost of wages. For instance, the salmon canning industry holds its own against the world's competition, because the three factors which mainly constitute the cost of producing have been aided either by nature or government enactments. Thus the salmon in the Fraser and other British Columbia rivers is exceedingly abundant, winning the world's records for quantity; the tinplates used for canning are admitted duty free; the lumber used for cases is cheap and abundant, and the labor bill is minimized by the employment of Chinese and Indians. But whilst it may be correct to say that this city and province may never become a large manufacturing centre, still it is possible to build up a large number of smaller industries that would largely aid in the employment of the people. Chief amongst these industries are those connected with the land. A few days ago the TIMES published an article strongly advocating horticulture as a source of profit, and fruit raising and exporting as an abiding source of wealth to the province. As a natural corollary to fruit, there is vegetables, principally those vegetables that may be used for canning, preserving and exporting. Now this climate is not unlike the climate of Holland, where the Dutch raise enormous quantities of bulbs, roots and small vegetables useful for pickling and canning, and the soil of the delta of the Fraser is preeminently suitable for this class of products. Hitherto there has been but little demand for such vegetables if produced. Housekeepers have found it much cheaper and easier to buy than to pickle vegetables and fruits for themselves. The prohibitory duty on vinegar collected by the Government and enormous freight charges from the east have made pickles a costly luxury, too costly for the ordinary housekeeper to utilize to a great extent. The growth of Victoria, the infusion of new ideas from the east and the mother country, and the constant increase of population in the province have made many things possible that a few years back seemed problematical. For instance, malt vinegar a few years ago was always imported from England, or from the east, and still is, though probably in decreasing quantities. To-day Messrs. Pendray & Co., of Humboldt street, and Messrs. Falconer, of Yates street, both claim that they can manufacture far more cheaply and equal in quality to the imported article. The latter firm also are largely interested in the production of pickles. The head of this firm told a TIMES representative that they expect to put up 8000 pails of pickles during the season, and had already contracted for 4000 cauliflowers from one grower for their business. The growth of their business had been exceedingly gratifying, compelling them to enlarge their premises and increase their facilities for production. With such a demand for vegetables the farmers of this district should speedily produce the supply. Gherkins, small onions, red cabbage, broccoli, French beans, tomatoes and other varities of vegetables might readily be disposed of, and a very large business profitable to the grower as well as the packer might be built up, and as was stated before in connection with fruit raising and exporting, the pickle industry would give employment to a large number of boys and girls who are looking anxiously for somebody better than "Satan" to employ "their idle hands."

And one industry creates another. The pickle manufacturing requires machinery, needs large quantities of pails, barrels and buckets, all of which should be produced with cheap lumber in this province. The 8000 pails which Messrs. Falconer & Co. require for their trade, the thousands of bottles and jars they need, should and could be produced within the limits of the province. And the larger these different industries grow, the more varied their character the fewer probabilities are there of trade depression and financial difficulties, for the old adage is applicable to all commerce, trade and commonwealths. "Don't lay too many eggs in one nest."

Mining in Nicola.

Mr. Robert Stevenson, who left Vancouver in May in company with Major Burnett and Dr. Cameron, for the Granite Creek country, has returned to Vancouver. He reports mining in the Nicola valley more active this year than for many years past. Mr. R. D. Brown, a Seattle man, has been very active and has taken up seven locations on Wolf Creek, about 10 miles from Princeton. These claims are chiefly valuable for the copper, which assays from 50 to 70 per cent. The rock also carries from 3 to 7 per cent. in silver. Many years ago Mr. Stevenson, with two partners, took up some of these claims, but through pressure of other affairs was obliged to let them lapse. Mr. Brown is backed by Tacoma capitalists and considerable development work is being done. Six or seven gravel claims for hydraulicing have been taken up this year near Princeton, and the people of that village expect the railway to be built through the Nicola Valley as far as that place this summer. Work is going on in copper mining on Friday Creek, the ore yielding 75 per cent. in copper. It is a peacock ore and very pretty. The platinum mines are being worked with good results, and a wagon road is now being constructed from Nicola to Granite Creek. When this is completed one can drive to all the leading mines of that part of the country with ease. Mr. Stevenson predicts that the Nicola will be the next mining district to come to the front.—News-Advertiser.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S FIRE.

The Chemical Engine Saves a Residence on Fernwood Road.

The residence of Samuel Reid, on Fernwood Road, was damaged by fire at 11:30 o'clock on Sunday night. An alarm was sent in from box 31, and the whole fire department were on the ground in a few minutes. The chemical engine arrived first, and a well-directed stream was turned on, and the building looked little the worse after the firemen left. The loss on building and furniture amounts to $300, fully covered by insurance. Mr. Blackburn owned the residence, which was insured for $1000 in the Ætna Company. The furniture was insured for $500 in the Royal and $500 in the Ætna. The chemical engine made its first record last night. The building was blazing fiercely when the engine reached the place and many onlookers prophesied that the house would be burned to the ground. In two or three minutes after the chemical commenced work the fire was under control, and was soon completely extinguished.

CHINAMEN GO A GUNNING

And Are Required to Pay a Penalty for Firing in the City Limits.

Ah Quan and Lum Yuen were up before Magistrate Macrae this morning charged with firing off pistols within the city limits. They pleaded guilty and it was shown that they went out to Beacon Hill park yesterday to try two fine looking revolvers—one a 44-calibre of Colt's pattern. They blazed away into the straits until Officer Carter came along and spoilt their sport. The pistols were confiscated and Quan and Yuen each fined $5.

Phineas Manson pleaded not guilty to a charge of vagrancy, submitting that he had not been able to work for a year, as he had to nurse his wife who was ill during that time; also that he had been receiving remittances from a brother. It was shown that he was idle and given to begging and drinking, and he was convicted and sent up to jail for one month.

A drunk was called on to pay $10, and a second offender of the same class, but of a milder type, was dismissed with a warning.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

The Greenway Government Sustained, But Its Majority Reduced.

WINNIPEG, July 24.—Up to midnight returns had been received from 38 out of the 40 constituencies, and the figures then stood:—Government, 23; Opposition, 15; Independent, one. Dauphin and St. Andrew's, the two districts not heard from, are expected to return Government supporters, so the Government will probably have a majority of eight when the House meets. Two of the Ministers were defeated—Mr. Smart in Brandon city and Mr. McLean in Dennis. Mr. Roblin, the leader of the Opposition, was beaten in Morden. Winnipeg went very solidly for the Government, electing its three candidates by big majorities. Following are the results, so far as the returns are complete:—

CONSTITUENCY.	NAME.	PARTY.	MAJ'Y
Avondale	Hartney	Oppo.	98
Beautiful Plains	Davidson	Oppo.	16
Birtle	Mickle	Govt.	Large
Brandon City	McDonald	Oppo.	12
Carillon	Jerome	Oppo.	
Cypress	Doig	Govt.	8
Dennis	Frame	Oppo.	30
Deloraine	Kellett	Oppo.	27
Emerson	McFadden	Oppo.	14
Killarney	Young	Govt.	100
Kildonan	Hagel	Oppo.	Small
Lakeside	Rutherford	Govt.	150
Dansdowne	Dickson	Govt.	100
La Verandrye	Lagimod're	Oppo.	
Lorne	O'Malley	Oppo.	Accl.
Manitou	Ironside	Govt.	40
Minnedosa	Myers	Govt.	68
Morden	Duncan	Govt.	46
Morris	Martin	Oppo.	60
Mountain	Greenway	Govt.	100
Norfolk	Lyons	Oppo.	60
N. Brandon	Sifton	Govt.	100
Portage la Prairie	Watson	Govt.	103
Rockwood	Jackson	Govt.	
Rosenfeld	E. Winkler	Govt.	21
Rhineland	V. Winkler	Govt.	26
Russell	Fisher	Ind.	Accl.
Saskatchewan	McNaught	Govt.	89
St. Boniface	Marion	Oppo.	60
Souris	Campbell	Govt.	48
S. Brandon	Graham	Govt.	225
Springfield	Smith	Govt.	100
Turtle Mountain	Schafner	Oppo.	Small
Westbourne	Morton	Oppo.	Accl.
Centre Winnipeg	McMillan	Govt.	614
North Windipeg	McIntyre	Govt.	314
South Winnipeg	Cameron	Govt.	149
Woodlands	Armstrong	Oppo.	Accl.

In connection with the voting for members of the Legislature a plebiscite was taken on the question of prohibition. The returns indicate a large majority of the popular vote in favor of prohibitory legislation.

Murderous Wedding Guests.

MAHONEY CITY, July 25.—J. Lipski, a young Polander, was married at eight o'clock yesterday morning to Miss Mary Kobeovich. Among the guests were Michael Felzuski and John and Peter Kobeovich, brothers of the bride. All drank freely and soon a dispute arose between two of the men as to which of their gifts was most valuable. They came to blows and Lipski, who was just passing through the room with his bride, stepped forward to part the men. Then the row became general and knives and revolvers were used. One of the shots struck the bride in the side and she fell to the floor seriously wounded, where she was trampled upon by the fighters. The neighbors had by this time summoned the police, who surrounded the house and arrested all who had not in the meantime fled.

Struck by Lightning.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—A report has just reached here that the new hotel Victor at Put-In-Bay was struck by lightning yesterday and burned to the ground.

All scalp and skin diseases, dandruff, falling of the hair, gray or faded hair, may be cured by using that nature's true remedy, Hall's Hair Renewer.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

THE WHEEL.

FIVE MILE RECORD BROKEN.

At the national league of American wheelmen on Thursday one of the world's records was broken. W. Dornge and W. H. Penseyers, of the Buffalo Athletic club, in a tandem safety five-mile race against time, made the distance in 12:14 4-5, blotting out the former record of 12:56, which was made by Zimmerman and Bradbury in England the present week.

A GREAT BICYCLE RUN.

NEWARK, N.J., July 25.—The biggest century road run, so far as the number of participants is concerned, started from here at 4 o'clock Saturday morning. Wheelmen representing all the clubs in the Metropolitan Association assembled at the Continental Hotel, and after a light breakfast started for Princeton, 50 miles away. An average pace of eight miles an hour was maintained throughout the trip, thus enabling the slow ones to be in at the finish. A special committee had been appointed to set this pace, and any effort to turn the run into a run road race was promptly squelched, as one of the conditions of entry was that anyone riding ahead of the pacemakers should be disqualified and excluded from the official list of finishers. Prizes were awarded to the two clubs having the largest number of men in at the finish. Dinner was served at Princeton at 12:30, and after a short rest the party started on the return trip, reaching here and completing the hundredth mile at about 8 o'clock in the evening.

THE RIFLE.

At a meeting of the riflemen held on Saturday evening it was decided to ask the officer of the brigade to appoint a range committee to draw up rules and regulations. It was also decided to ask the officers to assist in forming a rifle club.

The nineteenth annual prize meeting of the Provincial Rifle Association will be held this year at Goldstream, convening on Wednesday, the 15th August next, instead of on the 27th instant, as already proposed. The council in postponing the meeting have kept in view the convenience of the competitors who will attend for New Westminster and Nanaimo, as well as for the Royal Navy, as during the present quarantine those from a distance might find a difficulty in returning to their homes. It is expected that every communication with Victoria will be opened by the date mentioned so that all may be free to come and go. A large number of competitors are expected at the shooting in August and every arrangement has been made for their convenience both at the range and as regards their personal comfort.

THE OAR.

At the regatta of the Canadian association at Toronto the pair oars race was won by the Detroits, Argonauts of Toronto second. Junior singles, Sullivan, of the Dons, Toronto, first; Lussel, of the Baysides, Toronto, second. Junior fours, Argonauts of Toronto, first; Dons of Toronto, second; Leanders of Hamilton, third. Senior fours, Argonauts of Toronto, first; Dons of Toronto, second; Torontos of Toronto, third. Senior doubles, Sunnyside of Toronto, first; Vespers of Philadelphia, second; Catlins of Chicago, third.

Gaudaur and Hosmer have challenged Hanlan and O'Connor to a double scull race for the championship of the world and $500 to $1000 a side.

THE TURF.

PALO ALTO IS DEAD.

The great trotting stallion Palo Alto, the holder of the stallion trotting record, died at Senator Stanford's farm, near Redwood City, California, on Thursday of pneumonia. The best time ever made by a trotting stallion was Palo Alto's achievement against time on the Stockton kite-shaped track, November 16, 1891.—2.08¾.

CRICKET.

The first eleven of the Victoria Club defeated the second eleven on Saturday by 86 runs to 79. The Royal dockyard made 74 to C battery's 69.

Bouchard Captured.

BAIE STE PAUL, Que., July 23.—There was great excitement at the Isle aux Coudres yesterday. When the tug McNaughton with a detachment of the B Battery R.C.A., and customs officers arrived early yesterday morning, those who were about showed surprise and it was evident that they were not in a very amiable mood. It was late in the day before the news of the arrival of the soldiers spread over the island. The news caused some of the smugglers to take to cover, but most of the inhabitants drove down to the scene of operations to see what was going on, and amused themselves at the expense of the soldiers. The customs officers appeared to be very well informed about the island, and numbers of places which were evidently used as storehouses for the contraband goods were searched, but most of them were empty, the smugglers having evidently succeeded in recovering most of it, or having hid it in a a place where the officials cannot locate it. The most important find was a cache of 20 barrels of liquor hidden near Bouchard's house. The liquor was at once seized and put under guard. Bouchard was detained. He had evidently not anticipated this and was much surprised when placed under arrest. Bouchard's famous schooner the Busy, was found at anchor in the same cove as she lay in when the customs officers from Quebec were repulsed by the smugglers on Thursday. This morning she was taken in tow by a tug which started up the river, evidently bound for Quebec.

The Rev. Mr. Pelletier, cure of Isle aux Coudres, informed the authorities yesterday that it was shortly after his departure that customs officers Laurin and Cameron were left on board the Lillie, and it is understood that they have good information as to the whereabouts of the whiskey. There are nine schooner owners at Isle aux Coudres, which has a population of 800. Bouchard is about 50 years old, and is 5 feet 11 inches in height. The crew of his schooner was composed of natives of St. Pierre Miquelon and Quebec.

Test of Plates.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The armour plate fired at on Saturday at the Indian Head proving grounds for experimental purposes was so treated that it could be manufactured at a cost slightly exceeding the amount now paid for the nickel-plate. Accordingly the Bethlehem steel works, who have the contract for the bulk of the armour plate being manufactured for the navy, went to work on a special plant for tempering plates by this process. The plant has been finished, and its first product was the ten and a half inch plate tested on Saturday. Secretary Tracy and Commander Folger pronounce the result eminently satisfactory and say the armour plate tested is the best ever made. It gave results satisfactory to the experts. Previous troubles demonstrated the superiority of the "Harveyized" plate over all others, but the plates of this character were manufactured at such great cost and under such conditions that it required further experiment to demonstrate whether or not they could be uniformly tempered for a sum that would warrant their use. Shortly after the trials of last autumn the authorities made a contract for the right to use the Harvey process, whenever it should be developed to a point in this or probably in any country. It was subjected to a severer test than any of the previous plates. None of the five shot succeeded in getting through, and at the conclusion of the trial the plate was intact. After this showing there can be no doubt that the plate of the immediate future is a nickel steel plate "Harveyized."

A Clerical Sport.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, July 25.—The Rev. Mr. Tyrrel, pastor of the church at Clarion, occupied a seat in the judges' stand Saturday and officiated as timekeeper in a race between two local trotters. The spectators questioned his decision, whereupon he promptly pulled off his coat and announced that he could whip any man that called him a liar. Mutual friends prevented the affair from going further but it has naturally caused much attention. Mr. Tyrrel is well known as a lover of fast horses, but so long as he took no part in racing his congregation did not object. Now many of his flock are indulging in harsh criticism of his conduct, and the matter may be brought before the next conference.

To be Utilized on the Stage.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 23.—Samuel W. Boyd has returned from New York, where he has been for the past week making efforts to secure Hugh O'Donnell, leader of the Homestead strikers, in a theatrical enterprise. Mr. Boyd states that he was very successful, and next season O'Donnell will appear in Daniel L. Hart's new drama "Under Ground," a play built on labor-and-capital lines and with the scene laid in the coal regions. The play is now being re-arranged in order to give O'Donnell a short but prominent part.

Judge Lynch Is Ready.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 23.—Pearl Homer, a white girl, aged 15, of 1312 North Seventh street, Kansas City, Kansas, was assaulted in her home yesterday morning by an unknown negro. There is great excitement in Kansas City over the assault. If caught the negro will be lynched.

Brief Despatches.

SCHENECTADY, July 25.—The tube works connected with the plant of the Edison General Electric Company here were burned this morning; loss heavy.

Hot in Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 25.—The weather to-day has been very warm; thermometer 88.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

PREACHING IN LONDON.

Dr. Talmage Shows What It Cost to Give Humanity the Chance of Salvation.

Christ Before Pilate---How Nature Groaned and Shuddered at the Crucifixion.

LONDON, June 26.—An enormous audience greeted Dr. Talmage in this city today, composed of people who had come from all parts of the British metropolis to hear the famous American preacher. His reception in England has been most enthusiastic. Many letters were awaiting him from different cities eagerly pleading for a visit. The doctor will have to preach five or six times a week if he accepts even a small percentage of the urgent invitations already sent to him. He is very much gratified by the extreme cordiality of his reception. Dr. Talmage entitles his sermon "The Immense Cost," from the text, I Cor. vi, 20, "Ye are bought with a price."

Your friend takes you through his valuable house. You examine the arches, the frescoes, the grassplots, the fishponds, the conservatories, the parks of deer, and you say within yourself or you say aloud, "What did all this cost?" You see a costly diamond flashing in an earring, or you hear a costly dress rustling across the drawing room, or you see a high mettled span of horses harnessed with silver and gold, and you begin to make an estimate of the value.

The man who owns a large estate cannot instantly tell you all it is worth. He says, "I will estimate so much for the house, so much for the furniture, so much for laying out the grounds, so much for the stock, so much for the barn, so much for the equipage—adding up in all making this aggregate."

Well, my friends, I hear so much about our mansion in heaven, about its furniture and the grand surroundings, that I want to know how much it is all worth, and what has actually been paid for it. I cannot complete in a month nor a year the magnificent calculation, but before I get through today I hope to give you the figures. "Ye are bought with a price."

THE CROWN JEWELS.

With some friends I went to your Tower to look at the crown jewels. We walked around, caught one glimpse of them, and being in the procession were compelled to pass out. I wish that I could take this audience into the tower of God's mercy and strength that you might walk around just once, at least, and see the crown jewels of eternity, behold their brilliance and estimate their value. "Ye are bought with a price."

Now if you have a large amount of money to pay, you do not pay it all at once, but you pay it by installments—so much the first of January, so much the first of April, so much the first of July, so much the first of October, until the entire amount is paid, and I have to tell this audience that "you have been bought with a price," and that that price was paid in different installments.

The first installment paid for the clearance of our souls was the ignominious birth of Christ in Bethlehem. Though we may never be carefully looked after afterward, our advent into the world is carefully guarded. We come into the world amid kindly attentions. Privacy and silence are afforded when God launches an immortal soul into the world. Even the roughest of men know enough to stand back. But I have to tell you that in the village on the side of the hill there was a very bedlam of uproar when Jesus was born.

In a village capable of accommodating only a few hundred people many thousand people were crowded, and amid hostlers and muleteers and camel drivers yelling at stupid beasts of burden the Messiah appeared. No silence; no privacy. A better adapted place hath the eaglet in the eyrie—hath the whelp in the lion's lair. The exile of heaven lieth down upon straw. The first night out from the palace of heaven spent in an outhouse! One hour after laying aside the robes of heaven, dressed in a wrapper of coarse linen. One would have supposed that Christ would have made a more gradual descent, coming from heaven first to a half way world of great magnitude, then to Cæsar's palace, then to a merchant's castle in Galilee, then to a private home in Bethany, then to a fisherman's hut, and last of all to a stable. No! It was one leap from the top to the bottom.

THE MANGER AT BETHLEHEM.

Let us open the door of the caravansary in Bethlehem and drive away the camels. Press on through the group of idlers and loungers. What, O Mary! no light? "No light," she says, "save that which comes through the door." What, Mary! no food? "None," she says, "only that which was brought in the sack on the journey." Let the Bethlehem woman who has come in here with kindly attentions put back the covering from the babe that we may look upon it. Look! Look! Uncover your head. Let us kneel. Let all voices be hushed. Son of Mary! Son of God! Child of a day—monarch of eternity! In that eye the glance of a God. Omnipotence sheathed in that babe's arm. That voice to be changed from the feeble plaint to the tone that shall wake the dead. Hosanna! Hosanna!

Glory be to God that Jesus came from throne to manger, that we might rise from manger to throne, and that all the gates are open, and that the door of heaven, that once swung this way to let Jesus out, now swings the other way to let us in. Let all the bellmen of heaven lay hold the rope and ring out the news, "Behold, I bring you glad tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people; for today is born in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord!"

The second installment paid for our soul's clearance was the scene in Quarantania, a mountainous region, full of caverns, where there are to this day panthers and wild beasts of all sorts, so that you must now go there armed with knife or gun or pistol. It was there that Jesus went to think and to pray, and it was there that this monster of hell—more sly, more terrific than anything that prowled in that country—satan himself, met Christ.

The rose in the cheek of Christ—that Publius Lentullus, in his letter to the Roman senate, ascribed to Jesus—that rose had scattered its petals. Abstinence from food had thrown him into emaciation. A long abstinence from food recorded in profane history is that of the crew of the ship Juno; for twenty-three days they had nothing to eat. But this sufferer had fasted a month and ten days before he broke fast. Hunger must have agonized every fiber of the body and gnawed on the stomach with teeth of death. The thought of a morsel of bread or meat must have thrilled the body with something like ferocity. Turn out a pack of men hungry as Christ was a-hungered, and if they had strength, with one yell they would devour you as a lion a kid.

It was in that pang of hunger that Jesus was accosted, and satan said, "Now change these stones, which look like bread, into an actual supply of bread." Had the temptation come to you and me under these circumstances, we would have cried, "Bread it shall be!" and been almost impatient at the time taken for mastication. But Christ with one hand beat back the hunger, and with the other hand beat back the monarch of darkness. Oh, ye tempted ones! Christ was tempted. We are told that Napoleon ordered a coat of mail made, but he was not quite certain that it was impenetrable, so he said to the manufacturer of the coat of mail, "Put it on now yourself, and let us try it," and with shot after shot from his own pistol the emperor found out that it was just what it pretended to be—a good coat of mail. Then the man received a large reward.

THE GUARD AGAINST TEMPTATION.

I bless God that the same coat of mail that struck back the weapons of temptation from the head of Christ we may now all wear; for Jesus comes and says: "I have been tempted, and I know what it is to be tempted. Take this robe that defended me, and wear it for yourselves. I shall see through all trials and I shall see you through all temptations."

"But," says satan still further to Jesus, "Come and I will show you something worth looking at; and after a half day's journey they came to Jerusalem, and to the top of the temple. Just as one might go up in the tower of Antwerp and look off upon Belgium, so satan brought Christ to the top of the temple. Some people at a great height feel dizzy, and a strange disposition to jump; so satan comes to Christ in that very crisis. Standing there at the top of the temple they looked off. A magnificent reach of country. Grain fields, vineyards, olive groves, forests and streams, cattle in the valley, flocks on the hills, and villages and cities and realms.

"Now," says satan, "I'll make a bargain. Just jump off. I know it is a great way from the top of the Temple to the valley, but if you are divine you can fly. Jump off. It won't hurt you. Angels will catch you. Your Father will hold you. Besides, I'll make you a large present if you will. I'll give you Asia Minor, I'll give you China, I'll give you Ethiopia, I'll give you Italy, I'll give you Spain, I'll give you Germany, I'll give you Britain, I'll give you all the world." What a temptation it must have been!

Go tomorrow morning and get in an altercation with some wretch crawling up from a gin cellar in the lowest part of your city. "No," you say, "I would not bemean myself by getting into such a contest." Then think of what the king of heaven and earth endured when he came down and fought the great wretch of hell, and fought him in the wilderness and on top of the temple. But I bless God that in the triumph over temptation Christ gives us the assurance that we also shall triumph. Having himself been tempted, he is able to succor all those who are tempted.

In a violent storm at sea the mate told a boy—for the rigging had become entangled at the mast—to go up and right it. A gentleman standing on the deck said, "Don't send that boy up; he will be dashed to death." The mate said, "I know what I am about." The boy raised his hat in recognition of the order, and then rose hand over hand and went to work; and as he swung in the storm the passengers wrung their hands and expected to see him fall. The work done he came down in safety, and a Christian man said to him, "Why did you go down into the forecastle before you went up?" "Ah!" said the boy: "I went down to pray. My mother always taught me before I undertook anything great to pray." "What is that you have in your vest?" said the man. "Oh! that is the New Testament, he said; "I thought I would carry it with me if I really did go overboard." How well the boy was protected!

I care not how great the height or how vast the depth, with Christ within us and Christ beneath us and Christ above us and Christ all around us nothing can befall us in the way of harm. Christ himself having been in the tempest will deliver all those who put their trust in him. Blessed be his glorious name forever.

HOW CHRIST WAS MOCKED.

The third installment paid for our redemption was the Saviour's sham trial. I call it a sham trial—there has never been anything so indecent or unfair in any criminal court as was witnessed at the trial of Christ. Why, they hustled him into the courtroom at 2 o'clock in the morning. They gave him no time for counsel. They gave him no opportunity for subpœnaing witnesses. The ruffians who were wandering around through the midnight of course they saw the arrest and went into the courtroom. But Jesus' friends were sober men, were respectable men, and at that hour, 2 o'clock in the morning, of course they were at home asleep. Consequently Christ entered the courtroom with the ruffians.

Oh, look at him! No one to speak a word for him. I lift the lantern until I can look into his face, and as my heart beats in sympathy for this, the best friend the world ever had, himself now utterly friendless, an officer of the courtroom comes up and smites him in the mouth, and I see the blood stealing from gum and lip. Oh! it was a farce of a trial, lasting only perhaps an hour, and then the judge rises for sentence. Stop! It is against the law to give sentence unless there has been an adjournment of the court between condemnation and sentence; but what cares the judge for the law? "The man has no friends—let him die," says the judge; and the ruffians outside the rail cry: "Aha! aha! that's what we want. Pass him out here to us! Away with him! Away with him!"

Oh! I bless God that amid all the injustice that may have been inflicted upon us in this world we have a divine sympathizer. The world cannot lie about you nor abuse you as much as they did Christ, and Jesus stands today in every courtroom, in every house, in every store, and says: "Courage! By all my hours of maltreatment and abuse, I will protect those who are trampled upon." And when Christ forgets that two o'clock morning scene, and the stroke of the ruffian on the mouth, and the howling of the unwashed crowd, then he will forget you and me in the injustices of life that may be inflicted upon us.

Further, I remark: The last great installment paid for our redemption was the demise of Christ. The world has seen many dark days. Many summers ago there was a very dark day when the sun was eclipsed. The fowl at noonday went to their perch, and we felt a gloom as we looked at the astronomical wonder. It was a dark day in London when the plague was at its height, and the dead with uncovered faces were taken in open carts and dumped in the trenches. It was a dark day when the earth opened and Lisbon sank, but the darkest day since the creation of the world was when the carnage of Calvary was enacted.

CRUELTY OF THE JEWS.

It was about noon when the curtain began to be drawn. It was not the coming on of a night that soothes and refreshes; it was the swinging of a great gloom all around the heavens. God hung it. As when there is a dead one in the house you bow the shutters or turn the lattice, so God in the afternoon shut the windows of the world. As it is appropriate to throw a black pall upon the coffin as it passes along, so it was appropriate that everything should be somber that day as the great hearse of the earth rolled on, bearing the corpse of the king.

A man's last hours are ordinarily kept sacred. However you may have hated or caricatured a man, when you hear he is dying, silence puts its hand on your lips, and you would have a loathing for the man who could stand by a deathbed making faces and scoffing. But Christ in his last hour cannot be left alone. What! pursuing him yet after so long a pursuit? You have been drinking his tears. Do you want to drink his blood? They come up closely, so that notwithstanding the darkness they can glut their revenge with the contortions of his countenance. They examine his feet. They want to feel for themselves whether those feet are really spiked. They put out their hands and touch the spikes, and bring them back wet with blood and wipe them on their garments. Women stand there and weep, but can do no good. It is no place for the tender hearted women. It wants a heart that crime has turned into granite.

The waves of man's hatred and of hell's vengeance dash up against the mangled feet, and the hands of sin and pain and torture clutch for his holy heart. Had he not been thoroughly fastened to the cross they would have torn him down and trampled him with both feet. How the cavalry horses arched their necks and champed their bits, and reared and snuffed at the blood! Had a Roman officer called out for a light his voice would not have been heard in the tumult; but louder than the clash of spears, and the wailing of womanhood, and the neighing of the chargers, and the bellowing of the crucifiers there comes a voice crashing through—loud, clear, overwhelming, terrific. It is the groaning of the dying son of God! Look! what a scene! Look, world, at what you have done!

CALL TO THE UNCONVERTED.

I lift the covering from the maltreated Christ to let you count the wounds and estimate the cost. Oh, when the nails went through Christ's right hand and through Christ's left hand, that bought both your hands with all their power to work and lift and write! When the nails went through Christ's right foot and Christ's left foot, that bought your feet, with all their power to walk or run or climb. When the thorn went into Christ's temple, that bought your brain, with all its power to think and plan. When the spear cleft Christ's side, that bought your heart, with all its power to love and repent and pray.

Oh, sinner, come, come back! If a man is in no pain, if he is prospered, if he is well, and he asks you to come, you take your time and you say: "I can't come now. I'll come after awhile. There is no haste. But if he is in want and trouble you say: "I must go right away. I must go now." Today Jesus stretches out before you two wounded hands and he begs you to come. Go and you live. Stay away and you die. Oh, that to him who bought us we might give all our time, and all our prayers, and all our successes. I would we could think of nothing else, but come to Christ. He is so fair. He is so loving. He is so sympathizing. He is so good. I wish we could put our arms around his neck and say, "Thine, Lord, will I be forever." Oh, that you would begin to love him. Would that I could take this audience and wreathe it around the heart of my Lord Jesus Christ.

When the Atlantic cable was lost, in 1865, do you remember that the Great Eastern, and the Medway, and the Albany went out to find it? Thirty times they sank the grapnel two and a half miles deep in water. After awhile they found the cable and brought it to the surface. No sooner had it been brought to the surface than they lifted a shout of exultation, but the cable slipped back again into the water and was lost. Then for two weeks more they swept the sea with the grappling hooks, and at last they found the cable, and they brought it up in silence. They fastened it this time. Then, with great excitement, they took one end of the cable to the electrician's room to see if there were really any life in it, and when they saw a spark and knew that a message could be sent, then every hat was lifted, and the rockets flew and the guns sounded until all the vessels on the expedition knew the work was done and the continents were lashed together.

Well, my friends, Sabbath after Sabbath Gospel messengers have come searching down for your souls. We have swept the sea with the grappling hook of Christ's Gospel. Again and again we have thought that you were at the surface, and we began to rejoice over your redemption; but at the moment of our gladness you sank back again into the world and back again into sin. Today we come with this Gospel searching for your soul. We apply the cross of Christ first to see whether there is any life left in you, while all around the people stand, looking to see whether the work will be done and the angels of God bend down and witness, and oh! if now we could see only one spark of love and hope and faith, we would send up a shout that would be heard on the battlements of heaven, and two worlds would keep jubilee because communication is open between Christ and the soul, and your nature that has been sunken in sin has been lifted into the light and the joy of the Gospel.

How He Popped.

He was about to pop the question to the girl of his choice, and was trying to decide how he should do it.

First he thought of the knightly proposal, in the style of the Middle Ages: "By my halidame, fair maid, say thou wilt be mine, and the holy friar shall unite us ere another sun gilds the turrets of Windsor castle!"

Then he considered the theatrical style: "I have long loved you in secret, ge-ur-r-l, and, though I am not rich, I can offer you the true and unselfish devotion of me whole ha-a-r-r-t!"

He thought perhaps the easy conversational style might do: "Well, Alicia—I may call you 'Alicia,' mayn't I?—every one thinks we are going to be married. Ha, ha! Suppose we do get married just to please 'em."

But after all he did it something like this: "Er—Miss Alicia—er—excuse the familiarity, but—er—er—will you—er— Oh, by Jove!"

And then she came to the rescue and said: "That'll do, Willie, dear. It's all right, and I know papa and mamma will be so pleased!"—London Tit-Bits.

A Neglected Line of Work.

Municipal governments annually devote large sums of money for the care of the sick, the criminal and the insane, but devote no energy to investigating and striving to prevent the factors that are constantly at work in producing these classes. Here, if ever, an ounce of prevention is equal to many pounds of cure.—Dr. Henry G. Chapin in Popular Science Monthly.

A FAITHLESS CREW.

The Sailors of the Richard III. Desert—Labor Day Sports—Deaths, etc.

NANAIMO, July 26.—On Sunday night, when everything was wrapt in silence on the deck of the bark Richard III., the majority of the crew were engaged in the forecastle in plotting to desert the ship. The noise made by them in leaving the vessel awakened the captain, and the latter thinking something was wrong immediately repaired to the deck. He was just in time to witness the men going over the side of the vessel into a small boat and he attempted to stop them with their baggage, but they threatened that if he moved hand or foot he would be shot. The men then entered the boat and rowed away. The union seamen in Nanaimo are credited with causing the desertion, but Mr. P. Glynn, the union secretary here, denies all knowledge of the matter. The men who deserted do not belong to the union. The ship Eclipse now loading at Northfield wharf is being guarded night and day by two special constables.

The Court of Revision was held yesterday and opened early in the morning. There were 14 appeals in all and most of these were affirmed. It is astonishing how heavily property has been assessed this last year, and in the majority of cases it would be a difficult task to find a puchaser for the price lots have been assessed at.

Mr. R. Hindmarsh was fined $25 yesterday by Magistrate Pianta for an infraction of the Sunday closing act. The information was laid by constable O'Connell, who claimed that Hindmarsh kept his house open after having notice to close.

Richard Sabiston, the infant son of Ald. and Mrs. Nightingale, died early yesterday morning from inflammation of the bowels.

Elizabeth, wife of Mark Churchill, died on Sunday in childbirth, aged 38 years. Deceased leaves a family of eight children.

Every preparation is being made by the committee selected to carry out the arrangements for the sports on Labor day. It has been decided to use the Caledonian picnic ground this year, and as there is a large and handsome platform it will be more convenient than the "green," which has formerly been used.

Dr. W. Bell Campbell has been elected resident physician at Northfield, in the place of Dr. McKechnie, who refused to sign the contract drawn up by the miners of the district.

Another race has been arranged between McLean and Dignan for $100 aside, to take place on Saturday. This time McLean is to row in a sliding seat, and for this purpose he will bring his own boat.

NANAIMO, July 27.—Two young fellows named Tom Bolton and Alex. McKinnon, were making things lively for the residents of Northfield Monday morning, and as there are no police in the village they were able to carry on their misconduct without being molested. Although no police arrived on the scene still they have now discovered the arm of the law is far reaching. They were brought before Mr. J. P. Planta, S.M., yesterday and charged with breaking open the door of Mr. F. Apen's house, and for this offense they were fined $15 and costs.

The estate of Emma C. Booth, or better known as the Tropical Fruit Store, is to be sold to the highest tender by order of the assignees.

A concert was given in the Presbyterian church at Northfield on Monday night and proved a very pleasant affair. Rev. R. J. Adamson presided and had something pleasant to say after every piece rendered. An excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music was gone through, and then the refreshment stalls were visited, where all kinds of dainties were had at a trifling cost. The proceeds from the latter will be devoted to the general fund of the church.

At the request of the health officer the Methodist church social to have taken place in the Haliburton street building has been further postponed until the present sanitary regulations are relaxed.

Yesterday when Mr. W. E. Webb was making his way out on the "five acre" lots a huge tree came down without the slightest warning and but for a timely jump this worthy citizen would have been crushed beneath the fallen giant.

Dozens of men and women were out searching the woods in Messiah Park for a little girl who had been lost since 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Up to 8 o'clock last night the party had not been successful and as darkness was slowly approaching it is hardly probable the child was discovered. The child went out in company with its two brothers with the milk, but as she could not keep up with them they ran away and left her.

The dispensation having been received from the Grand Master of A.F. & A. M., of British Columbia, for the formation of a second Masonic lodge in this city, the installation was proceeded with last evening. The new lodge has been named Doric lodge and its rapid growth is already assured.

It will be remembered that a few days ago, the sailors of the barque Richard III, Capt. McIntyre, were forcibly taken from the barque as she lay in Departure Bay, by the Sailors' Union. Nothing was heard of them till yesterday afternoon, when one of them who escaped from his captors came to the police office. He said that the rest were locked up in some house, and all he knew about its position was that it was about ten minutes' walk from the water and was between two big trees. On this scant information Chief Stewart, with Officers McKinnon and Stevenson, went to a house on Grasshopper flat, and knocked for admittance. This was during the night, and two longshoremen were on guard. One sang out asking who were they. On finding out who they were he asked if they had a search warrant, to which Chief Stewart replied that he had enough for them. The guards were arrested and the non-union seamen found in an attic above the room. They were immediately turned over to Capt. McIntyre, and the guards taken to the lockup. The man who broke away says he was given an airing outside under the care of a guard, when he watched his chance and slipped away.

NANAIMO, July 28.—The members of the Coast Seamen's Union deny all knowledge of the affair of compelling the sailors of the bark Richard III. to leave the vessel. Several additional arrests were made yesterday and a warrant has been issued for the arrest of P. Glynn, the secretary of the union here. The story told by the crew is generally discredited, and as the trial takes place this evening a little more light may be thrown upon the subject.

An accident occurred in No. 3 shaft yesterday afternoon, whereby Alex. McLellan was severely injured. Alex. was working in his stall when a lot of rock came down and crushed him beneath it, breaking both his legs. The injured man was speedily released and conveyed to the hospital, where Dr. Praeger was awaiting his arrival. The doctor attended to the injuries.

The twelve-year-old son of Mr. John Frazer, proprietor of the Oriental Hotel, met with an accident yesterday which may possibly result in the loss of a foot. The boy attempted to board one of the company's trucks, and in doing so he slipped and fell. One of his feet got under the wheel and was badly crushed. He was picked up and conveyed home. The doctor thinks he will have to take the foot off.

Joseph Smith, while employed at the saw mills yesterday gouged one of his fingers with a knife of one of the machines and had to have it amputated. Dr. McLeod performed the operation.

Some of the "boys" have been "carrying on" too far at the meetings of the Salvation Army, and it necessitated a few of them being brought into court. Capt. Massacar appeared for the Army and stated she did not want to press the charge if the men would promise to behave in future. The promise was given and the "boys" were dismissed with a caution.

The installation of Nanaimo Encampment. I.O.O.F., took place on Tuesday night.

The steamer City of Topeka called in at Departure Bay last evening on her way north.

The funeral of Mrs. Churchill took place yesterday and was attended by a large number of carriages and a procession of Black Diamond Lodge I.O. O. F.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire From All Parts of the Dominion.

The first shipment of malt from Ontario to San Domingo, West Indies, took place at Dundas on Saturday.

R. G. Hebden, of Montreal, whose wife eloped with Jack Allan a few weeks ago, is applying for a divorce.

John Taylor, of the firm of Baker, Taylor & Haskett, Montreal, was drowned at Gananoque while bathing.

The C.P.R. traffic earnings for the week ending July 21 were $417,000, and for the same week last year, $384,000.

Dugald Currie, a laborer, was found dead in bed at the Brunswick Hotel, in Moosejaw. The cause of death is unknown.

Excessively hot weather is reported from Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto, the thermometer marking from 90 up to 95 degrees.

The Manitoba provincial exhibition was formally opened to-day. The display of exhibits is good and the fair promises to be a success in every way.

At Fort Qu'Appelle Lake, Sunday, Malcolm Urquhart was drowned. Deceased was the accountant of the Hudson Bay Co. there, and was a native of England.

The disappearance of Mayor Snow continues to be the chief theme of conversation in Moncton, N.B. It is now believed he has fled, as he owes considerable debts.

The Montreal Star special cable says that President Tyler of the Grand Trunk is coming to Canada shortly, to inspect the whole road with a view to making a material reduction in expenses.

E. Geary, alias E. A. Alden, of West Superior, Wis., was arrested in Toronto charged with the embezzlement of $700 from the Boston Insurance Company, of which he was agent. He consented to return without extradition proceedings.

The crops in Nova Scotia, particularly eastern and Cape Breton counties, are suffering severely from drought. The eastern part of Quebec province is reported to be suffering considerably from drought. Hardly any rain has fallen, and as a consequence the crops will be poor.

Collections for the sufferers by the recent fire in St. John's were taken up in all the Roman Catholic churches in Toronto Sunday. The responses were liberal, and the total amount realized was considerable. The Board of Trade relief fund on Saturday had a little over $10,000 to its credit.

The captain of the steamer Havana, which has just returned to Halifax from taking a cargo of relief supplies to St. John's, Nfld., says he could not get men to unload the cargo without paying them. He threatened to bring the cargo back, when the local relief committee secured men to unload the supplies.

Le Patrie has commenced a series of important articles to show the short comings of the French Canadian public school system, and its failure to meet popular requirements, and the manner in which the childred of the poor are deprived of education. The paper demands, in the interest of society, the abolition of monthly fees and the gratuitous distribution of school books and requisites. It demands that instruction be given to all, and that the government shall enforce the principle of compulsory attendance.

It is understood that negotiations are now going on, with every prospect of successful consummation, for the purchase of the Springhill, Nova Scotia, coal mines by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. As these mines are situated on the Intercolonial, it is assumed that this road will soon be absorbed by the Canadian Pacific Railway system. The principal reason advanced for the purchase of the mines is that the Canadian Pacific requires almost the entire output for its own use, and that the Springhill coal is the best adapted for railway use.

At the inquest on the body of Mrs. Doran, the inmate of Deer Park sanitarium who was found in a pond in North Toronto on Sunday, the fact was revealed that people could have their friends, of unsound mind, incarcerated in the institution mentioned without the formality of procuring certificates from at least two uninterested physicians, as is prescribed by law, and further, that lunatics could be confined in it upon their own signature, which was the case with Mrs. Doran.

William Munsie, formerly a prominent resident of Toronto, is dead in Bay City, Mich., aged 59 years.

The Germantown cricket club of Philadelphia defeated Halifax in a two-days match by one inning and thirty-three runs.

It is reported that the C.P.R. will build a branch line from Cobden to Parry Sound, in order to forestall the Canada Atlantic Railway, which proposes building on the same route.

The Globe announces that Edward Farrer, for the past two years its principal editorial writer, has decided to retire from active journalism for a time, and will sever his connection with the Globe on August 1.

The farmers now in Winnipeg attending the exhibition state that the crops have made marvelous progress since the first of the month. The harvest will be as early as usual and the yield as large as ever before.

The warm weather lately has had a beneficial effect on the Ontario crops, and there is now the promise of an abundant harvest. Owing to the previous wet weather and the present heat, some grain may be shrunken.

During a storm a saw and shingle mill at Castleton, occupied by D. Ellis, and a barn with its contents owned by Peter Bound, were struck by lightning. Lightning wrecked D. McCarth's house, at Norwood, and stunned two people. Two barns near that place were also struck and burned.

Fully 25,000 people have congregated at Ste. Anne de Beaupre to witness the ceremonies anent the removal of the relics of Ste. Anne from the old to the new cathedral, and also to be present at the celebration of Ste. Anne. Many lame and sick are amongst the people, who expect miraculous cures.

The beet root sugar industry of Quebec Province has received a bad blow by the failure of the West Farnham Beet Sugar Co., with liabilities some $60,000, and assets of only $9,000. The company is composed of a snydicate of wealthy French capitalists.

The Royal Prohibition Commission opened its sessions in Halifax Monday. Mr. Spence, on behalf of the Dominion Temperance Alliance, spoke, requesting leave to question witnesses. L. P. Kribs made the same request on behalf of the retail trade of the Dominion. The evidence of several clergymen was heard showing the evil effects resulting from the liquor traffic.

A deputation of Ontario manufacturers and farmers waited upon Sir Oliver Mowat, and intimated to him the advisability of turning his proposed Central Prison binding twine industry into an establishment for the manufacture of twine and farm implements, which they are anxious to establish to some extent on a co operative plan. Sir Oliver promised the careful consideration of all the proposals made.

Late arrivals in Halifax from St. John's, Nfld., say there is no organized system of distributing the relief supplies sent, many members of the relief committee having resigned owing to dissensions. Militia and sailors parade the streets to keep order and prevent incendiaries. Fully 7000 people are camped out. Lack of shelter is the cause of the greatest suffering, as there is plenty of food and clothing. There is certain to be much greater suffering from cold and exposure before shelter can be provided.

Forest fires in Cape Breton raged more fiercely than ever all day Monday, fanned by the fresh western wind. Tuesday they had somewhat abated, but, with the exception of a very light shower or two early this morning, no rain has fallen. The flames are approaching dangerously near to North Sydney from one direction, and it was thought it would be necessary to call out the fire department, but the wind dying out at sundown rendered this step needless. Back of Sydney much damage has been done to farm buildings, etc.

Arthur Peel, member of the British Legation at Washington, is in Toronto. He expects the moment the Presidential elections are over than an amicable arrangement will be made with reference to the Behring sea matter and other questions pending and of interest to Canadians. He considers that the bill to tax Canadian vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal will be a simple election card to be placed back in the pack before any serious damage is done to Canadian commerce. He is rather inclined to think that shortly after the election Canada will again be invited to send representatives to Washington, where a reciprocity treaty, satisfactory to all concerned, will be negotiated.

The Winnipeg exhibition has been an unqualified success, the weather being perfect and the attendance large. There were over 6000 people on the grounds Wednesday. The prizes were awarded, and the remainder of the week will be devoted to the sports and the seeing of the exhibits by the spectators. The Northwest Territories took a fair share of the prizes in grain and grasses. The gardeners around the city took most of the prizes for roots and vegetables, and the prizes are generally well distributed throughout the province. In the foot races O. E. Woods of Winnipeg won the 100-yard race in 10 1-5 seconds, Smith of Vancouver being away behind. The quarter mile was won by Lockhart of Winnipeg in 55 seconds, Smith of Vancouver being again behind. Simpson of Winnipeg won the mile contest.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland, of Toronto, who was leader of the Third party formed some yearsago, says the result of the prohibition plebiscite in Manitoba only confirms what careful observers knew before that in most of the previuces the people are overwhelmingly in faver of prohibition. Being asked what he supposed would be the next step in Manitoba, Dr. Sutherland replied: "If the Government were sincere in sending the question to the people, the next step should be to submit prohibition in the House as part of the Government programme. If appropriate legislation does not follow the plebiscite, it will prove that the Greenway Government were not in earnest, and only submitted the question as a means of catching the temperance vote. Should action be ignored or postponed, however, it will convince the temperance people if anything will that a straight prohibition party is the only solution of the liquor question."

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Tuesday's Evening Times.

Broken Bridge.

The bridge between Prospect lake and Porter's has fallen down from old age and general rottenness. It is unsafe to attempt a passage of the ravine.

The San Francisco Steamer.

The steamer Umatilla arrived from San Francisco at noon to-day and discharged 207 tons of freight—165 tons for Victoria and 42 for Vancouver. She brought up 78 passengers.

Seattle Quarantine.

Dr. Geo. H. T. Sparling, the Seattle health officer, has decided to maintain the quarantine against Victoria for two days longer. Up to date no case of smallpox has been discovered in Seattle

Decided at Last.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Turner vs. Prevost was dismissed in the full court yesterday and the decision of the court below was confirmed. A few minor cases were also disposed of.

Seized for Smuggling.

The Vancouver steam yacht Svbil was seized near Whidby Island last night by the revenue cutter Wolcott and towed to Port Townsend. Her crew will be charged with smuggling Chinamen into the United States.

American Schooner Seized.

The schooner Rose Sparks, Captain McLean, arrived at San Francisco last week from the North with but fifteen skins. She reported that the San Francisco schooner Seventy-six had been seized in Behring sea. From this it would appear that American schooners are breaking the laws while British schooners obey them.

Excursionists Coming.

A Grafton excursion party of 40 people and a Reitz party of 19 are now on their way to Victoria to take passage on the steamer Islander for Alaska next Tuesday morning. The Grafton party left Chicago on the 19th inst. by the N.P.R. and will arrive here on August 1st, leaving the next evening for Alaska. They will go home by the C.P.R.

Highly Honored.

Mr. Robert Ward, the delegate of the British Columbia Board of Trade, had the honor of proposing one of the principal toasts of the evening at the banquet given the congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire in London. The toast was "The London Chamber of Commerce." Mr. Ward proposed the toast in a manner that did him credit and reflected honor upon the province.

Charged with Assault.

Jas. Wemster, of the bark Ben Nevis, was charged in the Provincial police court this morning with having assaulted James Fraser, one of the seamen, on the 28th of May. Magistrates Dalby and Pearson, who presided, fined the defendant $20 and $5·50 costs, or in default two months' imprisonment. James Anderson, charged with assaulting H. C. Prohn, did not come up.

Several other charges of assault against Wemster were being heard this afternoon.

In the Swim.

There was a little ripple of excitement above the Gorge last night, resulting in the wetting of one of the young men who camp up there. A skiff, which had just run the Gorge, collided with another boat lying alongside of the Victoria Gardens wharf. The latter craft was almost capsized and one of the lacrosse boys who was in it was thrown into the water. He could swim and kept cool under the circumstances—especially when in the water. The loss of a carpet slipper was the most serious result of the accident.

The Funeral at Matsqui.

The funeral of the late Alexander Purver, who was drowned in the creek on Matsqui Prairie last Thursday evening, while attempting to save the life of Miss Jay, of Victoria, was held on Sunday from the family residence to the new graveyard near Sumas. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. King in a very impressive manner. He commented in feeling language on the bravery of the young man in giving up his life to save his friend. After Mr. King had finished the burial service of the Church of England, the Odd Fellows, to which order the deceased belonged, performed their ritual. More thrn 200 persons were present, some of them coming over 25 miles.

Three Sailors Sent Up.

A trial of more than ordinary interest took place at the outer wharf yesterday, where three sailors of the steamer Palmas named Frank Nicholles, Robert Carwell and W. Beck were arrested on a charge of mutiny. Police Magistrate Macrae held court, a large box doing duty as a bench, the defendants occupying positions on the wharf while the witnesses for the prosecution (the officers of the vessel) remained on board the steamer. Of course there was a large audience to witness the proceedings. It seems that the defendants had some difficulty with the captain at Honolulu, where they walked ashore and invited the chief officer of the vessel to meet them on shore and they would punch his head. The language in which the challenge was made of course was in nautical terms. After hearing the evidence the magistrate sentenced Carwell and Beck to one month's imprisonment with hard labor and Nicholles to two weeks without labor, and they were immediately taken to the provincial jail.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Alex. Trembley Will Have to Stand Trial for the Larceny of a Watch.

Alex. Trembley was this morning summoned before Magistrate Macrae on a charge of the larceny of a gold watch and chain worth $205 and $100 in coin from Joseph St. Arno. Trembley pleaded not guilty and was represented by Mr. Walls.

The complainant testified that on Sunday last the defendant visited his room at the Telegraph hotel. He got very drunk and did not have a clear recollection of what happened. He knew he had $225 in gold and some paper money in a small purse. The purse dropped on the floor and the gold coin rolled around, and the prisoner helped him to pick it up. The watch was left in his vest hanging up over the bed. The watch and chain were there when the prisoner came in, but he noticed about half past five after the prisoner was gone, the money was also gone.

Mrs. St. Arno, who appeared with a scratched face, testified that she was in the room with her husband and the prisoner on the afternoon of the 24th. The prisoner sat near the bed and near where the watch was hanging. Her husband dropped his purse on the floor and the gold rolled around. She went to pick it up and the prisoner shoved her away; but she saw him pick up some of the money and put it in his pocket. The prisoner and "the old man" went out for about half an hour, and when her husband came back his face was all over blood. There was $225 in gold in the purse before the old man dropped it, and afterwards there was only $125. She had not been drinking and was not fighting with her husband. She saw her husband take the watch out when he went with the prisoner, and she remarked when he came back that the watch and chain were gone. She admitted that before marrying St. Arno she had lived for a time with another man.

The prisoner made a statement denying the charge. He said he visited the complainant on an invitation to go and see an old Frenchman who had just come down from the north with a young bride.

The court committed Trembley to stand his trial at the next competent court.

WHAT HAS THE SADIE DONE?

The Bridgekeeper Refuses to Open the Swing Bridge for the Steamer.

One would judge that as soon as a steamer blew her four whistles to have the E. & N. Railway bridge opened, the bridgekeeper would do his best to open the bridge immediately and not cause any inconvenience. But from what masters of steamers say, this must be far from what actually is the case. Several captains have complained of the length of time that the keeper takes to move the bridge, but never have they had such good reasons to do so as had Captain Barry, of the steamer Sadie.

Yesterday afternoon the Sadie, which is tending on the San Pedro, had occasion to go to Spratt's wharf. The bridge was open on the way in, but the trouble occurred on the way back. Before leaving Spratt's wharf the customary four whistles were blown and Captain Barry thinking this was sufficient started to come down the harbor. The bridge, however, did not move, so about fifteen minutes was spent in blowing whistles. By this time the Sadie had arrived within speaking distance of the bridge and Captain Barry asked the bridge keeper, a man named Martin, why he did not open the bridge.

The keeper answered that he was not going to open the bridge but that Captain Barry would have to take his mast out.

The captain answered that he would take his mast out when he felt like it.

The keeper thereupon said that he would not open the bridge for the likes of him, meaning Captain Barry, anyway.

Mr. Richards, chief engineer of the San Pedro, who was on the Sadie at the time, landed at the railway wharf and telephoned to the railway company's office and stated the facts of the case to the clerk. The clerk said that there were some orders not to let the Sadie through, but he nevertheless telephoned to Mr. Dunsmuir who sent a message to the railway office. The result of this was that a message was sent to the bridge keeper to let the Sadie through as she could not get her mast out. When the message was handed to the keeper, he said something about orders being given and then changed, but he nevertheless opened the bridge and the Sadie went through.

The marine men are now very anxious to know who has got authority to refuse to open the bridge for any particular steamer, or to say that the captain of such steamer shall go to the trouble to remove his mast to save the bridge keeper a little work? They are of opinion that an immediate investigation should be held.

The marine law makes its compulsory for a steamer to carry a mast, and it cannot be expected that a captain shall remove his mast every time he goes through the bridge. The Sadie, it is true, had her mast out for some time when she had to make daily trips between the outer wharf and the Albion Iron Works, but in doing so she was not obeying the marine laws to the letter.

Mr. Richards, of the San Pedro, told a TIMES reporter to-day that quite a sum had been spent for expressage to save the bridgekeeper the trouble of opening up for the Sadie, and he could not see why the bridge was not opened for her.

The Sadie had a scow in tow at the time, which she had to let loose.

Regarding James Ferguson's Death.

Mrs. Ferguson, wife of James Ferguson who was lost off the steamer Carter on Saturday night, stated to a TIMES reporter this morning that the statement made in a morning paper that it was probable her husband suicided was totally without foundation. One of the men employed on the Carter told Mrs. Ferguson that he saw her husband go to his cabin about 12 o'clock. Half an hour afterwards he went to the cabin and found that Mr. Ferguson had evidently gone out on deck, wearing only his shirt and trousers. His bunk was yet warm, but after a diligent search he could not be found. The vessel, which was off Cape Flattery, was pitching violently, and the men supposed that a sudden lurch of the steamer must have thrown Ferguson overboard. He was employed as steward on the Carter, and did not appear troubled over anything. In fact, he had been rather cheerful for some time past.

Naval Notes.

H.M.S. Warspite left yesterday at noon for a cruise along the East Coast. She will be away until about the 10th of August.

H. M. S. Nymphe will come in on Monday for coal and leave next morning for Nanoose Bay with mails and dispatches for the flagship. It is expected that she will be away about three or four days.

Torpedo boat No. 40 left with the flagship as her tender.

AS IT NOW STANDS.

The Small-Pox Scare Dying Out in Victoria and the Neighboring Cities.

Victorians Well Pleased With the Action of the Westminster Council.

The Mayor and City Council of New Westminster came in for a good share of praise to-day for their action in raising the quarantine against Victoria and on all sides it is expected that within a few days all ports will be open to Victoria. Several passengers who went to New Westminster yesterday afternoon were allowed to go around as usual. The reports of the health officers give full particulars of the changes during the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day.

Dr. Davie's Report.

Following is the bulletin issued last evening:—

PRONINCIAL HEALTH OFFICE.
Midnight, July 25, 1892.

Nanaimo—No cases in city or district.

New Westminster—Two cases in city and two in district.

Vancouver—No report received. Saturday's report nine cases.

Vancouver District, Hastings—No report received. Last night one case. Moodyville—No report received. Last report one case.

City of Victoria—No cases.

Albert Head quarantine station, thirteen miles from Victoria, two cases.

Jubilee hospital quarantine station: Saturday, midnight, fifty-one cases. Two deaths occurred on Sunday, Miss Bull and Mr. Wetter, leaving forty-nine patients. Three cases were received from the Albert Head quarantine station. One of the ambulance drivers developed the disease in the quarantine station, and six cases have developed amongst the suspects, all of which cases were immediately removed to the Jubilee quarantine hospital, making to-night a total of fifty-nine cases in that establishment. All suspects are now at Ross Bay suspect station, two miles and a half from the city. No cases of smallpox have developed in the City of Victoria or surrounding districts other than suspects since July 21. Dr. Hasseli has been appointed superintendent and resident medical officer at the Ross Bay station, where the presence of such an officer was urgently needed.

Complete suits of clothes for men, women and children are urgently needed, both at the Jubilee hospital quarantine station and the Ross Bay suspect station, as all the clothes now worn by the "suspect"s and patients will be burned. J. C. DAVIE, M.D.,
Provincial Health Officer.

Health Officer's Report.

At noon to-day Dr. Wade, the municipal health officer, reported one new case, the victim being a man named Allen, of Spring Ridge. There were no deaths and no new cases among the suspects up to that time. The patients are all doing well.

What the Patients Say.

The following letter was sent to the provincial authorities to-day:

ALBERT HEAD QUARANTINE STATION,
July 22nd, 1892.

To the Hon. the Premier and Provincial Health Officer:

We, the smallpox patients who have been nursed and cared for at this station, feeling the benefit received by the valuable services of Mr. Charles Tite, who has been engaged by Mr. Lilley as a private nurse. Mr. Tite, besides doing his own work, has taken a special interest in every patient in the ward, and has proved himself to be a practical nurse in this disease. He has had a few years experience in nursing smallpox patients in San Francisco. He divided up what medicine he had amongst every patient, and there are one or two who really owe their lives to him, and who are now doing well. We, therefore, think that he should not be passed by unnoticed, but that he should be suitably remembered. So we ask your honorable body if you will not give him what he justly deserves. The following are the names of the patients: (Signed) Herbert A. Lilley, Adam Ritchie, William Nelson, Jno. Hackman, William Barry, Sandy N. Williams, B. H. Marsh.

A TESTIMONIAL.

I, William Western, can testify that Mr. Tite has saved my life after I had jumped into the sea, while delirious, and then the Odd Fellows sent me a private nurse, and I am now doing well. (Signed) WILLIAM WESTERN.

This is to certify that I have found Mr. C. H. Tite to be an efficient and experienced nurse, and was of great service at Albert Head. (Signed)
ERNEST CROMPTON.

An Enquiry From Halifax.

Ex Mayor Grant received the following telegram to-day:

HALIFAX, N.S., July 26.

Mayor Grant, Victoria:

Is danger from smallpox over? Party here wishes to start. C. P. R. Tel. Office.

The following reply was sent:

VICTORIA, July 26.

C. P. R. Telegraph Office, Halifax:

Health officer thinks danger over. No new cases in city proper. Old cases all removed.
JOHN GRANT, Ex-Mayor.

That's What's Wanted.

Mr. W. Denny this afternoon sent a dozen new suits of clothes and a dozen suits of underclothing and a number of other necessary articles to the quarantine station. Those patients who can ill afford to lose their clothes, which of course will have to be burned, will find these donations very acceptable.

The Quarantine Inspector.

J. B. Lynch, Dominion quarantine inspector, says he has inspected the Albert Head quarantine station and found a great many improvements were needed to put it in an efficient condition. This would be done immediately, and Albert Head with the addition of the steamer Earle, which was to be fitted at once with the most modern fumigating machinery, would be in the most efficient condition. Mr. Lynch has prepared a report for the Dominion government on the quarantine station, and a reference to the manner in which the smallpox had first gained hold in the province.

An Order-in-Council has been passed appointing Louis Coste chief engineer of the Department of Public Works.

From Wednesday's Evening Times.

Cost of Repairs.

A dispatch from Ottawa says the repairs on the Quadra, exclusive of expense of raising and dock dues, will cost $17,000.

Passed Their Finals.

Three of the gentlemen who took the final law examination have been successful. They are J. Briscoe Cherry and R. L. Reid, New Westminster; and C. H. Barker, of this city.

The B.C. Exhibit.

Hon. J. H. Turner, Minister of Finance and Agriculture, left for Lulu Island last evening to meet Professor Saunders of Ottawa. He will discuss arrangements for British Columbia's exhibit at the World's Fair.

Renewing Old Acquaintances.

Rev. Thos. Somerville, formerly of St. Andrew's church of this city, arrived from Scotland last evening on a visit. He is accompanied by Mrs. Somerville. The rev. gentleman is a delegate to the Presbyterian Council which meets in Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Somerville are renewing old acquaintances.

Married in San Francisco.

Mr. George Langley and Miss Louisa George were married at San Francisco on the 18th inst. The ceremony was performed at the Russian Church by Father Grekouitch. Both Mr. and Mrs. Langley belong to Victoria and have many friends who will wish them all joys possible on their trip through life.

Business Resumed.

The C.P.N. Company has decided to run the steamer Yosemite to New Westminster hereafter instead of Vancouver. Arrangements have been made with the C.P.R. to transfer passengers at the Mission. The C.P.R. agents here are now selling tickets through to the east by the way of Westminster.

A Strange Notice.

At Duncans station posted on the railway bulletin board the following notice, signed by the local health officer, has startled the people somewhat: "Should any person from Victoria, or resident who has lately been there, he begs that it be at once brought to his notice: Pain in the shivering, feverishness, lack of appetite for food or general prostration."

The Sir James Douglas.

The Douglas, Captain Walbran, left port this morning to land scores at the lighthouses in the Gulf. Before her return next week a new fixed light of the fifth order will take the place of the old light on Entrance Island, near Nanaimo. Dr. Watt visited the Douglas before sailing, and having examined all the crew and found everything satisfactory, gave Captain Walbran a clean bill of health.

Devoted to Kootenay.

The Winnipeg Commercial has issued a special number devoted to the Kootenay district, "the great new mineral country." It gives a very able review of the mining and other resources of the district, and also of its commercial interests. Some beautiful photo-engravings lend attraction to the pamphlet, while an accurate sketch map adds to its usefulness. The Commercial's enterprise will no doubt commend itself to the many people who are looking for information concerning the great mineral region so lately opened up. There is certainly a very large amount of information crowded in between the covers of the little book.

Died in the Lock-up.

Yesterday evening Officer Abel was called down to Herald street and found a very sick Indian woman known as "Cigarette Lucy" seated on the sidewalk, robed only in one loose habiliment. The residents of that vicinity would not touch her, fearing that she was affected with some contagious disease. The officer had her removed to the city lock-up, and Dr. Wade was called in. The doctor gave an order for some medicine, but it was never administered, as the woman died shortly after being removed to the lockup. She has been a denizen of the Cowyard for years, and was one mass of disease; and death must have been a happy release from her sufferings. No inquest will be held.

THE AGREEMENT SIGNED.

Mr. Frank Bateman to Deposit $50,000 With the Government.

The preliminary arrangement between the directors of the Canadian Western Railway Company and Mr. Frank Bateman, trustee for the construction company, was executed last evening. It was signed by Messrs. R. P. Rithet, Thomas Earle, M.P., E. G. Prior, M.P., and Frank Barnard, M. P., for the Railway Company.

By the agreement Mr. Bateman undertakes to deposit $50,000 with the Government as a guarantee for the expenditure of that amount during the first year, and also to form a construction company to build and construct the road.

Before going home Mr. Bateman with a party of Victorians will take a trip to Bute Inlet.

A PUGNACIOUS OFFICER.

George Whimster Finds It Don't Pay to Ill-Treat Seamen.

George Whimster, the third mate of the British vessel Ben Nevis, was up before Justices of the Peace Pearson and McMicking in the Provincial Police Court again to-day, to answer to three separate charges of assault.

On the 18th of June a complaint was made to the captain of the vessel that Whimster had cruelly whipped a boy, whereupon the complainant challenged all the seamen to fight, and selecting August Prohn, the largest man aboard, shoved him as a preliminary for a fight. In this case the defendant was given a severe lecture and taxed $3.50 costs.

It was also shown that Whimster had assaulted Charles Lorimer, by beating him with his fists, and he admitted assaulting James Fraser and asked the leniency of the court. The magistrates in view of the fines imposed yesterday on the defendant for similar offences, allowed him to go after again giving him some wholesome advice, and imposing a penalty of $5 and $3.50 costs in each case. W. L. Langley appeared for the defendant Lindley Crease for the prosecution.

The Cornwalls defeated Montreal at lacrosse on Saturday, five goals to two.

IT IS ALL OVER.

Return of the Fair Deserters to the City—Resumption of General Business.

The Smallpox Is No More—All Patients Doing Well at the Jubilee Station.

A week ago to-day scarcely a "female form divine" could be noted on the streets. The gorgeous July sun shone in vain and made the drygoods windows look absolutely too fetching for anything. But the scare, the silly scare, was "on," and all the fair were off—in the country, dragging out an existence made up of ennui, sunshine, hammocks, sherry cobblers and novels read aloud in the shade by "the bestest boy." To-day, however, the ladies put in an appearance, in a kind of furtive way, to be sure, as if they feared some horrid microbe might swoop down and bite them, but still they were there and again the avenue looked quite gay, as it never does without the presence of the ladies. Business picked up wonderfully in the stores, on the street cars, and everywhere that business claims any attention. Even the harbor shook off the accumulated drowsiness of the past two weeks and became animated. Public confidence has been restored and the smallpox scare is no more.

Just before going to press the TIMES received the following pleasing telephone dispatch from the Jubilee quarantine station:—"No patients admitted to-day; no severe cases; no deaths; all doing well."

Dr. Davie's Report.

PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICE.
Midnight, July 26, 1892.

NANAIMO—No cases in city or district.

NEW WESTMINSTER—No report received; last report, two cases in city and two in district.

VANCOUVER — No report received; last report, nine cases. Dr. McGuigan reports from district, two cases at Buse's mill, Hastings, and one case at Moodyville.

VICTORIA CITY—No cases; no "suspects."

ALBERT HEAD QUARANTINE STATION, 13 miles from the city—Two cases.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL QUARANTINE STATION, two miles from business centre—61 cases. Of this number, 59 were included in my last report; two cases were removed from the Ross Bay "suspect" station, and one case developed on the Work estate, the patient being immediately removed to the quarantine station and the suspects to Ross Bay. One patient was discharged, well; no deaths; all patients progressing favorably.

Dr. Wade to-day visited the Albert Head station, and reports the two patients there convalescing. They will be removed to the Jubilee Hospital quarantine station on Thursday.

Dr. Wade is personally supervising the refumigation of all premises from which patients have been removed.

Dr. Wade carefully examines every passenger landing in and departing from Victoria, to see that the same are free from infectious disease, and are properly protected by vaccination.

Dr. Hasell, at the Ross Bay suspect station, with my assistance, carefully examined all inmates to-day, with reference to the manner in which they were protected by former vaccination, and revaccination and where such protection was deemed doubtful.

(Signed) J. C. DAVIE, M.D.,
Provincial Health Officer.

ALBERT HEAD HOSPITAL.

Mr. Charles H. Tite Replies to Dr. Wade's Charges.

To His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—I wish to say in regard to the report of Dr. Wade to the Attorney-General, that much of his information was no doubt received from a party who knew little or nothing about the matter, and that the greater part of his statements are untrue and founded on mere imagination. He states that I was intoxicated, or a near approach to it. This I totally deny, as I was never under the influence of liquor while I was at the quarantine station at Albert Head; and I further say that his statement in regard to Harrison as being intoxicated, is also untrue. Regarding the woman to whom he refers, she was attending to her husband and took charge of him carefully. The husband, Williams, gave instructions to Harrison not to allow others to sneer at her and to protect her from the insults of any who were there, and the remarks he (Wade) makes in reference to her and my conduct are utterly untrue. In regard to the case of whiskey sent down as stores from the city, one bottle was broken out of the 12 before arrival, and five were used on Mr. Western, after he was taken out of the sea. We used it with hot water to sponge the body, and gave him some internally. We found this necessary owing to his condition. The balance of the case, with some more which was sent in by some friends, was used as a stimulant and for the delirium, and not a drop was wasted. There was another case of whiskey sent to the station by some of the friends of the patients; it was used up in the same way. I may say I took some of the whiskey as well as the other attendants, but I never saw any one the worse of liquor. Dr. Fraser made three visits while I was there, and Dr. Crompton deserves the highest praise for the way he attended the patients, the interest taken in them generally, and was there daily for a time. The supply of meat was sufficient, and it was always fresh when it arrived, but, of course, when kept for a day or two became tainted. We had fresh milk sent daily for a time, but owing to the long distance it had to be carried it soured very soon. We used condensed milk afterwards.

Mrs. Barry deserves great praise for the attention she has given to all under her care, considering the trying circumstances of losing her son.

The water at times was not good, being sent down in barrels which gave it an unpleasant taste. We had always a fair supply but it would not keep fresh.

After Harrison was removed nurse Blake took charge of the wards and stores. He did everything in his power to make matters agreeable to all concerned, and took a great interest in the patients, and carried out the directions given him faithfully. So did also Samuel Mitten and Antoine Hanson. The latter deserves praise for saving Mr. Western from drowning. I might say that it was not the fault of anyone that he jumped out of the window, as it was done in an instant, before any one could reach him. The nurse, Blake, Hanson, Harrison and myself rushed after him, followed him down and found him in the sea hanging to the weeds, and he stated afterwards that he wanted to drown himself. Antoine Hanson rushed into the sea and I believe saved his life. After that I took charge of Mr. Western until I was relieved by another private nurse. In regard to the commode which it was stated was ordered by me for Mr. Lillie, in Dr. Wade's report, it was ordered by the city for the use of everybody and not for anyone in particular. In reference to the depth of the graves, the first was dug by men sent down by Mr. C. Haywood. I believe they dug down to the rock, which is not four feet from the level, and if they went further they would have to blast. The two last graves were a little deeper than the first. Everything was disinfected by carbolic acid twice a day as well as the excreta. CHARLES H. TITE.

THE DEAD PREMIER.

The Remains of the Late Hon. J. Robson Await the Last Sad Rites.

Last night the steamer Yosemite brought the casket containing the remains of the late Hon. John Robson, which had come from London, via the C.P.R. All along the route tributes of respect were paid the memory of the deceased, the reception at Vancouver being very impressive. A small party of the late premier's colleagues and friends received the remains here. They included: Hon. D. W. Higgins, Hon. J. H. Turner, Hon. T. Davie and others. The casket was taken to the Robson home on Birdcage walk. The funeral will take place to-morrow. Mr. Charles Hayward has charge of all the arrangements. Mrs. Robson and Miss Lizars were met at Montreal by Mr. Joseph Hunter, M.P.P., and Mrs. Hunter, who accompanied them westward. Hon. J. H. Turner, through Lord Knutsford has received a request from the Imperial Government to place a wreath upon the grave of the late premier to testify their respect for his genius and life's work.

A representative of the TIMES called this afternoon at the home of the late premier and was permitted to view the casket containing the remains. In the centre of one of the large front rooms on two trestles rests the massive casket, containing all that remains of British Columbia's greatest man. The pictures in the room are covered with sable draperies, and the drawn blinds allow only a dim, quiet light to enter the room. The casket is made of solid English oak, highly polished. On the lid, over the breast, is a massy brazen plate with the inscription graven upon it:

HON. JOHN ROBSON,
Premier of British Columbia.
Born at Perth, Ont., 1824.
Died in London, Eng., 1892.

On the casket are heaped wreaths, crosses and crowns of flowers of exquisite taste and beauty. They are from Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Tilley of Vancouver. The Vancouver W.C.T.U., a beautiful wreath; Mrs. Sullivan, Vancouver, a simple but most tasteful flower bar. Kamloops sends an anchor of beautiful workmanship; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Higgins, a wreath of delicately tinted flowers; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Worlock another handsome wreath, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McLagan of Vancouver a crown of flowers, Mr. J. Oppenheimer a wreath, Mr. and Mrs. W. Atkins a wreath; Mr. David Oppenheimer sent a beautiful floral emblem to Montreal to meet the party, and it was brought west. None of the many beautiful wreaths sent by friends in London were brought across the ocean.

The inner casing in which the body rests is made of elm; this is enclosed in lead, hermetically sealed, and the oak casket covers all. The weight is very great.

Tacoma and the Chinese.

TACOMA, July 25.—From 8000 to 10,000 people attended a mass meeting to-night to consider the question of the readmission of Chinese. W. A. Ryan presided. The meeting was called by a committee of the Trades Council acting with the committee of 15, and for this reason many considered it would be an anti-Chinese gathering. There was, however, a large representation of business men and prominent citizens, who want Chinese merchants admitted to carry on business in connection with the Northern Pacific Oriental steamships. The anti-Chinese speakers were Stephen O'Brien, B. F. Hetston and Dr. Taylor. Jacob Ralph, of the committee of 15, was listened to with much attention, but order could not be maintained when those favoring Chinese merchants, Frederick Mottet, Mayor Huson, J. M. Steele and Gulusha Parsons, spoke. Parsons especially was subjected to indignity by the hooting of the anti-Chinese crowd. He attempted to read resolutions favoring the admission of Chinese merchants, but the voices of those who oppose Chinese in any form prevented all but those near the speaker from hearing. The chairman could not decide the vote either way on the resolution on account of the uproar. Resolutions opposing the Chinese came next, and the chairman decided them carried. Some citizens criticise the hooting of the anti-Chinese portion of the audience as outrageous and a disgrace to the city. They also believe that on a fair vote the anti-Chinese would not be in the majority. The prevailing sentiment among the business men is that Chinese merchants will be established here eventually and will be protected. Some are expected to-night by the Portland train.

O'Donnell and the Republicans.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Herald this morning says:—Hugh O'Donnell will be here to-day to continue negotiations with the Republican campaign captains, which were broken off when he left this city last Wednesday to give himself up at Homestead. O'Donnell came to New York last Monday, two days after Mr. Carter's selection for the Chairmanship. He was seen on the street with J. C. Clarkson the next day, and had an interview with John E. Mulholand, who has been attending to labor matters for the Republicans.

BOWACK RELEASED.

Mr. Justice Walkem Decides Against the City of Vancouver.

The case of J. Bowack, appealing from the ruling of the lower court, came up on Monday in the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Walkem. Hon. C. E. Pooley appeared on behalf of Vancouver city; Messrs. C. Wilson and E. V. Bodwell for appellant.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said that formerly the applicant for habeas corpus was allowed the privilege of appealing from court to court, and then quoted liberally from various authorities upon the point.

His Lordship said a high English authority had given it that the applicant could go from judge to judge in all the courts. The case was in effect a civil one, although the appellant was undergoing what was really punishment. This case was within the competency of the Provincial Legislature. He was not appealing in a criminal case or criminal charge at all. He was merely a person detained, not a prisoner. It had been decided by the English court that once there was a discharge there could be no re-arrest, because the body was not.

Some amusement was caused when Mr. Pooley pointed out that the act had been amended so as to regulate the impounding of animals, Justice Walkem saying that Mr. Bowack was not impounded. Mr. Pooley said he was in the hands of a greater authority than the pounkeeper.

Mr. Pooley said the affidavits carried by Mr. Bowack went to show that he was a bona fide traveller under the reading of the statute. He travelled from Victoria to Vancouver on the Yosemite and he knew that there were cases of smallpox in this city and took the best precautions he could. He was arrested at Vancouver by policeman O'Grady and placed in the Cambie street quarantine station against his will. He had been vaccinated by Dr. Helmcken, of Victoria. He is a British subject. The person who is to decide upon who is to be detained is the health officer at Vancouver. The affidavit of Joseph Huntley, Vancouver health officer, was then read, giving a history of the smallpox scare. Respecting the co-operation of Vancouver with Seattle in quarantining this city his lordship said it was done by Seattle owing to a right or wrong opinion of the condition of this place. Huntley's statement regarding Seattle was only hearsay. The statement alleged that five cases of smallpox which arrived at Vancouver per steamer Yosemite had been traced directly to Victoria, giving the names of the cases and other particulars.

The affidavit of Dr. A. G. Ferguson was next read, stating it as his opinion that there would be great danger of smallpox spreading in Vancouver from Victoria if the greatest precautions were not taken. His lordship said that when the doctors were dealing with something such as the smallpox germ they were quite in the dark.

A further affidavit from Joseph Huntley was read, detailing the case of the Japanese at the Hotel Europe, and the case of Walter Crease, who took the infection from the Jap. The affidavit was to show the danger of contagion from this disease. The affidavits of Drs. McGuigan, Carroll, Langis, Thomas, Wilson and Mills were also read, deposing to the danger of infection from smallpox and the length of time it takes to show itself, also swearing to Victoria being an infected point.

His Lordship asked Mr. Pooley to show in the Vancouver city by-law where Mr. Huntley got his power and authority for his action on the morning of the 15th. The by-law says that all persons detained shall be examined. Mr. Bowack was not examined. His Lordship said the newspapers, by publishing the daily bulletins of the progress of the disease, were now doing some good, but the manner in which they had handled the subject at first had done a great deal of harm.

The affidavit of Dr. Herald, city health officer of Vancouver, was read, bearing on the statements made by the other medical men. Exception was taken to the statement made in this affidavit that the law courts of Victoria had been closed owing to the spread of the disease, but Mr. Pooley asserted that the statement was correct, as the law vacation had been taken a month earlier than usual owing to the prevalence of the disease. Dr. Herald also stated that vaccination was no preventative against the spread of smallpox.

Dr. Brydon-Jack's affidavit was next read. He went further than the other doctors and said there was danger from anyone coming from Victoria no matter how long they had been there. Affidavits of Sergeant Haywood and Mayor Cope, Vancouver, were read. Dr. Morrison, Victoria, by affidavit, stated that on the 15th of July there were 50 cases in the city of Victoria.

Hon. Mr. Pooley addressed the court and submitted that the corporation of Vancouver had full power to pass the by-laws, ordinances and regulations they had for the protection of the public health within the harbor and city of Vancouver.

Mr. Bodwell said there were two short grounds upon which this matter could be quickly settled. If they had passed by-laws stopping all passengers entering the port there was nothing in the provincial law to appeal to. The Dominion law then stepped in. Again, could the city of Vancouver take unconstitutional powers even in such a case?

His Lordship said the attitude of the Vancouver people was that they refused to allow a disease to spread among them, and they went so far as to restrict the liberty of persons suspected to have it and known to come from an infected port. A hundred men might lose their liberty, but one life was priceless.

Mr. Bodwell, resuming, said that a power to regulate did not include a power to prohibit. It was the same in this matter as in the liquor question. Vancouver had not attempted to regulate the landing of passengers there, but had practically taken measures to prevent their landing at all. The health officer had been empowered to "stop, examine and detain." But Mr. Bowack had been placed in quarantine without any attempt at examination. The precautions taken by Mr. Bowack were such as to clearly prove that he had not been exposed to the disease. The evidence of the medical men of Vancouver that residence in Victoria, a city of 22,000 inhabitants, for twelve hours was sufficient cause for quarantine was too absurd to require any reply from anybody. The imprisonment of Mr. Bowack was unjustifiable.

Mr. Wilson said detention of Bowack was *ultra vires* and this was a criminal case. He cited several cases in support of his contention.

His Lordship said he had taken a few memoranda which he would amplify and deliver as his judgment. It was quite clear to him that this was not a criminal matter. A flexible construction must be given the Dominion statute on quarantine. He had come to the conclusion that he had power to entertain the present application although in doubt of it when the application was made. This question, however, did not interfere with the right of Mr. Bowack to appeal, as it was a question of personal liberty with him.

His Lordship was proceeding to give his judgment when Mr. Bodwell objected to the affidavit of Dr. Morrison that there were 55 cases in the city on the 15th. He said he could procure medical opinions just as good as those of the Vancouver doctors who had given affidavits that Victoria was not an infected port. His Lordship again insisted that a flexible interpretation must be given the Dominion statutes. He instanced a number of cases where this had been done. Public health was a matter of local importance; it was not harsh on the part of a municipality to make laws to protect their people. It was commendable. With the manner in which these laws were carried out he had nothing to do. He was considering the main question. When our neighbor takes precaution for the safety of his household we should think what we would do for our own household.

The case of Geo. Bowack versus the Corporation of the City of Vancouver, came up at 10 o'clock on Tuesday in the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Walkem, and was adjourned until 2:30 p. m. at the request of Mr. Bodwell, one of the counsel for the appellant.

His lordship took occasion to explain that he was not sitting as a court of appeal against Mr. Justice McCreight, as had been stated in the TIMES last evening. What he had said was that the appellant could carry the case from judge to judge and from court to court. His lordship stated that during the adjournment he would carefully examine the affidavits produced by Mr. Bodwell. A judge ought to as hastily as possible, consistent with justice, dispose of those cases of habeas corpus. In this case he had to deal only with a person who had been, as he alleged, illegally detained in a building at Vancouver. The question he had to consider was very easy, namely, whether a passenger walking from a steamer boating in Dominion waters into the limits of a municipality could be legally detained. He would examine the by-law thoroughly.

The case was resumed at 3 o'clock, when Mr. Wilson, for the appellant, produced the affidavit of Dr. J. C. Davie, certifying that in his opinion Victoria was not an infected locality on the 13th of July to such an extent as to prevent persons going to other points, unless they had been brought in direct contact with the said disease. Mr. Wilson contended that the corporation of Vancouver had a right to detain a man's clothing but not his body if no disease were found upon it. A second affidavit from an agent of the C.P.N. Co. showed that Bowack was a through passenger to Toronto, and had no intention of remaining in Vancouver. An affidavit from a land surveyor as to the location of the wharf, produced some discussion as to whether Bowack was arrested ashore in the city limits or in Domiaion domain. Mr. Wilson said the map produced showed that where the water was was colored blue. His Lordship said he knew something about surveying and working the theodolite. Water in a survey map was always represented by blue coloring. He could not accept the map as evidence.

The court finally adjourned until ten to-morrow morning, to allow Mr. Pooley to obtain an affidavit from Mr. Huntley, health officer of Vancouver, as to exactly when Bowack was arrested on the Vancouver wharf.

The adjourned case of George Bowack came up again in the Supreme Court Wednesday before Mr. Justice Walkem. Mr. Wilson said he had no desire to press the question raised last evening, respecting the jurisdiction of Vancouver in making the arrest. His Lordship said about 20 affidavits had been turned in; they had not been kept together properly; Dr. Herald's, one of the most important, was not to hand. It could not be obtained. A judge could not be expected to charge his memory with the contents of them. He wished to finish this case last night. All the affidavits but Dr. Herald's contain the words, "to the best of my information and belief." His Lordship said that as Dr. Herald had not been down here it was difficult to understand how he could say this was an infected port.

His Lordship then read his judgment on the case, which is of considerable length, reviewing the whole case very thoroughly. The judgment was not complete, although his lordship said he had sat up until 4:15 this morning to prepare it Dr. Herald's action in going aboard the steamer to examine the passengers was criticised. He had not carried out the letter of the by-law, which says that "passengers should be stopped, examined and detained." Dr. Herald stopped Bowack, but did not examine him. He might have said, "The disease takes 14 days to incubate, so what's the use of examining a person from an infected point?" The Vancouver authorities might learn a lesson from what happens all over the world. England, the greatest maritime power in the world, has taken the greatest precautions to prevent her ships becoming a menace to her colonies by means of disease. Health officers board these ships and examine the passengers and crew, as Dr. Herald ought to have done, and not treat them as ticket-of-leave men or suspects. If unfortunately any of them are found infected then he can take his measures accordingly. There has been a good deal said about the action of the Vancouver council, but taking into consideration the reports that had reached them their action was commendable. "Put yourself in their place, and see what you would have done," said his Lordship. The council were really the guardians of the people's health, but they had no right to compel a man to undergo quasi-penal punishment because he lands in the course of his pilgrimage in their city, there being no other place to land. He could not see any other alternative than to release Bowack. Sometimes the individual can be overlooked in the interpretation of acts and statutes for the protection of the public. But the Vancouver authorities should have satisfied themselves that he had the disease before imprisoning Bowack. This man had a dread of the disease, and had taken every precaution to prevent becoming affected. As his Lordship had said before, he blamed the newspapers for all this. In their haste to get news they had cut their own throats, they had injured their own city, and had themselves to blame. He could not see how he could possibly refuse to grant this application for habeas corpus, and therefore granted the application with costs.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

List of the Successful Candidates at the Recent Examinations.

The following candidates were successful in obtaining teachers' certificates at the examination lately held:—

First-class — Grade A certificates: William Burns, B.A., University of Queen's College, Kingston, 1892; Frederic William Laing, B.A., University of Toronto, 1892; Edward Price Roe, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, 1892; Hiram Hartley Schuyler, B.A., Victoria College, Ontario, 1892, and Robert G. Gordon, renewal, 1892.

First-class — Grade B certificates; maximum marks, 3750:—Gregory H. Tom, marks obtained, 2378.

First-class—Grade B, renewals, all for 1892:—James A. Halliday, 1880; R. Offerhaus, 1880; Paul Murray, 1882; Agnes D. Cameron, 1883; Lucretia Horton, 1883; George H. Sluggett, 1884; William H. Phelps, 1884; David Jones, 1884; William M. Wood, 1884; Abbie F. Gardiner, 1885; Alexander Gilchrist, 1885; John A. McLeod, 1885; William T. Kinney, 1885, William C. Coatham, 1886; Frances E. Armstrong, 1886; Robert J. Plaxton, 1886; Mrs. Mary A. Offerhaus, 1886; Joseph Irwin, 1887; Jennie M. H. Pope, 1887; Eilen Rogers, 1887; Thomas Nicholson, 1887; Frederick J. Watson, 1887; Geo. W. McRae, 1887; Eli J. Campbell, 1887.

Second Class, Grade B, maximum marks, 2550:—John W. H. King, marks obtained, 1433; Archibald D. McLennan, marks obtained, 1375; Jessie McQueen, 1364.

Third Class, Grade A—Maximum marks, 1950: James R. McLeod, 1361; John Donald Buchanan, 1305; John D. Gillis, 1287; Mina Sanderson, 1277; Frances A. Smith, 1221; Jessie Kirkendall, 1208; Robert C. Johnson, 1202, Agnes H. McNutt, 1200; Marion Gordon, 1195; William Francis Smeeton, 1173; Lucy Mabel Calhoun, 1156; Mary E. Spiers, 1154; Jeannette Mebius, 1149; Jennie Ramsay, 1142; Florence Morrison, 1138; Truman Smith Baxter, 1137; Henry John Hoidge, 1136. Ellen C. Bennett, 1136; Frances Emma Arrowsmith, 1134; Samuel Burns Campbell, 1120; Emily Parkinson, 1116; George Kirkendall, 1108; Allan C. Stewart, 1106; Lizzie M. Speers, 1098; Annie Gordon Waller, 1098; Caroline A. Dowler, 1076; Allen Ralph, 1061; Amy Spragge, 1058; Duncan Ross, 1057; Sarah Kermode, 1054; Jane Caldwell, 1052; Mary C. McIntyre, 1052; Ethel Dunkerley, 1051; Pauline Frank, 1051; Stella Kane, 1050; Mary S. Homer, 1043; Ephraim J. Buck, 1043; Hannah Wintemute, 1038; Kate Margaret McKinnon, 1031; Grace Helen Fawcett, 1028; Robert Telford, 1027; Lucy Aylmer Mebius, 1024; Alexandrina Russell, 1019; Annie L. Buttimer, 1016; Minna G. McKay, 1010; Samuel G. Johnston, 1009; Donald E. McGillivray, 1002; Gertrude H. Withrow, 997; Alfred Henry P. Matthew, 996; Blanche L. Millard, 985; Frances Gordon Walker, 984; Margaret McGregor, 980; Mrs. Anne Jane Colbeck, 978; Sarah Jane Murton, 978; Alice Edith Blake, 975.

Third Class, Grade B, certificates. Maximum marks, 1950. George Argyle Ferguson, 1322; Sarah Isabella Lang, 1073; William George Thompson, 1060; Caroline C. Christie, 1027; Anna Elizabeth Fraser, 1008; William Clarence Brown, 999; Edmund Caspel, 997; Myrtie B. Ackerman, 992; Wesley A. Blair, 990; Florence M. Goodridge, 985; Elizabeth Harding, 963; Edith Amy King, 963; Joseph McK. McLennan, 962; Una Muriel Stitt, 961; John J. Stephenson, 956; Anna Leighton Sthwart, 953; Alfred J. Pearsall, 952; Isabel R. Christie, 950; James Sutherland, 945; Annie McLennan, 943; Lottie May Powell, 942; Evelyn May Frank, 939; David McLennan, 938; Clara Cecelia Warren, 938; Alice Hay, 937; Jane Sophia McMartin, 936; Thomas Clyde, 936; Fanny Uren, 935. Thomas Edward Knapp, 931; Magnus Henderson, 929; Ada May Templer, 927; Elsie May Smith, 925; Gertrude R. Millard, 924; Edith M. N. Lettice, 922; Christina Pool, 921; Margaret M. R. Walker, 920; Christina Taylor Lorimer, 919; Mary P. Haarer, 912; Jessie Ann Black, 911; Margaret McDowell, 911; Marion B. Johnstone, 910; Norman McLeod, 910; George Henry Martin, 906; Alexander John Gordon, 905; Jessie N. Elsden, 903; Josephine Colquhoun, 900; Catherine J. Thomas, 898; Flora Edith Hartt, 896; Grace A. Godson, 890; Edith S. DeBou, 889; Rebecca Tanner, 888; Martha Jane Norris, 886; Mary Jane Blake, 884; Jean W. Black, 881; Alberta Laidman, 880; Sylvia B. Heisterman, 879; Clara A. Noble, 878; Mable Godson 877; Angus Galbraith, 874; Sarah Marshall, 873; Henry A. Fraser, 869; Mary Lucas, 865; Elizabeth A. Sayer, 865; Mary Felicia Halliday, 863; Mrs. Calista Gibson, 858; William Sivewright, 857; Sarah Ramsay, 855; Annie Elizabeth Carmichael, 854; Nellie G. Wilson, 854; Forence M. Lettice, 852; Robert J. Armstrong, 850; Alma M. Russell, 841; Ellen Lister, 832; Martin James Ravey, 826; Isabella Cathcart, 819; James William Sinclair, 818; Kate Hilbert, 813; John P. Cade, 809; Mary K. Smith, 807; Amy Alice Rhodes, 798; John Wright, 786; Mrs. Annie C. McDonald, 782.

Renewal certificates for length of service—Mrs. L. M. Caldwell, Archena J. McDougall, Adelaide S. Bailey.

(S'g'd) S. D. POPE, L.L.D.
JOHN ANDERSON, B.A.
AUSTON SCRIVEN, M.A. (Oxon.)
P. McF. McLEOD.
Board of Examiners.

The Famous Dismal Swamp.

NORFOLK, Va., July 27.—The famous Dismal Swamp of Virginia, which contains 50 square miles, was sold here today to Thomas R. Ballantyne, a millionaire farmer of Virginia, for $10,000.

Dean Norman has resigned his position as honorary clerical secretary of the provincial synod of Canada.

'TWAS NOT WILFUL ERROR

Messrs. Cope, Hamersley and Huntly, of Vancouver, Purged of Contempt.

Affidavits Galore Enlighten the Court and Show They Erred Thro' Ignorance.

The Injunction Issued by the Court Restraining Vancouver Must be Obeyed.

The case of the C.P.N. Co. vs. the city of Vancouver, came up on Tuesday in the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Crease on the contempt of court charge. The court room was crowded to suffocation, and "standing room only" was literally the case. The three defendants were the centre of the multitude's gaze, but they stood it with dignified composure. Deputy Sheriff T. Armstrong kept guard upon them. Around the counsel's table were gathered many of the most brilliant stars of the provincial bar, busy with their briefs. The three gentlemen accused answered to their names. The return was then read. Messrs. McPhillips and Pooley appeared for the defendants; Messrs. Bodwell and Helmcken for the C.P.N. Co. Mr. Bodwell stated that copies of all the affidavits in the case had been served upon the counsel for the defence some days before. This, after some argument, was admitted by them. Mr. McPhillips explained that through the inaccuracy of the mails Mr. Hamersley had not received the copies mailed him by Mr. McPhillips. Mr. Bodwell said he had no desire to take the other side by surprise, but there had been no undue haste in the matter. He would not oppose an adjournment to enable his learned friend, Mr. Hamersley, to collect further evidence. Asked for his authority for certain statements re committing for contempt, he stated there was nothing to prevent him entering any proceedings against them for contempt. He was quite willing they should have ample time to collect their evidence.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said that the service had been made by telegraph. No notice of affidavits was sent defendants. The writ was obtained from his lordship before the proper facts were placed before him. The personal attendance of the defendants in this case was not necessary, as they were represented by counsel.

Mr. Bodwell contended that the arguments of his learned friend were entirely irregular.

Mr. Pooley said no time had been allowed the defendants to collect their evidence.

His Lordship said that the personal attendance of the defendants had placed them in a very good position.

Mr. Bodwell said the proceeding was altogether and unnecessarily irregular. Mr. Pooley was in the court when the writ of attachment issued, and if he had thought there was anything wrong about it he could have moved to set aside the writ. But six days had elapsed and he had not done the first thing towards making such a motion. He (Mr. Bodwell) had no right to accept any short notice of application for adjournment.

His Lordship said that now the defendants were here as short a time as practicable should be taken to hear all they had to say and what the other side had to say.

Mr. Bodwell said these gentlemen could not afford to rest one moment under the imputation which was now brought against them. The counsel for these gentlemen ought not to be heard until the defendants had put themselves in a position to be heard.

Mr. Pooley stated that Mr. Bodwell knew perfectly well that he could not make a motion to set aside the writ of attachment as he had not material to work upon.

Mr. Bodwell denied this and said Mr. Pooley knew all this when the writ issued.

His Lordship had no objection to adjourn the court to allow defendants to collect evidence.

The affidavits were then read, those of the defendants first.

Mr. Pooley said defendants had no desire to act in any way against the order of this court. They had acted upon the best legal advice they considered they were able to obtain in the province, and had no intention of disobeying the orders of the court. The affidavit of A. St. G. Hamersley stated in effect that they had acted upon the best legal advice. They allowed passengers to land as ordered by the court, but detained them afterwards. He denied the statements alleged to have been made by him to Captain Rudlin on the wharf at Vancouver. Captain Rudlin promised to take his passengers back to Victoria, but landed them at Port Moody. He would never counsel any disobedience of any ordinance of the court.

The affidavit of Joseph Huntly, health officer of Vancouver, was next read; it stated that owing to the vigorous measures taken by him the disease had been prevented from spreading in Vancouver, also detailing the already known operations in that city. The affidavit gave full details of the five cases of smallpox alleged to have come from Victoria on the steamer Yosemite. He had as far as he knew obeyed the instructions issued to him. He knew nothing of the injunction issued on the 16th inst. He has never disobeyed the orders of the court and has always been and is now anxious and willing to carry them out. Another affidavit of Mr. Huntly was read respecting the case of a Japanese said to have come from Vancouver. The affidavit of Mr. Cope, mayor of Vancouver, which was sent down before he came himself, showed that he did not know that any passengers or freight had been prevented from landing at Vancouver. He would do all in his power to carry out the orders of the court. The affidavit of Wilson Herald, M. D., health officer of Vancouver, was next read. He detailed his actions in relation to the smallpox quarantine regulation. He has attended the arrival of the steamer Yosemite at Vancouver since the 13th inst. Since he has been health officer five cases, all of which he believes came from Victoria, have come under his care. He has taken every precaution against the spread of the disease, and has done his best to carry out the regulations. Nothing has ever been said to him by the provincial health officers that he should pursue a different course. Mr. Pooley said Dr. Herald seemed to be carrying out the regulations of the provincial authorities without relation to the municipal authorities. City Clerk McGuigan's affidavit certified that Dr. Herald had been instructed by the city to carry out the regulations.

Mr. Connon's affidavit stated that the landing of Victoria freight at Vancouver had not been delayed any longer than necessary to disinfect the same.

Dr. McGuigan's affidavit testified that he was present when the injunction was served on Mr. Hamersley, and that the orders of the court had been strictly carried out by him. Dr. McGuigan is president of the Vancouver board of health. It was considered absolutely necessary that the regulations and by-laws in force at Vancouver should be strictly enforced, and but for this action the spread of the disease could not have been checked. A number of affidavits from Vancouver medical men were put in after one being read as a sample. They were to the effect that there was great danger of the disease spreading, that vaccination was no protection against the bringing of the disease from Victoria to Vancouver, and that the precautions taken were necessary. The medical affidavits were from Drs. Brydone-Jack, Ferguson, Mills, Kelly, Wilson, Thomas, Langis, W. J. McGuigan.

Mr. Pooley said a telegram was the only order defendants got from the court, the orders with the affidavits were mailed later, but had never been received. Defendants had shown no intention of disobeying the order of the court. The city council of Vancouver had no power or control over Dr. Herald, who was carrying out the health regulations. No obstruction had been placed in the way of passengers landing at Vancouver. There was no contempt of this court. When his learned friend put such twaddle in an affidavit as he had against Mr. Hamersley it should be treated with the contempt it deserves.

The affidavit of Dr. Morrison, stating that the city was "infected with an infectious and pestilential disease," was also put in.

Mr. Bodwell said the case should be treated with all the dignity this court could command and be given a calm and dispassionate consideration. It had not been denied that the passengers were detained in quarantine after landing, or claimed that the detention was for the purpose of examination, therefore, it was perfectly clear that a breach of his lordship's order had taken place. The medical affidavits could be swept aside as they did not go to show in what manner the regulations had been carried out. It was perfectly clear that the terms of the order had been made known to these gentlemen, the defendants. They did not pretend to disobey the order, but for some reason they had not obeyed it. They stated that they were acting on the best legal advice; they could not set up their opinion against the order of this court. A considerable time elapsed from the issuance of the order and the motion for contempt proceedings, and all that time they had not obeyed the order of the court. The most charitable view was that the disobedience had taken place through an error of judgment rather than through any wilful determination to disobey the order. He asked that the court place upon their action the most charitable construction. He asked that it should stand that they had disobeyed the order through an error of judgment and not wilfully. They had shown that they were willing to obey the order of the court, indeed they thought they were obeying it. Everything that could be said in their favor has been said, yet the case remains as it was that contempt had been committed. They say that they misunderstood the telegram, and he was not prepared to say that they should not be believed. He read the telegram and said he could not see how language so plain could be misunderstood. He could not, and he felt sure His Lordship could not, see how they could misunderstand it. The error of judgment into which they had fallen was very strange. The only order he could ask His Lordship to make would be that the action for contempt be discharged and the defendants made to pay costs.

His Lordship said he had thought carefully over the matter in all its phases. He hoped he had come to the conclusion he had wisely and justly. He had no doubt at all as to the validity of the order restraining the authorities of Vancouver. They had infringed upon Dominion authority; they had practically shut the door of access to the rest of the Dominion from the whole of Vancouver Island. The only other way in was by 'Frisco. The gentlemen who had been acting for Vancouver had been acting conscientiously but quite erroneously. They had been ill-advised, but had committed a very grave error. There was not a man who should afterwards read the evidence but would admit that the judgment which had been issued was right and just. There is nothing to prevent persons coming to that port being personally inspected, but the act of the officials at Vancouver had practically stopped all traffic in that direction. It was not in fulfilment of the health by-law of Vancouver. He had thoroughly examined their by-law and found it contained all the best points necessary for such a by-law. But the city had no power to say that all persons must go into quarantine wholesale. The injunction itself is based upon a decision that will stand the test of the court of appeal. The defendants had shown what was greatly to their credit and honor. They had come here at great personal inconvenience to themselves and set at rest all question of contempt. His Lordship then purged defendants of the charge of contempt, the defendants to pay all costs and the injunction to be obeyed.

Socialist Disturbance in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, July 24.—The blessing of the banner of the anti-Socialist Clerical League by the bishops in the cathedral to-day was the occasion of a disturbance. After the ceremony a body of Socialists forced their way into the hall where the conference of their opponents was being held. The invaders fircely attacked the anti-Socialists, numbers of whom were seriously injured and the blessed banner destroyed. Finally the police cleared the hall. A number of arrests were made.

OUR NEIGHBORS' CROPS.

Prospects of a Wheat Shortage in Oregon and Washington.

From the Oregonian.]

On July 15 A. M. Crocker, manager of R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, sent circulars to a large number of their correspondents in the grain sections of Oregon and Washington, asking for their co-operation in forming statistics regarding grain. Answers were received from 95 correspondents, who, with few exceptions, state that the acreage of wheat has decreased, and the yield will be short compared with last year. The heavy spring rains and the hot weather which ensued are in many cases the cause of the shortage. The Western Oregon crop was not damaged to such an extent as that of Eastern Oregon. Early sown wheat is turning out better than was expected, but it is not up to last year's crop and is below the average. The Western Oregon wheat crop of 1891 amounted to 8,500,0000 bushels, and it is estimated that this year's crop will be from 15 to 20 per cent. below these figures. Late grain in Eastern Oregon is doing better than was expected. The grain crop of 1891 amounted to 5,500,000 bushels, and this year there will be a falling-off of from 25 to 35 per cent. In Clackamas, Douglas, Gilliam, Jackson, Josephine, Linn, Yamhill, Washington, Lane, Marion and Polk counties there is an increase in the acreage of wheat and oats, but a decrease in the yield. Late-sown grain has been greatly benefited by the recent rains, and is turning out better than was expected. There are between 70,000 and 80,000 bushels of old wheat in these counties, at a low estimate. The grain in Umatilla, Wasco and Wallowa counties was badly damaged by severe weather in the spring, and burned by the hot winds. The acreage of wheat and oats has increased, but the yield is less than last year.

At Lone Rock, in Gilliam county, there is lots of wheat which is not worth cutting. A low estimate places the total decrease of the Oregon wheat crop, as compared with last year, at 2,800,000 bushels.

There is also a large falling off in the Washington grain crop, but late sown grain has improved remarkably during the past week, the rain having lodged heavy oats and wheat. While the grain was injured by severe weather in the eastern section, a fair yield will be secured in a number of counties. Crops at Lind, Adams county, are a failure. Crops near Prosser, Yakima county, were badly burned by the scorching sun. Grain of all kinds in Stevens county was badly damaged by hot winds. The yield in this county is as large as last year, but is of an inferior quality. The acreage of wheat and oats has increased in Adams, Garfield, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima counties, but the crop has been damaged considerably by severe weather and hot winds, and the yield will be less than last year's. There are about 290,000 bushels of old wheat on hand in Washington.

Should there be a failure in the wheat crop in Oregon and Washington, both states would be in a bad fix. There are about 80,000 bushels of old wheat in Oregon, besides one-sixth and one-eighth of last year's crop in Douglas and Marion counties, respectively. There are also several thousands of bushels in Gilliam county. Some of the correspondents write that in their sections there is hardly enough old wheat on hand to make bread with. Of Washington's 290,000 bushels, 200,000 are stored in Spokane, and 80,000 in Whitman county, besides one-twentieth of the crop of Walla Walla, which is in the farmers' hands.

The business outlook in nearly all the smaller towns in both states is poor, and in some places it is discouraging. Money is scarce and collections are slow. In one or two places in Eastern Oregon it will take this year's crop to pay the debts, and there will be nothing left for business. As a general rule, the outlook in the larger towns is very bright.

BURKE AND HARE.

The Days of the Notorious Edinburgh Murderers Recalled by Dr. Jones' Death.

The recent death in London of the eminent Dr. Thomas Wharton Jones, fellow of the Royal Society, says the New York Ledger, recalls a once famous scandal which for a time had a maleficent effect upon medical science. In 1827, when but nineteen or twenty years of age, Jones was one of the chief assistants of Robert Knox, the famous lecturer on anatomy in Edinburgh. About Christmas, 1827, there died in the house of a man named Hare an old pensioner named Donald, owing his landlord about £4, and it occurred to Hare that by selling the body to the anatomists he might recoup himself. This suggestion he confided to one Burke, promising him a share in the proceeds, and in the evening the two men visited Knox's classrooms and negotiated the sale of the body for the sum of £7 10s. The money was paid by Jones, who, unsuspecting the crimes which were to follow, jocosely remarked:

"He would be glad to see them again when they had another body to dispose of."

The ease and success of this first transaction with the anatomists soon led Hare and his too willing tool, Burke, to the perpetration of a series of cruel and heartless murders by suffocation, the discovery of which, at the beginning of November, 1828, startled and shocked the civilized world and made Burke's name an active verb in the English language. The bodies of the murdered victims were sold by Burke and Hare to Knox for the purpose of anatomy. The public indignation on the discovery of the murders was so great that many persons did not hesitate to charge Knox and his assistant with being privy to the murders and prejudiced the people of Europe and America against the practice of dissection. Burke, however, declared in the condemned cell, on January 21, 1829, that "Dr. Knox never encouraged him to murder any person, nor any of his assistants." A committee of investigation, with the Marquis of Queensberry at its head, was formed at the request of Knox to inquire into the truth or falsehood of the rumors in circulation, and it reported, what every rational person anticipated, that it had seen no evidence "that Dr. Knox or his assistant knew that murder was committed in procuring any subjects brought to his rooms, and the committee firmly believe that they did not."

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Thursday's Evening Times.

Will Run to Vancouver.

The steamer Yosemite will renew her run on the Victoria-Vancouver route to-morrow morning. She will leave here at 7 o'clock each morning until further notice.

Courts Closed.

The law courts were closed to-day out of respect to the memory of the late Hon. John Robson, and all legal business was suspendad owing to the funeral. The Milne vs. Davie appeal case is laid over until to-morrow.

For the Orient.

The Northern Pacific steamer Loo Sook sailed for the Orient this morning. She has a full load of freight, principally flour, and a number of passengers. A small quantity of freight and 14 passengers were taken on at this port.

Captain Kelly Returns.

Captain Kelly who with Captain Grant was arrested at Sitka at the time the Coquitlam was seized arrived in the city last night. How he got here he refuses to say, beyond that he had a long and tedious voyage. He left Sitka on the 10th of July and therefore has no late news regarding the Coquitlam case.

The World's Fair.

Prof. Saunders, of Ottawa, who is on a tour through the provinces arranging for the Canadian Exhibit at the World's Fair, was in the city yesterday, and had a conference with Hon. J. H. Turner, Minister of Finance and Agriculture. The professor promises that British Columbia's exhibit will have a prominent place at Chicago.

News of the Sealers.

The sealing schooner Beatrice arrived from the north this morning with 570 skins. She was warned by the U. S steamer Yorktown not to enter Behring Sea, and having an Indian crew she had to come home. The schooners Kate with 250 skins, Favorite with 400 skins, and the Henrietta with 150 skins, were spoken. The Favorite is going over to Copper Island to finish up the season.

Sealers' Meeting.

A meeting of the Sealers' Association was being held in Secretary Hall's office late this afternoon. It is understood that the question of bonds for the re. release of the steamer Coquitlam was being considered. There seems to be a misunderstanding about the matter. The owners of the steamer think the charterers will put up the bonds while the charterers think the owners will do so.

Bush Fires.

A number of bush fires have been blazing in the vicinity of the city during the past few days. Last night one was raging in the vicinity of Cedar Hill and did considerable damage burning fences. Mr. McCrae, who came in from there this afternoon, said five men were working all last night to check it and two were at the same work to-day. It is burning through the brush on the Tolmie farm, but it is well under control now.

Get Your Thistles Cut.

During the past few days fourteen summonses have been issued for parties who have allowed thistles to grow and flower on their premises. Louis E. Erb was the only one who appeared before the Police Court on a charge of an infraction of the by-law thus provided this morning. He pleaded not guilty and a want of knowledge of the street lines, and was requested to contribute $5 towards the city's funds. A drunk contributed a like amount.

In Memoriam.

Requiem High Mass was celebrated this morning at 9 a.m. in the R. C. procathedral for the deceased clergy of the diocese. The mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Maudart, assisted by Rev Father Nicolaye as deacon and Rev. Father Donkele as vice deacon. The clergy of the R. C. Cathedral who have died while members of the diocese are Right Rev. Bishop Demers, first bishop of the diocese, Most Rev. Archbishop Seghers, who was murdered in Alaska; Rev. Fathers Junko, Leroy and Hussen.

FUNERAL OF HON. MR. ROBSON.

Impressive Services—Large Attendance of Friends of Deceased.

The last solemn honors were paid the memory of the late Hon. John Robson this afternoon, when his friends and relatives followed his remains to their last home in Ross Bay cemetery. According to the wish of the family, the ceremonies were of the quietest description, and totally devoid of pomp and ostentation. Under the experienced direction of Mr. Chas. Hayward and his efficient staff, all the arrangements were carried out in a thorough and satisfactory manner. Friends of the deceased were in attendance from all parts of the province, Westminster, the former home of the Premier, being especially well represented. Among those noted from that city were Mr. and Mrs. David Robson, Mr. Charles Robson, Rev. Ebenezer Robson, brothers of the deceased; Mr. T. R. Pearson, C. G. Major and Mayor Townsend. The Provincial Legislature was represented by Premier Davie, Hon. J. H. Turner, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Hon. D. W. Higgins, Mayor Beaven, Dr. Milne.

The service at the house was brief and the funeral cortege then set out for St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Before the casket was wheeled in Rev. Mr. Macleod, the pastor, and Rev. J. H. White, took seats on the platform, and as the pall-bearers preceding the casket filed down the aisles Organist Burnett played Handel's dead march, while the entire congregation rose and stood waiting until Rev. Mr. Macleod began prayer. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Hon. C. E. Pooley, Hon. D. W. Higgins, Mr. McConnon and Mr. Pope; Mr. Finlaison, Dr. Powell, Hon. T. Davie and Hon. J. H. Turner. Following the casket came Mr. Joseph Hunter, M.P.P., with Mrs. John Robson, Rev. E. Robson, Messrs. David and Charles Robson, C. G. Major, Mayors Beaven and Townsend, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Lizars and friends of the family. Chief Justice Sir M. B. Begbie, Mr. Justice Crease and Mr. Justice Walkem were among the large audience; the bar, the ministry and the professions generally were well represented and nearly all the prominent men in the city thronged the church. The casket was heavily loaded with beautiful floral offerings, wreaths, crosses, etc. After prayer the hymn "My God, my Father, while I stray" was sung by all to A. H. D. Troyte's chant. The address was brief, and after the hymn "Asleep in Jesus" had been sung the casket was brought farth, the organist playing most feelingly Mendelssohn's marche funebre. The following of mourners was very large, and also the crowd at the cemetery.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

THE OAR.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, July 26.—It was after 5 o'clock this afternoon when Referee Stimson decided that the lake surface was calm enough to allow the rowing races of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen to begin. When the water calmed down there was a little delay caused by the executive committee listening to protests against Edward Durnan, the Canadian oarsman, who is a cousin of Edward Hanlan. The committee decided to rule him out altogether, although the Canadian protested loudly. To-day's races on the lake showed a surprising lot of crack amateurs, and the heats so far as rowed were closely contested. Charles Courtney, Ellis Ward, Edward Hanlan and Henry Rogers were among the famous professionals who witnessed the races. All the heats set down in the programme for to-day were rowed except the senior fours, darkness preventing that. Each race was one and one-half miles with a turn. The winners to day were as follows: Senior singles—First heat, Edwin Hedley, Vesper boat club of Philadelphia; second heat, William Caffrey, of Crescent boat club of Boston; third heat, John J. Ryan, Sunnyside boat club of Toronto. Junior singles—James Hurley, of the Don rowing club, Toronto; second heat, Peter Lehaney, Albany rowing club; third heat, H. H. Cady, New York Manhattan club. Double sculls—First heat, Vesper boat club of Philadelphia; second heat, Catlin boat club of Chicago. It was decided that the first and second man in each heat should go to the finals. The senior four-oared heats are to be rowed at 10 to-morrow morning.

HANLAN'S NEPHEW UNDER SUSPICION.

TORONTO, July 26.—It is understood the directors of the Sunnyside Rowing Club have withdrawn the club's entry for the Saratoga races of Edward Durnan, suspected of having thrown the senior single scull championship race here last week, but have sent representatives to Saratoga to hold an immediate investigation, with a view to letting Durnan row if he can clear himself. Two members of the club were suspended this afternoon on suspicion of being implicated with Durnan in the alleged crookedness.

THEIR AUGUST REGATTA.

The preparations being made by the management of the James Bay Athletic Association for the regatta on August 20th, are vigorous, and meet with the approbation of the whole club. Thirty-two names have been secured of gentlemen belonging to the club who will participate in the four-oared races. The arrangement is that the four strokes select their own crews. The senior strokes are Messrs. D. Sullivan, G. F. Askew, A. Cameron and W. H. Pegram, and they have quite an array of talent from which to select their men for the contests. Any other members of the club whose names have not been taken by the boating committee will confer a favor by handing them in to the secretary before 8 p.m. next Saturday, as training commences next Monday, and changes in the formation of the crews are not desirable. The main events in the regatta are to be the four-oared races by four senior and junior crews; senior and junior single races and a swimming match, for all of which very handsome trophies will be offered.

THE GUN.

Otto Weiler won the Routledge cup in the competition at the Victoria Gun Club's grounds. The scores were O. Weiler, 21; H. N. Short, 19; W. Bickford, 18; R. Jackson, 18; A. Dallary, 17; W. White, 17; E. Grigg, 17. The possible was 25. W. Adams won a pair of opera glasses, making a score of seven out of ten. The following members will shoot for the Hamilton Powder Company's medal: O. Weiler, H. N. Short, R. Jackson, J. Henly and A. Dallary.

The Union Gun Club will have another shoot for the Hamilton Powder Company's medal on Saturday.

LACROSSE.

The match between the Westminster and Victoria teams at the Royal City on Saturday is the all absorbing topic in lacrosse circles. It no doubt will be a hard struggle and the winners will have to play good lacrosse. Unfortunately for the lacrosse team Geo. Tudhope has left the city to join the Victoria & Sidney Railway survey party and may not be able to participate in the game, and Frost may be obliged to take the flags, as Blain is slightly under the weather. The first twelve and a team picked from the remaining players of the club held their final practice this afternoon, which was witnessed by a large crowd of enthusiastic spectators.

Mothers

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

Four Men Killed.

GAYLOR, Mich., July 28.—The boiler of the lumber mill blew up this morning; four men were instantly killed and several injured.

There is a serious outbreak of diphtheria at La Poile, on the western coast of Newfoundland. Six deaths have already occurred, and the mail steamers refuse to take passengers from there.

THE CITY FATHERS

Receive Ample Evidence that Dr. Wade's Report Was Not in Accordance with Facts.

Letters from Drs. Milne, Crompton and Fraser Regarding the Albert Head Station.

The Action of Dr. Wade and the Government Severely Criticised by the Aldermen.

The city council met in regular session yesterday evening. There were present Mayor Beaven, presiding, and Aldermen Humber, McKillican, Styles, Hall, Baker, Bragg, Munn and Lovell.

By way of beginning the Mayor announced that he had received a telegraphic message from Mayor Sparling of Seattle, stating that the quarantine against the city of Victoria had been raised. The announcement was received with expressions of satisfaction.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communications were read by the clerk:

From F. J. Claxton, referring to the prompt manner in which the fire brigade extinguished the fire at M. S. Reid's place on Saturday night, and asking that an alarm box, a hydrant and an electric light be placed at the corner of Fernwood road and Pandora avenue. Referred to the fire wardens.

The Mayor stated that he had witnessed the work of the chemical engine and he was highly pleased with the manner in which it had extinguished fire. He thought it was one of the best investments the city had made of late; he also thought it was an opportune time to ask the underwriters to reduce insurance rates.

Aldermen McKillican, Hall and Humber agreed with the Mayor.

Ald. Munn said he had spoken to the secretary of the underwriters and was informed that Victoria enjoyed the lowest rate of insurance of any city on the Pacific coast. He did not think it probable a lower rate could be secured.

The following letter from Dr. Crompton, was read by the clerk:

To His Worship the Mayor and Council:

GENTLEMEN,—Having resigned my position under you since the 8th inst., it becomes my duty to submit a brief report as to affairs at Albert Head Quarantine Station, and more especially so as I am of opinion that the report recently made by Dr. Wade was misleading. I have visited the station six times. At the time of my first visit there were 13 patients, two having previously died; one of those who had died the previous night being still unburied, I therefore gave instructions for his immediate interment, which were duly carried out. I may here state that I believe the interment in every case to have been decently and efficiently carried out. I found everything working satisfactorily excepting for some misunderstanding as to who was the recognized head. Complaints were also made as to the quality of water supplied. No other complaints of any kind were made and I certainly thought that everything was satisfactory. The quarters provided for the patients were excellent. All the nurses slept under canvas. I found two of them experienced in the nursing of smallpox cases. The supply of food and other necessaries was ample, orders sent in one day being delivered the next, a wagon making daily trips.

On my next visit I received some complaints as to former drunkenness, and as affecting the character of a certain woman who had been admitted to nurse her husband. After questioning each patient and nurse separately and alone I came to the conclusion that the whole trouble was caused by one man wrongfully assuming command, and to the admitting of whiskey. I should here state that I myself have seen no sign of drunkenness and feel confident that since my first visit no alcoholic liquor in any shape has entered the station. I at once reported the state of affairs to Dr. Milne, advising the removal of a man whom I looked upon as the cause of all the dissentions. This was immediately done. Since then everything has worked harmoniously.

On Dr. Wade's visiting the station everything was in good order and working satisfactorily to all concerned. My last visit was made on the 23rd inst. I found three ambulances waiting at the station and was informed that they had come with orders to remove eight of the patients. I had never been consulted or informed of this proceeding and I regard it as totally unjustifiable, and maintain that the removal of those patients in the state they were in was a gratuitous danger to the public, and the turning loose of their four nurses the same evening at Ross Bay among 80 odd people, some of whom had never before been exposed to infection and nearly 20 per cent. of whom had not been successfully vaccinated was a proceeding deserving the severest censure.

Yours obediently,
ERNEST CROMPTON.

Ald. Lovell said it was a source of satisfaction to receive this letter. This together with other evidence, such as the letter of Chas. H. Tite published in the TIMES, showed that Dr. Wade's report was misleading, and that he made it at the direction of his masters.

On motion of Ald. Hall the letter was received and the clerk instructed to send a copy of it to the Attorney-General.

The following letters were also received from Dr. Milne and Dr. Fraser:

VICTORIA, B.C., July 27, 1892.

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN,—At your request, I hereby reply to the statements made by Dr. Wade in reference to the quarantine station at Albert Head.

I might state, at the outset, the way in which Dr. Wade was sent down to the station. Owing to the fact that friends of the sick men sending articles to quarantine, which were not in accord with our orders, I considered it necessary to have a police officer stationed there, so that this might be put a stop to.

I casually asked Officer McNeill, of the Provincial police, if he knew of a man suitable, at the same time defining his duties and the reasons for wanting such an officer. But my queries of that officer brought me no assistance, but quite the reverse; for it is evident, by what took place next morning, the Attorney-General thought that there was something for him to investigate, and, bright and early, Dr. Wade was dispatched to Albert Head to learn what could be found against its management. I point out to you this fact to show that whenever I have expected assistance during this epidemic from the Provincial police or the Attorney-General, it has been looked for in vain, but in return have received nothing but fault-finding and obstruction.

However, in this instance, although outside of the city limits, Superintendent Sheppard found a suitable officer, who was sworn in as a constable and sent to the quarantine station. I considered such an officer necessary, in order to prevent outsiders sending articles which were contrary to the order of the medical attendant; and to do other duties which might be considered necessary. He arrived the next morning after I had the conversation with Provincial Officer McNeill, but not before Dr. Wade. On the same morning I dispatched the city cab to remove one named Harrison to the Jubilee grounds, and he was a nurse and took charge generally, but for various reasons given by Dr. Crompton, we considered it best to take him away. The chief reason was that he was too dictatorial and overbearing in his manner to the other attendants. Those living at the station were rather diffident in making known their views or complaints to the doctor; but as soon as they were made known I had him removed at once in order that matters might run more smoothly.

As to the charges made, the nurses evarant down were the best we could find, from what I can learn from Mr. ..., who is a practical nurse, they all did their part very well. Mr. Blake is an old nurse and attended smallpox cases before for the city. Whether it be a matter of nursing smallpox or any other disease, if they follow the instructions of the medical attendant, that is about all that is necessary, although two or three of the nurses had attended smallpox before, and were quite competent to instruct the others. There were several private nurses at the station, furnished by the friends of the sick, and there were two women acting as nurses as well; they went down to nurse their husbands.

I consider that there was a sufficient number of nurses at the station, and perhaps a smaller number might have done.

As regards Joe Harrison, who was removed from the station and is now nursing at the Jubilee, it was done for reasons already stated, and that he took too much responsibility and made it unpleasant for the other attendants. He was removed before Dr. Wade arrived at the quarantine station.

Regarding the woman who is said to have occupied a tent with Harrison and Tite, I find that this statement is not in accordance with the facts. The woman was sent down with her husband to nurse him at her own request; they had a tent given them for their own use, and I believe that she attended to him faithfully.

As for furnishing the kitchen, it was reported to the sanitary officer that a new and larger stove would be better than the one they had. This was also purchased before the report to the Attorney-General was made.

The number of visits made by Dr. Fraser were four and not two as reported by Dr. Wade. His instructions from me were to make as many visits and as often as he thought necessary.

The statement in the report that no medicine was sent there until three or four days ago is utterly untrue, as medicine was sent down with the first patients, and the medical attendants ordered to give them medicine as they required to do so.

On enquiry of Mr. Bailey, there was a case of whiskey sent down with the other stores. I was not aware of this until after it was sent. Although stimulants were required, it would have been better to have sent it in smaller quantities. After hearing the explanations of the nurse, Mr. Tite, and the use it was put to, I do not think there was too much sent.

There were some stimulants sent in by friends, one case, I understand, to the station. When it became known to me I strictly prohibited any more passing into the station without the order of the medical man in attendance, and it was chiefly on this account that I had a police officer placed at the entrance to the grounds.

To show you how particular I was in reference to the supply of liquor, when in the first week of the quarantine at Albert Head, at the instance of Dr. Fraser (who thought some stimulants were necessary), I ordered from Messrs. Fell & Co. two bottles of brandy, which were delivered at my office. I then gave them to Dr. Fraser, who took them down in his own buggy with a supply of medicine, with instructions to place it in the hands of the nurse in charge, at the same time instructing him how it should be used.

As regards the supplies, they have been attended to regularly. When the order was received by the sanitary officer, Mr. Bailey, it was attended to promptly, and, in my opinion, they had enough and to spare of all the necessaries to allow them to live well.

Alderman McKillican can better explain to you the difficulties about getting a boat to supply the station with water. This could not be procured, and water was supplied by sending it down in barrels. It may have been tainted by keeping it in barrels, but the supply was sent as frequently as possible, and whenever it was ordered.

Fresh milk was sent daily for a time, but as it was found that it did not keep well, condensed milk was substituted.

The sanitary officer, Mr. Bailey, sent down tents, bedding, mattresses and clothing several times, and no pains were spared in filling the orders promptly on the day they were received.

As to the condition of the wards at the Albert Head station, I consider them as good as any hospital wards in the city, and with a slight improvement in regard to the closets, they are all that could be desired.

The disposal of the dead is referred to in the other letter accompanying this, and you will notice that they were promptly interred, and the complaints in this particular, like the majority of Dr. Wade's report, were merely made on hearsay report or founded on imagination.

Accompanying this you will find letters from Drs. Fraser and Crompton, and one also from Mr. Tite, who was lately a nurse at the Albert Head station.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
G. L. MILNE, M.D.

To the Mayor and City Council:

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to correct one of the statements in Dr. Wade's report. I visited the Albert Head station four times, instead of twice, as stated by Dr. Wade. On my return from each visit I reported in writing to Dr. Milne the condition of each patient, the medicines, clothing, utensils, etc., I thought the station was in need of. At each of my visits I asked each patient if he had any complaints or requests to make. None of the patients made any complaints to me. I did not think it always advisable to grant the requests of all the patients or nurses. Considering the distance of the station from the city, and the fact that no physician was permanently in the station, all the medicines that were safe to be administered by the nurses were provided. Dr. Milne gave me on one of my visits two bottles of stimulants from his own office. These I gave to Mr. Poole, the keeper of the station, to be dealt out as required. I believe that some persons in the city sent out stimulants to one of the patients. At my next visit after this incident I ordered that anything sent to the patients by their friends should pass through the hands of the keeper or head nurse. I may repeat that I heard no complaints of the character of the food or water supplied. The convalescent patients had plenty of wholesome, nourishing food. In my opinion none of the patients suffered from lack of medical attendance, medicines, suitable diet or proper nursing.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
R. L. FRASER, M.D.

Ald. Lovell remarked that this was further evidence corroborative of the character of Dr. Wade's report.

The Mayor suggested that Dr. Wade should be called on to prove or take back what he had said.

Ald. Lovell suggested that the council pass a vote of censure on Dr. Wade, and asked his worship if Dr. Wade had had any conversation with him. Receiving a negative answer, he said, if Dr. Wade had any the instincts of a man he would at least have conferred with the chief magistrate of the city in assuming the office of local health officer.

Ald. Humber suggested that Dr. Wade must have written his report on hearsay and was confident he would acknowledge his wrong. Everyone knew Dr. Milne was a good doctor and a gentleman, and the letter would not injure him.

Ald. Hall spoke very warmly on the subject. The action of Dr. Wade in censuring the sanitary committee after the manner in which they had done their duty since the outbreak of smallpox, was scandalous. The citizens, he thought, should pass a vote of censure upon him. The action of the government in taking the work out of the city's hands he also characterized as disgraceful.

Ald. McKillican suggested that the Attorney-General should be asked to investigate the matter as far as the charges made by Dr. Wade were concerned.

Ald. Munn did not think the Attorney-General would be inclined to act in this direction, and a Royal Commission was not wanted. The medical council, he thought, might straighten out the matter.

Ald. Lovell said it was a case of "Like master, like man," and Dr. Wade only reported to suit his master. He had acted in an ungentlemanly and extraordinary manner since his services had been forced on the city and he moved that an action for slander be instituted against Dr. Wade.

Ald. Baker thought it would be wise to let the doctors fight their own battles.

Ald. Hall, in seconding Ald. Lovell's motion, said it was a disgrace when the city had to pay the bills of the smallpox epidemic that such a man as Dr. Wade should be fastened on them by the Government, especially when Dr. Milne was doing his duty in a manner which was highly commendable.

Ald. Humber thought the reports of such men as Dr. Wade would hurt nobody. The letters before the council proved that Dr. Milne and the sanitary committee had done their duty.

Ald. Styles counselled stamping out the disease of smallpox and then settling differences afterwards. There was a new case not a stone's throw from where they were sitting, and he asked whose fault that was.

Ald. Bragg thought Dr. Wade had used bad judgment in reporting as he did, but thought he should be given a chance to apologize. Dr. Milne and the sanitary committee had been handicapped, and Dr. Davie and the Government could do no better with all their vaunted ability.

Ald. Munn advised Ald. Lovell to withdraw his motion, as he thought there was nothing to be gained by it.

Ald. Lovell finally withdrew his motion, at the same time taking occasion to state that Dr. Wade acted not like a man but like a sneak. Such slander and mischief making would not help to stamp out the disease. The whole treatment of the clique of which Dr. Wade was the tool was most disgraceful and discourteous, to say the least.

A letter from Chas. H. Tite, which has already appeared in the TIMES, was also read. This together with the others were received and copies ordered to be sent to the Attorney-General.

From John Grant and other residents of Stanley avenue, thanking the city for the promptness in which it had provided water service on that street, and asking for sidewalks. Referred to the street committee to report.

Thos. Jelts asked the council to remove a Chinese piggery on the Cedar Hill road, and also asking that steps be taken to enquire into the Chinese methods of raising vegetables. Referred to the chief of police to abate the nuisance complained of.

From residents of Amphion and Fernwood roads, asking for water service. Referred to the water committee.

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The finance committee reported, recommending the payment of accounts amounting to $517.70. Report received and accounts ordered to be paid. The action of the committee in paying a banking account of $8.43 was confirmed, and on recommendation the sum of $1500 was placed at the committee's disposal for sanitary purposes. An account of $282.32 in the suit of Tuck vs. the city was also ordered to be paid

WHAT'S TO BE DONE.

A report of the street committee regarding action to be taken with reference to the drainage improvements asked for by Major Dupont, was not considered, as it recommended an expenditure of money from the fund already exhausted.

Ald Styles and Ald. Baker were confident the committee had been authorized to go on with the work at a meeting held a fortnight ago; and pointed out the necessity for the work being done, and also the difficulties that had to be overcome.

The matter was left over till the next meeting.

MOTIONS.

Ald. Lovell asked leave to introduce a by-law to repeal certain by-laws and parts of by-laws. Leave granted.

Leave was also granted the same alderman to introduce a by-law to raise money by loan to place certain surface drains in order.

Leave was granted Ald. McKillican to introduce a by-law to raise $50,000 for purposes of the board of health, and also a by-law to raise a sum of money to provide a site and for the erection and maintenance of a municipal hospital.

BY-LAWS.

On motion of Ald. Styles the by-law to amend the street grades by-law was finally passed.

The Council then went into committee of the whole to consider the by-law to amend the market by-law.

After some discussion of sections 3 and 4 regarding fees and the weight of bread, during which Ald. Humber said the blooming market was a dead letter, and suggested that the building be disposed of for $110,000, and "Brother" Humber's *tum-tum* was commented on by Ald. McKillican, the committee rose and reported the by-law complete, and it was passed by the Council.

Ald Styles asked for information regarding the giving way of the sewer pipes on Johnson and Store streets.

Ald. Lovell said it was a mystery which the engineers could not explain and threw suspicion upon the whole work. A report, he said, would be submitted shortly.

The Council then adjourned to meet again Friday evening.

FROM THE PEACE RIVER.

Very Little Mining Being Done—Indians Do Well Trapping and Hunting.

H. F. Davis, the well known fur dealer, arrived down from the Peace River country last night after spending the winter in that northern region, and is registered at the Oriental Hotel. He came down by way of Quenelle and the Cariboo road, bringing his furs by pack train to the former place.

The past winter began a month earlier than usual and the river did not break up till the 10th of May, when there was still two feet of snow in the woods. Since the opening of the spring, however, the weather has been fine and the crops put in by the few settlers in the Peace River basin were looking well when Mr. Davis left.

Hunting and trapping are the principal industries of the place, and are carried on chiefly by the Indians, who, owing to a growing pride among themselves, and a consequent desire to dress and live well, secure and sell more furs to the buyers and traders carrying on business in the district than heretofore.

A few miners are working at the several creeks, but are not making big fortunes, as they have only the most primitive means of working ground that is not over rich, and the cost of living is high, owing to the difficulties of transportation. The short seasons, and the next to impossibility of bringing in machinery, does not permit of great work being done, and ground which might be worked to advantage by modern mining apparatus, will not pay with the pan and rocker.

Mr. Davis travelled faster than his furs, which will not reach the city for a few days. They comprise bear, beaver, martin, fisher, wolverine, otter, mink, etc.

An Imperial Chemist.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte has bequeathed to England his precious collection of mineral and chemical products. The collection contains specimens of the very greatest value on account of their rarity, among these being pieces of gold and platinum which are absolutely pure.

But the gems of the collections are two specimens of those exceedingly rare metals—iridium and germanium. The former, which is worth three times the price of platinum, is as large as a horse chestnut. As to the piece of germanium, although smaller in size, its enormous value will be understood when one reflects that it is worth sixty times its weight in gold.

The whole collection was prepared in the Prince's laboratory, he making the most difficult experiments with his own hands, for he was one of the most distinguished chemists of the day. It is interesting to note that his chief and almost his only assistant in his chemical researches was his wife, the Princess.—New York Herald.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

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